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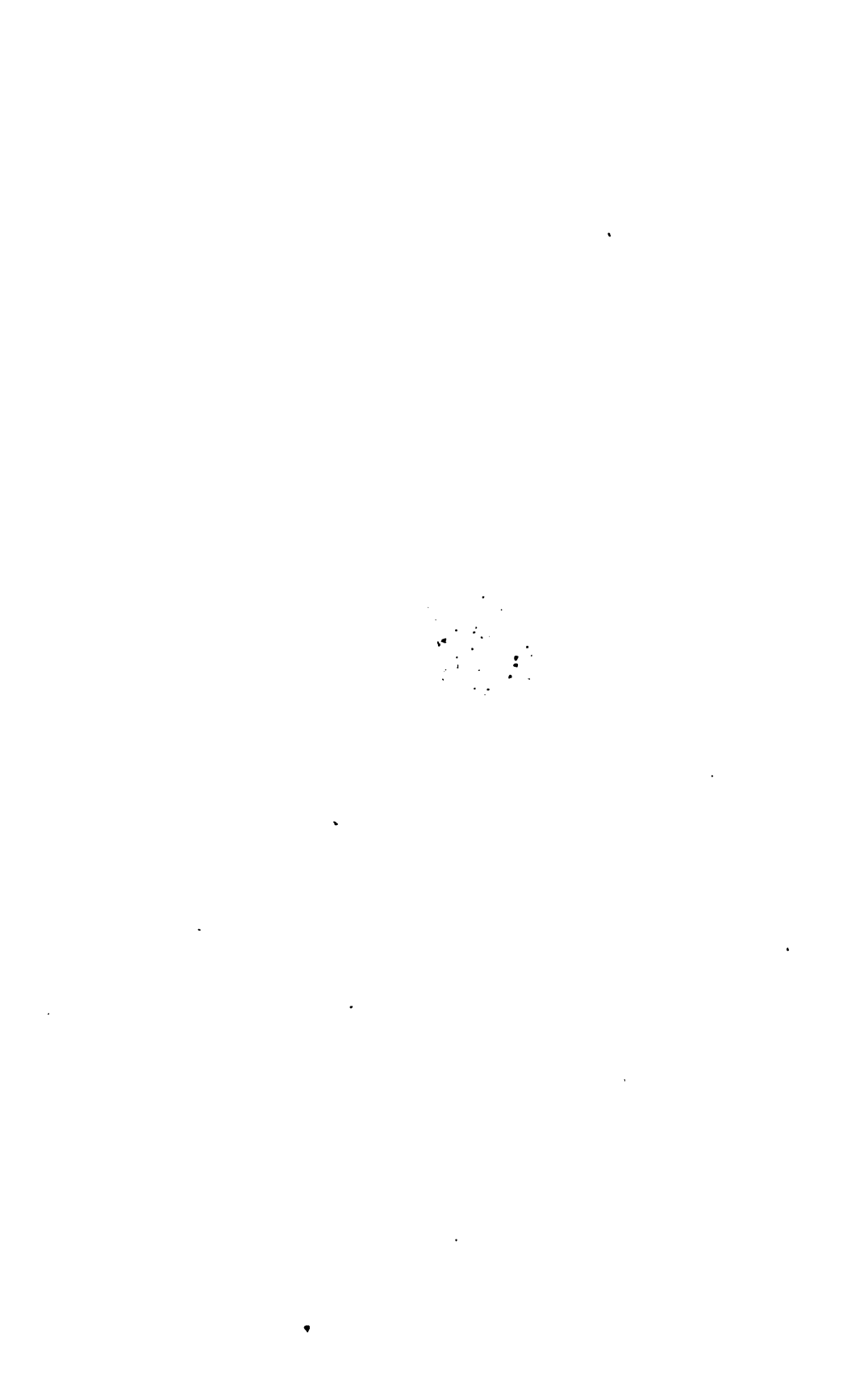
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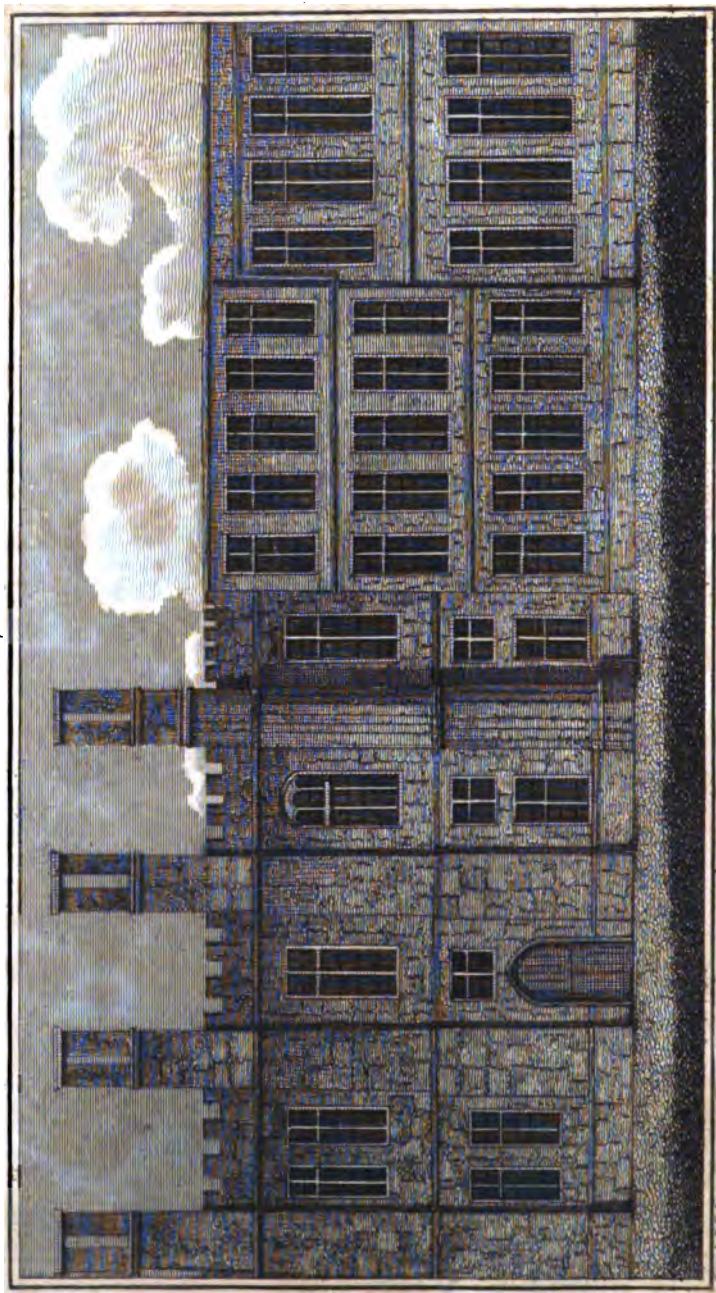








THE NORTH FRONT OF THE MANOR HOUSE at CHELSEA built by KING HENRY VIII.



To Thomas Richardson, Esq. of Manor House, Chelsea, this plate engraved from an original drawing in his possession is respectfully inscribed by his humble servant, Tho. Faulkner.

Published as the Act directs Jan 18 1810

AN
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION
OF
C H E L S E A
AND ITS
ENVIRONS;

INTERSPERSED WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND EMINENT
PERSONS WHO HAVE RESIDED IN CHELSEA DURING
THE THREE PRECEDING CENTURIES.

BY THOMAS FAULKNER,
OF CHELSEA.



Res ardua vetustis Novitatem dare.

Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. 1.

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—•••—
1810.

TO
THE HONOURABLE
AND RIGHT REVEREND
B R O W N L O W,
LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER,
PRELATE OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,
THIS
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF CHELSEA,
IS, WITH PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY HIS LORDSHIP'S
MOST OBLIGED
AND
MOST OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,
THOMAS FAULKNER,
APRIL THE FOURTH,
M.DCCC.X.



LINES,

ADDRESSED TO T. FAULKNER,

*On the Completion of his Historical, Topographical, and Statistical
Description of Chelsea,*

By the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER, jun. A.M.

To cull correctly from the withering page
Of ancient lore sweet CHELSEA's site and age ;
To mark her bounds, inhabitants, and soils,
Her manufacturing arts, and rural toils ;
And paint the beauteous prospects that endear
Our favourite spot through each revolving year ;
This task of taste and judgment might demand
Full many a careful head and patient hand.
FAULKNER ! Thine unassisted labour proves
How well thy heart can trace the scene it loves :
To thee our warmest gratitude is due ;
A master-piece of skill thou hold'st to view :
Oh ! may the hard-earn'd wreath of Fame be thine,
Whose finish'd work exceeds the bright design.

*Cheyne Walk, Chelsea,
April 6, 1810.*

ORIGINAL LINES

On the ROYAL HOSPITAL and ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM,

ADDRESSED TO T. FAULKNER,

*On the completion of his Historical and Topographical Description
of Chelsea.*

BY MR. PRATT.

OFt has the Muse, though vainly, ply'd her art
To sing the bounties of Britannia's HEART;
Fondly essayed, in colours that require
No tints of fancy to assist the lyre;
Oft has she hailed her in the tenderest strain,
Foremost of heavenly pity's angel train,
To paint her CHARITIES that copious flow,
Suited to each diversity of woe!

But still unsung, though not unfelt, the charm,
With cherub justice and compassion warm,
Two of the noblest note to CHELSEA giv'n,
Pointing their pyramids sublime to Heaven!
These are no trophies of the Vain or Great,
These do not "mock the air in idle state,"
But woo and win Britannia's proudest smile,
And grace the bounties of her sea-girt isle:
A Nursery¹ one, her future wars to wage,
And one,² the Cradle of war-honoured age;
Valour's just meed for those who fought or bled,
In laurell'd peace to eat their well-earned bread;
Where, when all-conquering Time, subdues at length,
Tho' valour unimpair'd, the hero's strength;
Hail'd by their country, many a battle won,
The veterans boast a palace of their own;
By friends remember'd, nor forgot by foes,
In sacred leisure here their lives shall close,
Here, in proud thought, they take the field again,
And in gay visions, "thrice may slay the slain."

¹ The Royal Military Asylum.

² The Royal Hospital.

Next, see yon light battalions must'ring round,
 Train'd to the volleying drum, and trumpet's sound,
 The sage examples of their valour near,
 The offspring of the brave in ranks appear;
 The little troops around the veterans throng,
 And hear of honour in each tale and song;
 Oft, as their kindling breasts begin to glow,
 And the chaf'd blood along their veins to flow,
 They spurn the mimic fight, and long to wield
 The manly weapon in the martial field;
 Already seem to grasp the vanquish'd foe,
 No coward fear their youthful bosoms know;
 Spite of the withered limb and mangled frame,
 They dream of conquest, and they wake to fame;
 Deep scars and many a cureless wound they see,
 But these are marks of England's victory!

Survey the Sons of England's future boast,
 Where the small phalanx ripens to an host;
 Lo, how they emulate the victor's fires,
 And catch the spirit of their hoary sires;
 With quickened step anticipate the fight,
 While their brave fathers, glorying in the sight,
 Observe the stripling troop with transport wild,
 And see the champion rising in the child:
 Yet more than these, than conquests, honours more,
 From yon blest Nurse of future warriors pour,
 And, though from hence, as Time's expanding wing,
 The full-blown garlands of those youths shall bring
 To some glad Muse who shall of deeds to come,
 Carol in notes that meet th' inspiring drum,
 A richer wreath than ever conquest knew
 From yonder scene now opens on the view.

The soldier summoned, and constrain'd to yield
 To all the chance and change of flood and field;
 Pledg'd to the duties of a wandering life,
 Now pass'd in indolence, and now in strife;
 His hapless children left in haste behind
 To worse than hard neglect are oft consign'd;
 And while their parents tread the paths of fame,
 Are victims oft to penury and shame.
 Dark ignorance and dire example lead
 With fatal haste, to each nefarious deed;

Crime follows crime, till, not a hand to save,
They rush from useless being to the grave,
Forlorn, deserted from their earliest breath,
In life abandoned, infamous in death.

But now, no more the unprotected train,
Orphans or outcasts on the world remain;
Receiv'd and welcom'd in yon¹ princely dome,
They find at once a parent and a home.
By Wisdom cultur'd, and by Bounty fed,
As if a FATHER's hand assiduous led
To all that happy CHILDHOOD can require,
They rise to all that bids the MAN aspire:
Nor less the female infant is supplied,
Kindly as MOTHER's could their daughters guide,
Guarded from trials, fenced from private strife,
And formed to all the charities of life;
A timely shelter from the varied snare,
Adopted offspring of a nation's care!

Say then, O say, can those who love the isle,
The soft protection see without a smile?
Or, as they view the dome where age may rest,
Who but must wish the Patrons may be blest;
That those who gave the boon its bliss may share,
For their's the meed of gratitude and prayer;
A prayer that countless thousands should employ,
Since countless thousands shall the boon enjoy.

"VILLAGE OF PALACES!" but not to Kings²
Alone, the willing Muse this offering brings:
MERCY! thy palaces inspir'd her lays,
And FAULKNER, thou shalt meet no scanty praise,
Whose patient labour, and assiduous zeal,
The gracious deeds of generous minds reveal;
Thine to display fair CHELSEA's long-fam'd scene,
Unfold her present charms, and mark the space between.

¹ The first stone of the Asylum laid by the Duke of York, June 19, 1801.

² Chelsea was the favourite residence of many of our monarchs.

P R E F A C E.

ENCOURAGED by the favourable reception experienced on a former similar occasion, the Editor has been induced to offer to the public this extended **DESCRIPTION OF CHELSEA AND ITS ENVIRONS.**

By an endeavour to rescue from uncertainty and doubt local antiquities, verging fast to decay; by diligence in obtaining information of its present state; and, above all, by a strict adherence to truth and impartiality, he hopes to have rendered this enlarged view of the subject more worthy of notice.

Utility is the principal object which has been kept in view; in which, if the Editor has succeeded, he is certain he may rely with confidence on the candour and indulgence of the reader.

The Editor takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to the Honorable and Reverend Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Rector of Chelsea, for the use of Dr. King's manuscripts; to

the Reverend John Rush, Curate of Chelsea; to Thomas Richardson, Esq., Steward of the Manor; and to the following Gentlemen, who have afforded him information, or have assisted his enquiries relative to the various subjects treated of in this work :

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

CHELSEA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

CHAPTER I.

*Etymology, Situation, Boundaries, River Thames, Extent,
Population, Poor's Rate, and Land Tax.*

ETYMOLOGY.

THE earliest mention we find of this place occurs in a Charter of King Edward the Confessor: it is there called Cealchylle. The compilers of Doomsday Book appear to have been puzzled with the orthography of this word: in that ancient record it is written thus, ^{*Cerchede,*} ~~*Chelcheth.*~~ In the time of Edward II. it was called Chelchey; but the common way of spelling it for several centuries was Chelcheth or Chelchith. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it began to be written Chelsey. The present way of spelling seems to have been introduced about a century ago.

Writers have differed considerably in their opinions of the etymology of this word: Newcourt says, "If I may offer my own conjecture, why may not Chelchith, for so it is written in old Records, come from the Saxon word *ceald*, or *cele*, which signifies cold, or coldness, and the aforesaid Saxon word, *hyd*, a port or haven, which seems to agree very well with the situation of this place, it standing open upon the banks of the Thames, which is here very wide, and in winter very cold and bleak."¹

Norden, whose opinion appears to be the most entitled to credit, says it is so called from the nature of the place,² whose strand is like the *chesel* (*ceosol* or *cesol*) which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones, thereof called Cheselsey, briefly Chelsey, as is Selsey in Sussex. Skinner agrees with Norden, and derives Chelsea from shelves of sand, and *ey* or *ea*, land situated near the water.³ Leland supposes it to be named of a shelf, "for so do the watermen call a bank of sand that riseth in a river."⁴ "Did local circumstances allow it," says Lysons, "I should not hesitate a moment in saying that it was so called from its hills of chalk;"⁵ but, as there is neither chalk nor hill in the parish, this derivation does not prove satisfactory.

From the preceding authorities the reader will be able to form an opinion respecting the difficulty of the etymology of this ancient word, which appears not to

¹ Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 583.

² Norden's Speculum Britan. p. 17.

³ Skinner's Etymol. Diet.

⁴ Lambarde's Topograph. Diet. p. 7.

⁵ Lysons's Environs, vol. ii. p. 71.

have been hitherto satisfactorily explained, and which must be still left to doubt and conjecture.

SITUATION.

Chelsea is pleasantly situated upon a gentle rising ground, about fifteen feet higher than the Thames, which makes the houses dry, clean, and healthy, and affords a most pleasant prospect on the east towards London and Westminster, northward to Kensington, Hampstead, and Highgate, and on the south into Kent and Surry.

From this openness of view, pleasantness of situation, and dryness of soil, proceeds another advantage, that of a most healthy air;¹ insomuch, that no village in the vicinity of London contributes more to the ease or recovery of asthmatical and consumptive persons.²

RIVER THAMES.

The river Thames is the chief of all the rivers of Great Britain; the reach on which Chelsea stands is the widest of any part westward of London Bridge; it runs in a pretty equal course, from east to west, near two miles in length, and, from the village, is called Chelsea Reach. It is much frequented by barges and boats of pleasure; and, in the reign of Charles the Second, it was called Hyde Park on the River Thames.³

¹ Swift's Letters, vol. v. p. 220, London, 1769.

² Dr. King's MSS.

³ Ibid.

BOUNDARIES.

Chelsea is bounded on the north by the Fulham Road, which separates it from Kensington; on the east by a rivulet, which divides it from St. George's Hanover Square. This rivulet rises near West End, Hampstead, and after crossing Hyde Park and Knightsbridge, flows through the fields into the Thames near Ranelagh. In the month of January, 1809, this rivulet overflowed its banks, inundated the surrounding fields, filled the lower parts of the adjoining houses with water, and caused great devastation for several days. On the west, a rivulet, which rises near Wormholt Scrubs, and falls into the Thames facing Battersea Church, divides it from the parish of Fulham; and, on the south, it is bounded by the Thames.

LENGTH AND BREADTH.

Chelsea extends, in length, from Bloody Bridge on the north-east to the bridge at Sandy End on the north-west, five hundred and twenty poles, or a mile and a half and forty poles, being the length of the King's Private Road, which passes through the middle of the parish. From the rivulet near the Royal Hospital Stairs, on the south-east, to the creek which separates it from Fulham, on the south-west, along the Thames' side, four hundred and ten poles, or a mile and a quarter and ten poles.

Now taking the medium of these two dimensions, it will amount to four hundred and sixty-five poles, which make a mile and a quarter and ten poles.

The breadth of the parish is, from Knightsbridge by the rivulet down to the Royal Hospital stairs, three hundred and forty-five poles, or a mile and twenty-five poles; from the bridge, leading to Walham Green by that rivulet down to the Thames, about one hundred and sixty poles, or half a mile; but, for at least two-thirds of the length, it being not above half a mile broad, we must abate of the measure, and account the western part, for a mile, to amount to about three hundred and twenty acres, and the eastern part, which is the broadest, will amount to about three hundred acres, drawing a line from Sam's House, on the Common, to the end of Cheyne Walk.*

This answers nearly to the survey taken by James Hamilton in the year 1664, which he has thus particularized; viz.

East of Church Lane	445	1	17
West of Church Lane	185	2	26
<hr/>			
1. Gardens, &c. about the Manor House, then	Acres.	R.	P.
Lord Cheyne's and the Bishop of Winchester's	9	0	6
2. Site of Houses, Gardens, &c. Site of the Town	53	2	7
3. Park	40	0	0
4. Glebe Land	23	1	38
5. Arable Land	300	2	8
6. Meadows in East and West Fields	38	3	2
7. Pasture Ground	128	1	15
8. The Common contained in all	37	0	7
<hr/>			
	630	3	3

Besides the lands abovementioned, there is a parcel of out-grounds, which pay taxes to the king, church,

* Dr. King's MSS.

and poor, belonging to the parish of Chelsea, lying near Wilsdon in the county of Middlesex.

In the year 1767 a survey of these lands was taken, and an accurate map drawn, by order of the Rev. Mr. Heber, at that time Rector of Chelsea, who presented the map to the parish, and it is now in the vestry.

The parcels of land are thus distinguished :—

No.	Proprietors' Names.	Names of Pieces.	Quantity.
1	.....	Plow Field	23 1 1
2	.....	Cutler's Field	21 1 10
3	Mr. Godfrey ..	Barn Field	23 3 32
4	.....	Twelve Acres	12 3 19
5	.....	Another Ditto	15 2 15
6	Mr. Liffe	The Slip	2 2 31
7	Ladies of the Manor..	Another Ditto	4 2 6
8	} Mrs. Patridge	Thirty Acres {	7 0 12
9			26 2 2
Total.....			137 3 8

The above survey falls short of Lord Cheyne's ad-measurement; for, according to the account given by him to Dr. King, it measured one hundred and fifty-six acres.*

These lands are surrounded by the parishes of Paddington and Kensington; a great part of them belongs to All Souls College, Oxford, being within their manor of Malures. It has not been ascertained by what means, or when the parish of Chelsea came into possession of these lands: Lysons informs us that, in the

* Dr. King's MSS.

year 1354, William Northwell released the manor of Malores or Malures in the parishes of Wileston, Paddington, Chelsea, and Fulham, to Bartholomew Lord Berghershe, who the same year granted it to John Pecche, Citizen and Clothier, who died seized of it in 1379, leaving it to Sir William Pecche his son and heir. In the year 1412, John Pecche, grandson of John abovementioned, granted the reversion after the death of William Constantyn and his wife, to whom he had before made a grant, for the term of their lives, to Elias Davey. After various deeds of trust and mortgage, it was conveyed by William Crowmere and others, to Thomas Chichell and others, who surrendered it to Henry the Sixth.*

The manor or farm of Malores is described in the Records just mentioned, as consisting of some houses and about one hundred and twenty acres of land. Certain fields, bearing that name, were held under All Souls' College by William Godfrey, Esq.

POPULATION.

Very few parishes in this kingdom have increased in population, equal to that of Chelsea, within the two last centuries. In the first year of Edward VI. it appears from the Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office, that there were only seventy-five communicants in Chelsea, which was a smaller number than was to be found in any other parish in the county. The number of baptisms is likewise comparatively small

* Lysons, vol. iii. p. 612.

about that period, and it is expressly mentioned in the Parish Register, that there was not one baptism during the year 1568.

Average of Baptisms and Burials.

		Baptisms.	Burials.
1560..9	.....	6	
1580..9	.....	5	
1592..1600	.....		10
1601..1610	.....	8	
1630..1639	.....	16	17
1665..1674	.....	27	30
1680..1689	.....	43	56
1730..1739	.....	108	152
1780..1785	.....	146	243
1786..1789	.....	170	210

Yearly Statement from January to January.

		Baptisms.	Burials.
1790	.....	198	260
1791	.....	225	285
1792	.....	253	260
1793	.....	244	281
1794	.....	271	283
1795	.....	242	363
1796	.....	301	287
1797	.....	251	290
1798	.....	267	297
1799	.....	268	291
1800	.....	282	371
1801	.....	245	285

Yearly Statement from May to May.

	Baptisms.	Burials.
1802	330	398
1803	325	317
1804	291	269
1805	303	394
1806	308	315
1807	300	410
1808	300	377

But it ought to be mentioned, that the baptisms and burials in such a parish as Chelsea, situated so near the metropolis, cannot afford a just criterion of the increase of its population, as great numbers are buried here from various parts of London and the country, and many are also christened who do not reside here the whole year.

The increase of population appears to have been gradual during the first hundred years in the above-mentioned table, which may easily be accounted for: Queen Elizabeth, towards the latter end of her reign, published a proclamation to forbid the building of any new houses within three miles of London; James I. soon after his accession to the throne, issued out another edict to the same purport; and, in 1656 an Act of Parliament was passed, extending the prohibition as far as ten miles. The title and preamble of which are as follow :

“ An Act for the preventing of the Multiplicity of Buildings in and about the Suburbs of London, and within Ten Miles thereof. At the Parliament begun at Westminster the 17th Day of September, Ann. Dom. 1656.

“ WHEREAS the great and excessive number of houses, edifices, out-houses, and cottages, erected and new-built in and about the suburbs of the city of London and the parts thereunto adjoining, is found to be very mischievous and inconvenient, and a great annoyance and nuisance to the commonwealth; and whereas, notwithstanding divers prohibitions heretofore had and made to the contrary, yet the said growing evil is of late so much multiplied and increased, that there is a necessity of taking some further and speedy course for the redress thereof: And whereas, by the law the said houses and nuisances ought to be abated, and the builders, occupiers, continuers and tenants thereof, ought to make fines for the same, so that if the severity of the law should be inflicted in their cases, it would tend to the undoing of divers persons who have laid out all, or a great part of their estates, in such new buildings,” &c.

Notwithstanding these prohibitory acts, Chelsea began to increase rapidly about the beginning of the last century. Bowack, who wrote his account of Chelsea in 1705, estimates the houses at three hundred;

being, according to his account, nine times as many as they were in 1664. Dr. King, in his manuscript description of Chelsea, written about the year 1717, says that the parish then contained about three hundred and fifty houses, and that they were continually increasing.

The increase of buildings has been very rapid during the last ten or twelve years ; and when all the projected improvements are carried into effect, very little pasture or arable land will remain. The number of houses amounted in the year 1809 to about two thousand three hundred, and are daily increasing.

The following is the return of the number of inhabitants in the year 1801, made agreeably to the Act of Parliament, exclusive of four hundred and seventy-five invalids in the Royal Hospital :—

Number of Families.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number of Persons employed in Agriculture.	Number of Persons employed in Trade.	Number of Persons not employed in Agriculture or Trade.	Total.
2,746.	4,651.	6,953.	183.	1,069.	10,352.	11,604.

The inhabitants have increased to about thirteen thousand in the year 1809.

POOR'S RATE.

Upon a rack rental the poor's rate amounts to about two shillings in the pound.

LAND TAX.

Chelsea is assessed in the sum of one thousand and seventy-nine pounds nineteen shillings and eight pence for the land tax, which in the year 1809 was at the rate of sevenpence-halfpenny in the pound, upon houses, and eleven pence in the pound upon the land.

CHAPTER II.

Soil, Agriculture, Common, Apothecaries' Garden, Botanic Gardens and Nurseries, Manufactories, and Water Works.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

THE soil of this parish varies from a strong to a tender or sandy loam, and from a black and fertile soil to a white sand and gravel ; and it is remarkable, that the gravel lies within two feet of the surface. The land is in a small proportion devoted to the plough, but is chiefly employed in raising plants, vegetables, and flowers for the London markets.

The kitchen gardener spares neither labour nor expense to procure manure ; it consists of new horse-dung, brought in hot from the stables, and thrown lightly in a heap, so as to afford an opportunity for the air to penetrate from the surface to the centre. In this situation it is prevented from drying, by being constantly kept watered, and turned every two or three days, until it becomes quite black, and all its smell is evaporated. When this process is completed, which usually occupies the space of fourteen or sixteen days, the dung is made into a hot bed in the form of a ridge, a square, or an oblong, according to the nature of the seeds or plants intended to be raised thereon. This manure having thus performed its first office, and

thereby become quite rotten, is spread thickly over the ground, and made to mature the plants which, in its former state, it contributed to raise. The quantity of manure laid on is very great. The gardener, it is said, has no known period for the sowing of any particular kind of seeds, except in a very few instances.

The most perfect, and best cultivated culinary grounds, are in this parish and its vicinity; and here, in general, the characters of farmer and gardener are united in the same person, as the grounds are successively filled with grain and vegetables.

In the months of January and February they crop with early pease, to be gathered in the month of June. In a few days afterwards the ground is cleared, the pease-haulm stacked up for future fodder, and the plough being set to work, the land is sown with turnips, which are sold off in the autumn, when the ground is again ploughed, and filled with coleworts for the spring use. Where the first crop of pease is of the marrowfat kind, it is generally succeeded by a crop of savoys or late cabbages.

Every gardener has a favourite and particular system in the succession of his crops, but they all unanimously agree in the maxim, that, to dung well, to dig well, and to seed well, is the only practice upon which the reasonable expectation of a good crop can be founded.

The little wheat that is sown in this parish, is generally put in about Old Michaelmas, or at Christmas; but, when the season and all circumstances will admit, the month of October is preferred for wheat. Pease and beans of various sorts, are sown from Christmas to

Lady Day; summer vetches, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, for late seed; oats and barley, with rye, grass, and clover, from February till May; but oats succeed best, in general, if sown before the month of March is expired. The hay harvest is generally about Midsummer, and the corn harvest about the month of August. The barley grown in the parishes of Chelsea, Fulham, and Chiswick, has been for many years distinguished for its good quality, and is much sought after for seed.

But of late years very little corn has been sown in this parish, as the gardeners find it much more advantageous to apply their grounds exclusively to the rearing of vegetables and flowers for the London markets; and it is computed, that one-half of the vegetables sold in Covent Garden market, are raised in Chelsea and the adjoining parishes of Fulham, Kensington, and Chiswick.

CHELSEA COMMON.

This common was attached to certain ancient houses, farms, and cottages, for the pasturage of forty cows and twenty heifers. To keep these there was always a cow-keeper, whose business it was to mark the cattle, to drive home the cows at night to the several owners, and to impound all cattle unmarked, or any horses which broke into the said common, or were found there. He was usually put in by the lord of the manor's bailiff, and paid by the commoners for his pains and care.

At a Court Baron held Feb. 25, 1663, 16th Car. II. it was presented by the jury that the right of common in Chelsea Common appertained to the following estates:

	Cows.	Heifers.
1. Parsonage House and Glebe Land	6	.. 3
2. The Messuage with the Appurtenances, late Earl of Devon, now Joseph Alston	2	.. 1
3. Reynold's Farm, late Mr. Arnold's, late Younger's	6	.. 1
4. Evans' Farm	6	.. 3
5. House called the Magpye, late James Leverett's	2	.. 1
6. The House called the Prince's Arms	2	.. 1
7. Six Houses in Church Lane in the Tenure of A. Clare	4	.. 2
8. The House called the Sign of the Dog	2	.. 1
9. Charles Crethe, Gent. for three Cottages, one in the possession of John Caelson	2	.. 1
Another in the Tenure of Mary Heath	2	.. 1
Another in the Tenure of Elizabeth Hawkins	2	.. 1

Sir Arthur Gorges, Knight, in his lifetime, disclaimed his right of common for all his houses and lands whereunto right of common did appertain by custom, in consideration of three acres of meadow-ground over against Battersea church, allowed him by the lord of the manor, which three acres heretofore were Lammas; nor have any persons claiming under him enjoyed a right of common since.

Rules for the Regulation of the Common.

1. All Cattle to be marked with two Letters by a Tar Mark, s. d.
under Penalty of 2 6
2. The Bailiff refusing to mark shall forfeit..... 5 0
3. To pay for marking yearly, per Cow 0 4
4. The Owners of Common may let their Common to Inhabitants in the Parish of Chelsea, and no other.

When the church was new built, to defray part of the charges the common was enclosed for twenty-one years by a lease bearing date March 25, 1674, with the consent of Charles Cheyne, Esq. Lord of the Manor. The common was let upon the above lease to George Hill and Francis Guilford, who inclosed the same, and quietly enjoyed it so inclosed untill Midsummer 1694. It was thrown open again from Michaelmas 1694 to Michaelmas 1695, when Nathaniel Tirrett grazed it by taking in beasts with some of his own.

The following is an Order of the Commissioners of the Turnpike concerning the Common. Lunæ 6to Die Februarii 1726.

“ The board took into consideration according to order the Report of the Surveyor, dated the 7th of November last, in relation to the lessening the expense of repairing the roads, and a proposal being therein made to dig gravel in Chelsea Common, if it be such a common as may be entered by the act; but a debate arising thereon whether the same be of right the Common of the parish of Chelsea, or the private property of particular persons, Ordered, that William Sloane, Esq. be desired to wait upon Sir Hans Sloane, and desire that he and the rest of the present proprietors will consent to have the Surveyors of this Turnpike dig such a quantity of gravel there, as shall be sufficient to repair the road from the Queen's Elm to the Nag's Head on Chelsea Common.”¹

¹ Dr. King's MSS.

APOTHECARIES GARDEN.

In the year 1673, Charles Cheyne, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Chelsea, demised to the Company of Apothecaries a piece of ground, for the purpose of a Botanic Garden, containing three acres, one rood, and thirty-five perches, upon lease for the term of sixty-one years, at a ground rent of five pounds per annum. This garden was soon stocked with a great variety of medicinal plants, both British and foreign; and it was here that Sir Hans Sloane first studied his favourite science. In a View of the Gardens near London in December 1691, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Vice-President, from an original MS. in his possession, this garden is thus described:—"Chelsea Physick Garden has great variety of plants, both in and out of green houses: their perennial green hedges and rows of different coloured herbs are very pretty, and so are the banks set with shades of herbs in the Irish stitchway, but many plants of the garden were not in so good order as might be expected, and as would have been answerable to other things in it. After I had been there, I learned that Mr. Watts, the keeper of it, was blamed for his neglect, and that he would be removed."¹

At the expiration of this lease, Sir Hans Sloane, who had purchased the manor, resolved to grant the freehold of the premises to the Company of Apothecaries, upon the following conditions:

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 183.

1. That the Company pay a quit rent of five pounds per annum for the said piece or parcel of land, and for ever to employ the same for a Physic Garden.

2. That the Company shall annually deliver to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their public meetings, fifty specimens, or samples of different sorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of the said Physic Garden, till the number of such specimens amount to two thousand; but in case of non-performance, the said parcel of ground, or garden, to go to the President and Fellows aforesaid, to be held by them upon the same conditions, other than that the Society are to deliver the above mentioned number of specimens of plants to the President and Commonality of the Faculty of Physic of the city of London; and in case of non-performance of the said conditions by the Royal Society, then the said spot of ground or garden to devolve to the faculty aforesaid.¹

These conditions were punctually fulfilled, and the specimens are preserved in the Archives of the Royal Society. Sir Hans Sloane continued a steady friend to this establishment, continually enriching it with scarce and curious plants: he likewise contributed largely towards the buildings and improvements of the garden; and it was principally owing to his generosity and exertions that they were so soon completed for public inspection.

As a tribute of gratitude, the Company of Apothecaries employed the celebrated Rysbrach² on a marble

¹ Maitland's London, p. 601.

A short Account of the Institution, Usefulness, and late Improvements, was published about 1730, in one folio sheet.

An accurate Survey of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, surveyed and delineated by John Haynes, 1751.

Gough's Brit. Topog. vol. ii. Middx.

² J. Michael Rysbrach, a native of Antwerp, arrived in England in 1720. His father was a landscape painter, who had been in England, but returned to Antwerp, where he died in 1726. At first he was engaged by Gibbs, but after

he became known worked for himself, and soon obtained full employ. His chief works were tombs and monuments, particularly the monument of Sir I. Newton, and that of the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim. The equestrian statue in bronze of K. William, at Bristol, was by him, and for which he was paid 1800*l*. He also executed a great many busts of eminent persons of his time, as Mr. Pope, Sir R. Walpole, Duchess of Marlborough, &c. He died Jan. 8, 1770.

Walpole's Anecd. of Painting.

statue of their benefactor, which is placed near the middle of the garden.



He is represented in a doctor's gown, with a full bottomed peruke, and a roll in his right hand. At this statue was erected during the lifetime of Sir Hans Sloane, it may be presumed to be a good likeness. It displays much dignity, and conveys a most pleasing impression in favour of the learned person it represents. On the north side of the pedestal is the following inscription :

Hans^o. Sloane Bar^o. Archiatro
 Insignissimo Botanices Fautori
 Hoc honoris causa, Monumentum
 Inque perpetuam Ejus memoriam
 Sacrum Voluit
 Societas Pharmacopoeor : Londinens :
 M.DCC.XXXIII.

In honour
 And Perpetuation of the memory
 of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.
 An Eminent Physician
 And great Encourager of the
 Science of Botany,
 This Statue was erected by
 The Company of Apothecaries of London
 In the year 1733,

On the east side is inscribed—

Placed here in the year 1737,
 Sir Benjamin Rawlins, Knt. Master,
 Mr. Joseph Miller, }
 Mr. Joseph Richards, } Wardens.

On the south side—

They
 Being sensible how necessary
 That Branch of Science is
 to the faithful discharging the duty
 of their profession
 With grateful hearts
 and General Consent
 ordered this Statue to be erected
 in the Year of our Lord 1733
 That their Successors and Posterity
 may never forget
 their common Benefactor.

The garden is laid out in divisions, in which the plants, shrubs, and trees are arranged systematically. On the north side of the garden, adjoining Paradise-row, a spacious green-house was erected in the year 1732 by a subscription of many members of the Company, whose names are recorded in the library, which is over the green-house.

The library contains a valuable collection of works on natural history, a variety of specimens of dried plants, and a curious cabinet, containing many thousand specimens of seeds, the growth of this garden; the whole collected and arranged in their present form by the late Mr. Isaac Rand.

At each end of the green-house are two hot-houses

of smaller dimensions, the whole of which are kept in admirable order.

In order to aid the enquiries of such visitors of the Apothecary's Botanic Garden, who may not have leisure to examine the collection generally, we subjoin a list of the most remarkable plants, which, as objects of utility or curiosity, are particularly worthy of notice.

<i>Latin Linnean Names.</i>	<i>English Names.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Amomum Zingiber</i>	Ginger	East Indies.
<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>	Virginian snake-root	N. America.
<i>Acer Saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple-tree ..	Ditto.
<i>Bromelia ananas</i>	Pine-apple plant	Both Indies.
<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	Coffee-tree	Arabia-felix.
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Carolina allspice ..	N. America.
<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Caper-plant	S. of Europe.
<i>Citrus medica</i>	Lemon-tree	Asia.
—— <i>aurantium</i>	Orange-tree	E. Indies.
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Cocoa-nut tree	Both Indies.
<i>Croton sebiferum</i>	Tallow-tree	N. America.
<i>Dionæa muscipula</i>	Venus's fly-trap	Ditto.
<i>Dioscoria sativa</i>	Yam	West Indies.
<i>Dracæna arborea</i>	Dragon-tree	E. Indies.
<i>Erythrina corallodendrum</i> ..	Coral-tree	West Indies.
<i>Ficus Bengalensis</i>	Bengal fig-tree	East Indies.
<i>Gossipium arboreum</i>	Tree cotton plant ..	E. Indies.
<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	Guaiacum	West Indies.
<i>Hæmatoxylum campechianum</i>	Logwood	S. America.
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Dyer's indigo	E. Indies.
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>	Red-cedar tree	N. America.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip-tree	Ditto.
<i>Laurus cinnamomum</i>	Cinnamon-tree	Ceylon.
—— <i>Camphora</i>	Camphire-tree	Japan.
—— <i>Sassafras</i>	Sassafras-tree	N. America.
<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>	Arrow-root	S. America.
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango-tree	East Indies.

<i>Latin Linnean Names.</i>	<i>English Names.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Plantain-tree	Both Indies,
— <i>sapientum</i>	Banana-tree	West Indies,
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Candleberry-myrtle	N. America.
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Virginian tobacco ..	Ditto.
<i>Olea Europæa</i>	Olive-tree	S. of Europe.
<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Black pepper	Both Indies.
<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>	Screw-pine	India.
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	Levant.
<i>Quassia amara</i>	Bitter quassia	Surinam.
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Sugar-cane	Both Indies.
<i>Spigelia Marilandica</i>	Worm-grass	N. America.
<i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i>	Iron-wood	Ditto.
<i>Strelitzia reginæ</i>	{ Plant named after } { Her Majesty .., }	C. of G. Hope.
<i>Swietenia Mahogani</i>	Mahogany-tree	West Indies.
<i>Thea Viridis</i>	Green Tea-tree	China.
— <i>Bohea</i>	Black ditto	Ditto.
<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>	Tamarind-tree	Both Indies.
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	Adam's needle	N. America.
— <i>filamentosa</i>	Eve's thread	Ditto.
<i>Zanthoxylum Clava-Herculis</i>	Tooth-ache-tree	Ditto.

On the south side of the garden, facing the Thames, stand two large cedars of Libanus (*Larix foliis acutis perennantibus, conis obtusis*). It is surprising that this tree is not more cultivated in this country; for as it grows naturally upon the coldest parts of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year, there can be no fear of its being hurt by frost in England. "That these trees are of quick growth (says Miller) is evident from four of them now growing in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, which were planted in the year 1683; at which time they were not above

three feet high. Two of these trees are at this time (anno 1762) near twelve feet in girth at two feet above ground, and their branches extend more than thirty feet on every side of their trunk. It has been observed that lopping or cutting of these trees is very injurious to them, (more perhaps than to any other resinous tree,) and in retarding their growth; for two of the four trees above mentioned being unadvisedly planted near a green-house, when they began to grow large had their branches lopped, to let the rays of the sun into the house, whereby they have been so much checked, as at present they are little more than half the size of the other two."¹

Since Mr. Miller's time, the two trees which stood near the green-house above mentioned have been cut down, owing to their decayed state;² and during the last winter, the two remaining trees experienced a severe accident, which will in all probability accelerate their decay. An unusual quantity of snow fell towards the latter end of January 1809, greater than ever was remembered in this part of the country, which, lodging on the spreading branches of these cedars, and rising in the shape of a cone, by its weight broke off their massy limbs, and very much disfigured these noble trees.

Lysons³ says, that Sir Joseph Banks made an accurate admeasurement of these trees in the month of August, 1793, and found the girth of the larger to be

¹ Miller's Gard. Dict. Lond. 1763.

of a General Committee held at Chelsea Oct. 25, 1771.

² They were cut down by an order

³ Lysons's Environs, vol. ii. p. 167.

twelve feet eleven inches and a half, that of the smaller twelve feet and half an inch.

This garden is under the management of the Court of Assistants of the Apothecaries' Company.

The apprentices of the Company, during the summer season, make monthly herborizing excursions in the vicinity of London, accompanied by a person belonging to this establishment, called the Botanical Demonstrator, whose office is to explain to his pupils the classes and medicinal uses of the plants. These herborizations begin on the first Tuesday in April, and are continued till September. At the end of the season, a premium of a copy of Hudson's *Flora Anglica* is presented to the young man who has been most successful in discovering and investigating the greatest number of plants. In the month of July there is a general herborization, which is attended by the Court of Assistants, and other gentlemen fond of the same pursuit.² The present Demonstrator is Mr. Wheeler.

Two catalogues have been printed of the plants of this garden; the first, in the year 1730, by Isaac Rand, containing only the medicinal plants; and in the same year Philip Miller, the gardener, published a general catalogue, which reached a second edition enlarged in the year 1739.

The present Gardener is Mr. Fairbairn; he succeeded Mr. Forsyth, late Gardener at Kensington.

Mr. Phillip Miller resided many years in the garden, and rendered himself particularly distinguished

² Pulteney's *Anecdotes of Botany*, vol. ii. p. 100.

by his botanical works. He was born in the year 1691. His father was Gardener to the Company of Apothecaries, and he succeeded to that office in the year 1722. Mr. Miller raised himself from a state of obscurity to a degree of eminence, rarely equalled in the character of a gardener. It is not uncommon to give the term botanist to any man who can recite, by memory, the plants of his garden; but Mr. Miller rose much above this attainment; he added to his knowledge of the theory and practice of gardening, that of the structure and character of plants, and was early and practically versed in the methods of Ray and Tournefort. Habituated to the use of these from his younger years, it was, with considerable reluctance, that he adopted the system of Linnæus; but, convinced by the arguments of the late Sir William Watson and Mr. Hudson, he at length embraced it.

He maintained a correspondence with many of the most eminent botanists on the Continent, among others with Linnæus, who said of his dictionary, "*Non erit Lexicon Hortulanorum sed Botanicorum.*" By other foreigners he was emphatically styled, "*Hortulanorum Princeps.*" He was admitted a member of the Botanical Academy of Florence, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, in which he was occasionally honoured by being chosen of the Council.

Mr. Miller's infirmities induced him to resign his office in the garden a little time before his decease, which took place December 18, 1771. He left a very large herbarium of exotic plants, principally the produce of the Chelsea garden. He accumulated no

wealth from his respectable connection with the great, or from the numerous editions of his useful works; he was of a disposition too generous and careless of money to become rich; and, in all his transactions, shewed more attention to integrity and honest fame than to any pecuniary advantages. He enjoyed the greatest honour that a botanist can receive, in having a new genus of plants consecrated to his name—*Milleria*.¹

BOTANIC GARDENS AND NURSERIES.

In the neighbourhood of the King's Road, Chelsea, there are several nursery gardens much frequented by the nobility and fashionable world in the spring of the year. These nurseries, besides furnishing the choicest variety of early-raised flowers, have each succeeding season something new to present to the botanical world.

Fraser's nursery, Sloane-square, has, for some years past, been particularly noticed for the introduction of North American plants and seeds: we have lately observed a valuable addition to the collection, the result of Fraser and Son's late researches in America; a *new Rhododendron*, *two new Ralmids*, and *two new Azaleas*, with many other equally interesting plants, are exclusively, as yet, to be seen in Messrs. Frasers' possession.

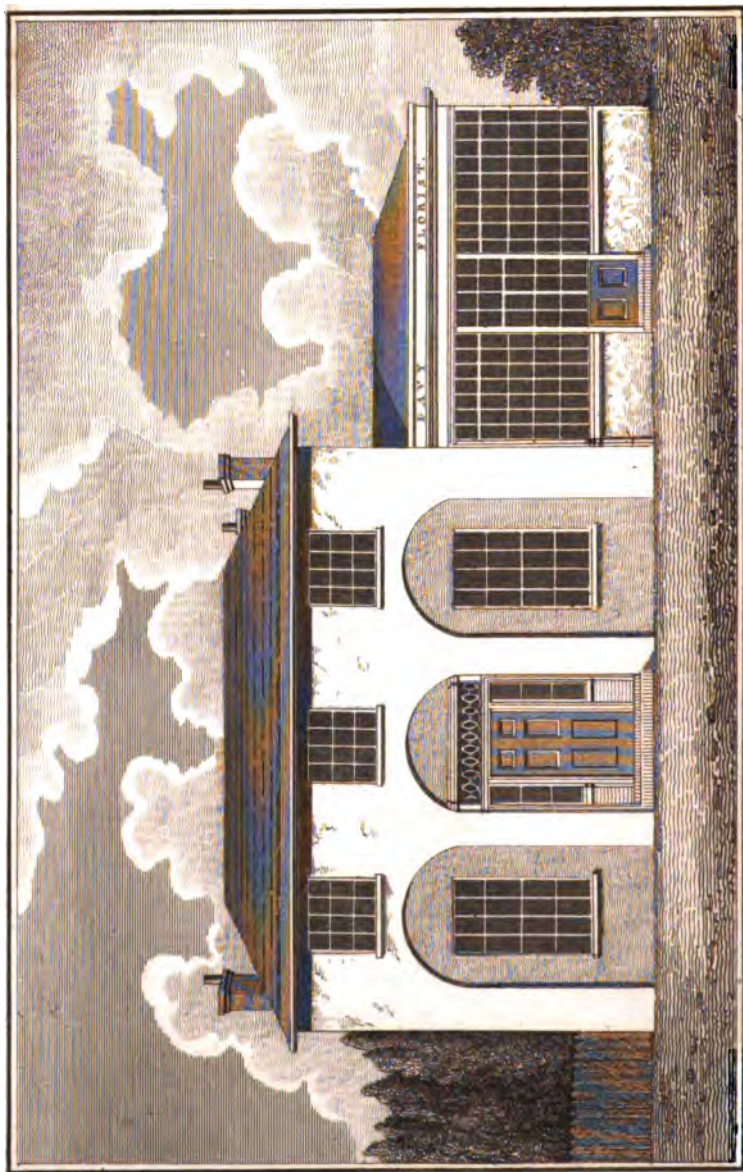
Mr. Colvill's nursery, which has been established since the year 1786, contains one of the largest collec-

¹ Martyn's Life of Miller, prefixed to his folio edition of the Gardener's Dictionary. This work is now finished; and forms one of the most complete works of its kind which this or any other country has produced.

tions of scarce and curious exotics in this country.
The following is a list of some of the most valuable :

<i>Latin Names.</i>	<i>English Names.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
<i>Correa Viridescens</i>	Green flowered Correa ..	New S. Wales.
<i>Crowtheria crisifolia</i>	Death leaved Crowtheria	
———— <i>parviflora</i> ..	Small flowered Crowtheria	
———— <i>Virgata</i>	Twiggy Crowtheria	
<i>Epacris incarnata</i>	Flesh coloured Epacris ..	
———— <i>parviflora</i>	Small flowered ditto	
———— <i>tubiflora</i>	Long flowered ditto	
<i>Meleuca teritifolia</i>		
<i>Goodea totifolia</i>	Lotus leaved Goodea	
———— <i>tomentosa</i>	Downy leaved ditto	
<i>Pultnia liniphylla</i>		
<i>Steleodium glandulosa</i> ..	Gland Steledium	
<i>Mimosa truncata</i>	Lopped Mimosa	
———— <i>Speciosa</i>	Beautiful Mimosa	
———— <i>longifolia</i>	Long leaf Mimosa	
<i>Polygala semper florens</i>		
<i>Corchorus Japonia</i>	Japan Corchorus	Japan, China.
<i>Lilium Speciosissimum</i> ..	Most beautiful Lily	China.
<i>Camillia Japonica</i>	Japan Rose	Japan, China.
————	Double white Japan ditto	
————	Double striped ditto	
————	Double red ditto	
————	Double yellow ditto	
————	Double pink ditto	
<i>Magnolia fuscata</i>	Fuscous leaved Magnolia	China.
———— <i>annona folia</i> ..	Annona leaved ditto	
<i>Paeonia Arborea</i>	Tree Paeonia	
<i>Pyrus Japonia</i>	Japan pear	Japan, China.
<i>Asclepias carinosa</i>	Swallow-wort, thick leaved	China.
<i>Bignonia grandiflora</i> ..	Great flowered Bignonia	
<i>Amaryllis Speciosissimum</i>	Most beautiful Lily	Near the R. Sea.
<i>Rosa Indica rubra</i>	Red Indian Rose	China.
<i>Rosa Multiflora</i>	Many flowered China rose	





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See 1st Ward del.

Mr. Davy has for some years ranked high as a florist; and his Spring Exhibitions of Auriculas, Hyacinths, Tulips, and Carnations, display some of the finest specimens of these beautiful flowers. Here also may be seen a charming collection of green-house plants, among which may be particularly noticed the following:

<i>Latin Names.</i>	<i>English Names.</i>	<i>Native Country.</i>
Arum Ternatum.....	Three leafed	Japan
Epacris Tubeflora	Tube flowered	
—— Grandiflora ..	Large flowered	New Holland.
Chorizanthe Triloba ..	Prickly leafed	
Dionaea Muscipula	Venus's fly-trap	Carolina.
Knowltonia Capensis ..		Cape of G. Hope.
Linum Trigynum	Chinense	China.
Magnolia Ulan		China.
Paeonia Arborea	Tree Paeony	China.
Trillium Erythrocarpon	Funnel leafed.....	North America.
Coccorus Chinensis		

Mr. Salisbury's Botanic Garden in Sloane Street.

This institution was first established by the late Mr. W. Curtis, the author of the Botanical Magazine, at Lambeth Marsh, in the year 1771, before which time no public garden upon a similar plan had been formed in this country; and as it has contributed to the knowledge of the indigenous plants from which our agriculture has been essentially promoted, we shall endeavour to give some account of its rise and progress from that period.

Mr. W. Curtis was an eminent apothecary in London, and had from his earliest youth a taste for the

study of natural history, and particularly that of our native vegetables. After he became settled in the metropolis, he was still more attached to his favourite studies, and which he was the more urged to pursue, as few of his profession at that period were even acquainted with the plants of the *Materia Medica*. This consideration also caused him to lament the want of a school whence information in this branch of science might be acquired; for at that time the system of Linnæus had not been generally adopted, neither were there any public lectures given near the metropolis, where even the medical student could obtain a competent knowledge of Botany. Notwithstanding this, however, he pursued his favourite science, and formed a plan shortly after for publishing a complete Flora of the country. This he began, but for want of funds necessary for its completion, was not able to continue.

As a knowledge of vegetables could not be obtained without a garden where the plants might be grown and occasionally examined; and although an establishment of this nature had been made at both universities, and Sir Hans Sloane had so liberally contributed to the establishing that of the Apothecaries at Chelsea, yet few had access to them; neither was the arrangement of plants made so as to afford a sufficient opportunity of ascertaining with facility such facts as were necessary to further progress. Mr. Curtis, therefore, under the auspices of the Hon. Daines Barrington, Mr. Thomas White, and other gentlemen, undertook its formation; and he had the satisfaction to find his labour repaid, not only in a pecuniary view, but in seeing

the study of plants become a fashionable pursuit; and his favourite science of botany, which had hitherto been considered only as an appendage to physic, in some measure become part of the polite education of the gentry; a pleasure peculiarly interesting to him, under the idea that he had been instrumental in introducing it to the notice of the public.

He had soon collected all the indigenous plants within ten miles of the metropolis as also many fine exotics, and disposed them in beds in such a manner as to be studied with facility. He also had formed a tolerably good library for the use of the visitors, and in 1775 he published the first catalogue under the title of "The Plants growing in the London Botanic Garden," and he now turned his thoughts to a publication which has successfully continued ever since, intended to display to the eye exact representations of the more beautiful plants of the collection, together with the most approved method of culture. This work, entitled "The Botanical Magazine," has now completed its twenty-eighth volume. He observed, that the plants grown by the farmers were but imperfectly known, and as badly applied to the purposes for which they were intended; he therefore annexed to his plan, a complete collection of all the plants useful in agriculture; and, in order that those of a noxious quality might be understood, he made a selection of them also. The garden was now become in itself complete, and every thing seemed to thrive, when, all at once, it suffered a shock by which its existence was endangered: his landlord refused to grant a lease on acceptable terms, and he

was therefore under the painful necessity of procuring another piece of ground at Brompton, to which he removed it, and where he soon had the pleasure of finding his plants succeed better than at his former garden.

About this time Mr. Curtis's health being on the decline, he took into partnership the present proprietor.

The probability that the land would be taken for building, and the great distance from London, induced him to fix on the present plan for its removal from Brompton, and accordingly he began, in 1807, to lay out the garden, and has so far succeeded as to get the outline of it compleated, and the plants in their proper quarters, which will be better illustrated by the annexed plan, and he has already the satisfaction to find it honoured with the patronage of many of the nobility and others distinguished for rank and science, as well as many illustrious foreigners, who have received great information on visiting this interesting spot. The extent of the ground is somewhat more than six acres, and forms a delightful promenade for company, independent of the scientific arrangements of the different departments; the grounds are so formed, that persons may walk nearly two miles without entering the same path twice.

Botanical lectures are given at the garden every season in May and June.

In order to enable a stranger to find out any plant he may wish to see, the whole collection, so far as regards the hardy plants, are arranged according to the system of Linnæus, and are disposed in seventeen different departments, as follow :

1. Foreign hardy Annual Plants. 2. Foreign Hardy Plants. 3. Foreign Grasses. 4. Exotic Trees and Shrubs. 5. The Rosery. 6. North American Shrubs. 7. Variegated Plants. 8. Plants which require the support of other Shrubs. 9. Foreign Alpine Plants. 10. British Herbaceous Plants. 11. British Grasses. 12. Plants useful in Agriculture. 13. Medicinal Plants. 14. Plants to illustrate the Linnæan System. 15. Plants for the purpose of exhibiting the natural orders of other Botanists. 16. British Trees and Shrubs. 17. Aquatic Plants.

Green-houses, stores, and conservatories, are building, in which will be a complete collection of ornamental and tender exotics.

In the library is deposited a collection of books, principally relating to botany, entomology, and other branches of natural history.



MANUFACTURES.

Silk Manufacture.

About the year 1721, certain persons obtained a patent for manufacturing of raw silk; the Duke of Whar-ton's park at Chelsea was taken for that purpose, and

planted with mulberry-trees. It attracted a considerable share of public attention, as we learn from a newspaper of that time: "We hear there is a great concourse of foreigners and others daily in Chelsea Park, to see the Raw Silk Undertaking, for which a patent was granted by his present Majesty."'

The premises belonging to the Raw Silk Company were rated at 200*l.* in the parish books. This undertaking did not succeed.

The Duke of Wharton's park was anciently part of the estate purchased by Sir Thomas More; it is situated on the north side of the King's Road, and extends westward from Church Lane to the road which leads to Little Chelsea, by Park Chapel, formerly called Lovers' Walk. Wharton House and Gardens were situated on the south side of the King's Road, near Beaufort House, from which it was separated by the road leading to the Ferry.

Chelsea Porcelain.

The manufacture of porcelain acquired great celebrity. It was established near the water-side. Chelsea china is still held in high estimation, but it fell to decay many years ago, owing to the success with which the Wedgwoods have pursued this important branch of our national manufactures.

Upon the same premises was afterwards established a manufacture of stained paper, stamped after a peculiar manner, the invention of Messrs. Echardts, who established it in partnership with Mr. Woodmason in

the year 1786. It was afterwards carried on by Messrs. Bowers and Co. and is now the property of Messrs. Harwood and Co.

The present proprietors, by their enterprise and skill in employing and directing the talents of our best artists, as to their designs, and by a new process in the manufacture, have succeeded in establishing works far exceeding, in magnitude and consequence, any thing of the kind known in Europe. This we may reflect upon as a pleasing instance, among a thousand others, of the great improvement of our manufactures within the last half century; here we see, that an art which, a few years since was little more than unimportant manual labour, has now become, in a measure, a branch of the fine arts; and paper-hangings have thus been made an indispensable article in the internal decoration of all kinds of building; to such a degree of perfection, indeed, have they been brought, that the acutest eye will find a difficulty in distinguishing some of their productions from the most exquisite paintings: the demand for them has encreased in proportion.

The present proprietors have made extensive additions to the original structure, and give employ to a very considerable number of artists and workmen, who, by their labours, are enabled to support themselves and their families in credit and respect.

When Messrs. Echardts quitted the above Concern, they established at Black Lands a manufactory of painted silk, cloth, paper, &c. for hangings and furniture of rooms. The paper and silk were, for the most part, stamped, and some of the pieces were highly

finished by hand.. The linen was entirely painted by hand, and was done by girls from eight or nine to fourteen or fifteen years of age. Near a hundred persons, in the whole, were employed upon the premises. After this manufactory had been established a few years, the proprietors became bankrupts, and the whole undertaking entirely failed.

These premises are now occupied by Messrs. Cooke and Co. as a stained paper manufactory; they constantly employ about fifty hands.

Mr. Morley, proprietor of the Floor Cloth Manufactory at Knightsbridge, built a large manufactory for the same material in the King's Road, near Smith Street; it is now in the possession of Messrs. Downing and Co. who employ a considerable number of hands. They also carry on business at their manufactory in Knightsbridge.

The Blue Melting Pot and Crucible Manufactory was first established by Mr. G. Rühl, a native of the city of Heilbroun, in the circle of Swabia, about the year 1774, and was carried on for several years successfully, and after his decease by Mr. C. F. Hempel, his son-in-law; since which time it has been continued under the firm of Messrs. George Ludwig and Peter Wanner.

The blue melting pots of this manufacture are of the best quality, and exceed any other British or Foreign article of the kind; as are also the brown crucibles, which are chiefly used by jewellers and goldsmiths for melting and refining of gold.

The greater part of the abovementioned articles are

exported to all parts of the world, and are held in the highest estimation for their durability and excellent workmanship.

Chelsea Buns.

The manufacture of Chelsea Buns should not be omitted, having been so long in esteem, and carried on upon the same spot, for more than a century: and they have likewise been honoured by the notice of Swift near a hundred years ago: " Pray, are not the fine buns sold here in our town; has it R-r-r-r-r-rare Chelsea buns? I bought one to-day in my walk; it was stale, and I did not like it as the man said," &c.¹

Breweries.

There are two large brewhouses for the brewing of Porter, Ale, and Table-beer, in Chelsea; one situated at the western extremity of the parish, belonging to Messrs. Poole and Co., the other in Swan Walk, near Paradise Row, conducted by Messrs. Dalton and Co.² On the premises of the latter, a well was dug about 1793, to the depth of three hundred and ninety-four feet within twenty or thirty feet of the edge of the river, mostly through a blue clay, or marl. At the depth of near fifty feet, a quantity of loose coal, twelve inches in thickness, was discovered, and a little sand and gravel

¹ Swift's Letters, vol. iv. p. 229. London, 1769.

² The beer that is used at noblemen's tables, in their fixed and standing houses, is commonly of a year old, or peradventure of two years running, or more; but this is not general. It is also brewed in

March, and therefore called March beer, but for the household it is usually not under a month's age, each one coveting to have the same stale as it may, so that it be not sour, and his bread new as is possible, so that it be not hot.

Holinshead's Description of Eng. p. 167.

was found about the same depth. The well-digger usually bored about ten, fifteen, or twenty feet at a time lower than his work, as he went on; and on the last boring, when the rod was about fifteen feet below the bottom of the well, the man felt, as the first signal of water, a rolling motion, something like the gentle motion of a coach passing over pavement: upon his continuing to bore, the water presently pushed its way by the side of the auger, with great force, scarcely allowing him time to withdraw the borer, to put that and his other tools into the bucket, and be drawn up to the top of the well. The water soon rose to the height of two hundred feet.¹

CHELSEA WATER-WORKS.

This Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in the month of March, 1724, by the name of the Governor and Company of the Chelsea Water Works. By this Act they enjoy perpetual succession and a common seal, and have power to purchase in Mortmain, lands, &c. to the amount of one thousand pounds per annum, with a right to alienate and dispose of the same as they shall see convenient.

In the beginning of the year 1726,² such progress was made in the cuts and canals, that the Thames water was raised into the reservoir in St. James's Park, so as to supply Whitehall and some parts of Westminster; and in the month of August following, they

¹ Middleton's Survey of the County of Middlesex, p. 79. London, 1808. August 26, 1726; and September 14, 1726, for the Company's Advertisements.

² See Daily Courant, May 29, 1723;

had sufficient strength, by their several engines and mains, to raise water enough into the reservoir in Hyde Park, which held upwards of twenty-five thousand hogsheads, besides the reservoir in St. James's Park, which held almost as much, so that they were then in a condition to serve upwards of ten thousand houses with Thames water at a cheaper rate than the New River Company, or any other Company could at that time, as the Chelsea Company were at a comparative small expence in raising the water, and in their advertisements they asserted, that if there was no other water to serve the cities of London and Westminster and parts adjacent, that they would be enabled to supply the whole as soon as their pipes could be laid down for that purpose.

The property of this Company was, at its first establishment, divided into two thousand shares of twenty pounds each, and for some years their affairs went on well, and promised a continuance of success, but, from a variety of unforeseen obstacles and difficulties, this establishment became involved in debt, and in the year 1739 and 1740, they were obliged to stand still, their works being frozen up, or destroyed by the severity of that dreadful winter. In this dilemma they came to the resolution of increasing the number of their subscribers, and two thousand more were accordingly added. By this procedure they were once more enabled to go on with their undertaking.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a Governor, Deputy, and thirteen Directors, who have an office in Abingdon Street, Westminster. Within

these few years the Company have extended their pipes throughout Chelsea, Sloane Street, and Knightsbridge.

In a calculation of the quantity of water supplied daily by the Water Works, in the vicinity of London, anno 1767, those at Chelsea are said to produce one thousand seven hundred and forty tons, but, in fact, they raised near three thousand five hundred tons; and, in the year 1809, six thousand five hundred tons were raised, and when the new works are completed, they will be enabled to raise daily at least ten thousand tons.

The lease of the Company's present premises at Pimlico having nearly expired, and Lord Grosvenor not being willing to renew it upon acceptable terms, the Company intend to erect immediately new and extensive works upon their own freehold land adjoining to Ranelagh, which will cost upwards of twenty thousand pounds.

CHAPTER III.

Parish Church, Rectory, Rectors, Tombs and Monuments, Burial Ground, Benefactions, Charity Schools, Workhouse, Parish Register, and Churchwardens' Accounts.



CHURCH AND RECTORY.

THE Parish Church of Chelsea, which is dedicated to St. Luke, or, according to the King's Books, to All Saints, (perhaps it might have been dedicated to both, a practice not unusual,) stands near the river-side. It is principally built of brick, except the north and south chapels, which are partly built of stone. It consists of a nave, two chancels, and two aisles: the upper chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century; the chapel of the Lawrence family, at the end of the north aisle, appears to have been built early in the fourteenth century, if we may judge from the form

of the Gothic windows, now nearly stopped up; the chapel at the east end of the south aisle was built by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1522, soon after he came to reside in Chelsea; the tower was built between the years 1667 and 1679; it is supposed to be one of the highest pieces of brick-work in England; it measures from the battlements ninety feet, and from the vane, one hundred and thirteen feet in height, and in breadth twenty-four feet. It is now in a very ruinous condition, and ought to be immediately repaired or taken down. Lady Cheyne, as it appears from her epitaph, contributed largely to the repairs of this church at the abovementioned period; Dr. Baldwin Hamsey gave the sum of \$70*l.*, and 106*l.* out of which money the great bell was purchased. In Dr. King's time it was inscribed, "*D. Lucæ Medico Evangelico Baldwiney Hamsey Philevangelicus Medicus, D. D.*" The remainder of the repairs were completed by the voluntary contributions of the principal inhabitants.

This steeple was again repaired in the year 1704, as appears by a stone tablet placed in the south side.

At the time when the present church was erected, the parish of Chelsea being an inconsiderable village, it was not only in the most central part of the parish, but also sufficiently large for the number of the inhabitants. But although additions were made to it, and the whole was considerably enlarged, as the parish extended, yet it became too small, being calculated to contain four hundred and fifty persons only; and

many respectable families were obliged to go out of the parish to hear divine service. If such was the case so long ago as the year 1780, when the number of rateable houses was no more than seven hundred, and the rental of the parish 15,455*l.* only, how very clear must the necessity of remedying the inconvenience appear, now that the parish has extended so much as to place the church nearly at one extremity of the inhabited part of it, and when it is known that the number of rateable houses has encreased to two thousand three hundred, the rental to 65,876*l.* and the population to thirteen thousand souls.

The impossibility of accommodating the opulent and middle classes of such an encreased population, is a great evil; but a greater is that, owing to the small size of the church, another class of it, the poor, has scarcely the power of obtaining at all the benefit of religious instruction. Much argument might be advanced to prove that this reason alone ought to operate very powerfully in favour of the proposed new church. It is a well known truth, that in general the majority of the paupers who are relieved by parish assistance, are the most profligate and idle part of the class of society to which they belong: and, although this is a disease which cannot easily be removed, yet, every parish is, in a certain degree, culpable of fostering the infection, if it does not provide the means of applying the only remedy that is likely to prove beneficial—a church to which the poor can resort for religious instruction. It has been stated, that there are two chapels in the vicinity of the parish, and one in it. But

is any argument good, which objects to the building of a church in one parish, because there are chapels in another? It might as well be said that there ought not to be any professions or trades in Chelsea, because there are plenty in the neighbouring villages. The prejudices of the poor in favour of their own parish are well known; and many of them who would attend divine worship in a parish church, would not probably frequent a chapel. If then, by indulging even their prejudices, they can be induced to take advantage of religious instruction, the erection of a new church would rapidly produce many political, as well as moral advantages to the parish. In thus diminishing the number of the lazy and the profligate, the means of supporting the unfortunate aged and infirm would be encreased, as ought to be the case, and a more comfortable provision might be made for their necessities. Nor must it be overlooked, that much benefit would also result from the assistance which a new church would afford towards educating the children of the poor; as much of the money which would arise from charity sermons preached in a large and central parish church, now goes out of the parish.

It is also certain, that a new central church would much encrease the actual value of property in the whole parish; for, if such were erected, many new streets would instantly be built in its neighbourhood; and the number of rateable houses being thus encreased, the poor rates would in an equal ratio be diminished. As the seats of the church, also, would be free to the householders, the money now paid for pews in places

for divine worship out of the parish, would considerably more than pay the new rate intended to be levied:

Having thus endeavoured to point out the necessity, and advantages, it only remains to shew the practicability of the measure.

It has been generally supposed that a very large sum would be required; but twenty-five thousand pounds would be amply sufficient, not only for building the Church, but for defraying the incidental expences necessarily attending it; and this sum must be named in the Act of Parliament to be obtained, for the purpose of enabling the measure to be carried into execution. As the money must be borrowed, a rate for paying the interest of it, and leaving a small annual overplus to be funded for the purpose of liquidating the principal, would be levied on the parish; but, as the present rental is 65,876*l.* an annual rate of five-pence on every 20*s.* of rent would be sufficient. The increase of the rental since the year 1780 being 50,421*l.*, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may encrease at least 25,000*l.* in the next twenty years: but should this expectation prove to be fallacious, it must be allowed, that when the buildings now going forward, and those about to be begun, are completed, it will be so much encreased as to allow the rate to be diminished; which will besides be gradually reduced as the debt is paid, independent of any increase of the rental. And, as the whole sum to be borrowed would not be required till the work is completed, the rate of five-pence would not be levied till that time; and, at first, a small rate only in addition to the present church

rate would be necessary for paying the fees on obtaining the Act of Parliament; for procuring plans of the building; and other incidental expences.

This church is a rectory within the diocese of London and the archdeaconry of Middlesex. The advowson for several centuries belonged to the abbot and convent of Westminster, till the suppression of that abbey, when the dean and chapter exchanged it together with their manors of Neyte and Hyde with King Henry VIII. for the priory of Hurley.¹ It continued in the crown till Queen Elizabeth gave it in 1574 to the Duchess of Somerset. It came afterwards into the possession of the Earl of Nottingham and his Countess; and in the reign of Charles II. Charles Cheyne, Esq. purchased the manor, to which the rectory has been ever since annexed.

In the year 1327 it was rated at thirteen marks,² and in the King's Books at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the yearly tenths 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*³

There appears to be no terrier of the glebe of this rectory in the Bishop's Registry, but there is a deed entered, whereby it appears, that on the third of May, 1566, Robert Richardson, the then rector of this church, granted by his deed to William, Marquis of Winchester, the parsonage house and two closes adjoining and belonging to it, containing fourteen acres and twenty-two perches, also half a rood of meadow

¹ Newcourt's Repert. vol. 1, p. 585, 586.

² Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

³ Chelsithe, alias Chelsey, R. (All

Saints.) Prox. Episc. 6*s.* 6*d.* Archidiacon. 7*s.* 9*d.* Synods 3*s.* 5*d.*

Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 573.

Ecton's Liber Valorum, p. 222.

and three acres of arable land lying in the east field of Chelsea, to hold to him, the said marquis, and his heirs and assigns for ever; which grant was on the next day confirmed by Edmund Grindall, Bishop of London; for which Queen Elizabeth, by her Letters Patent,^{*} bearing date May 6 of the same year, being the eighth of her reign, gave licence to the said marquis, to give and grant to the said Robert Richardson one close of land with the appurtenances in the parish of Chelsea, lying between the lands of the said marquis on the east, and leading from Chelsea Church northward on the west, the common field on the north, and Mr. Hungerford's house on the south, which field contains in breadth, from east to west, eighty-five feet, and in length, from north to south, three hundred and eight feet, and a house with the appurtenances newly built upon the same, and also one other close of arable land containing eighteen acres, more or less, adjoining to the close abovementioned, lying between the Queen's land, parcel of the manor, then in the tenure of Stephen Claybroke on the east, and the aforesaid close on the west, the common field on the north, and the Queen's manor of Chelsea on the south, to hold to him and his successors, Rectors of Chelsea for ever.[†]

^{*} Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 585.

[†] Dr. King's MSS.

*Inventory of Goods belonging to the Church, anno
1552.*

In the year 1552, an inventory¹ was taken, by commissioners appointed by the King, of the plate and ornaments belonging to all the churches in the kingdom; the returns of the jury relating to several counties, of which Middlesex is one, are in the Augmentation Office.

The jury of Chelsea returned a very long list, consisting of chalices, pattens, crosses of copper gylte, aulter clothes, candlestycks, of latten, corporas cases of red velvet and tynsell; a lyttel maser, qweshions of tynsel, and of sylk, vestments of black velvet, and of sattin, with velvet crosses, velvet copes, sylke curteyns, and canopies; a hearse clothe of tynsel, sylke and velvet, another of red sylk and gold, a censor of latten, a holy water stocke, a payre of organs, two hand bells, and a Sackaringe bell. In Lady More's chapel, among other articles, were an awlter clothe of Brydges satten, with a border to the same, and two curteyns of sylk belonging to the same.

At the end of the list are enumerated some articles stolen when the church was broken, among which are,

¹ Instructions to the Commissioners for the taking of the Survey signed by the King.

"HENRY R.

"Instructions devised by the King's Hignes, by the advise of his Counsaill for knowlaige to be hadd of the hole true and just yerly values of all the possessions, mannors, londys, tenements, hereditamentys, and profits, as well spirituall as temporall, apperteyning to any manner of dignitie, monastrie, priorie, churche collegiate, churche con-

ventuall, personage, vicarige, chauntrye, free chapell, or other dignitie, office, or promotion spirituall, within this realme, Walys, Calice, Berwyk, and the marches of the same, as well in placys exempt as well as not exempt; which his pleasure ys, that suche as shall have charche by his commission to surveye the same, shall effectually with all uprightness and dexteritie folowe and ensue, as they will answer unto hys Majestie at their perill."

Bacon's Liber Regis in Præfat.

a hearse clothe of blewel vellet, with a cross of redd vellett, and branched with golde, and one coope of caddas.

In the year 1650 it was reported to the commissioners appointed by the Parliament to enquire into the condition of ecclesiastical benefices, that the parsonage house of Chelsea, with twenty acres of glebe belonging to the same, were valued at 60*l.* per annum, and that the tithes were worth 60*l.* more; that Dr. Samuel Wilkinson, the Minister, was a man of very scandalous report; and that it was said that the presentation formerly belonged to the Earl of Nottingham.^{*}

	<i>Rectores,</i>	<i>Patronii.</i>
Rog. de Berners		Ed. II. R. A.
Martyn de Moulsh		Ed. III. R. A.
Will. Palmer		
Tho. de Preston	9 Kal. Oct. 1368, per resig. Palmer	Abb. et Con. Westmynst.
Joh. Basset	14 Kal. Nov. 1368, per resig. Preston	
Joh. de Stansted	10 Kal. Jan. 1371, per resig. Basset	
Joh. de Froydon	25 Nov. 1372, per resig. Stansted	
Ric. Mokynton		
Ric. Everden	5 Aug. 1385, per resig. Mokynton	
Joh. Beaupraunt	25 Oct. 1388, per resig. Everden	
Joh. Bishop	4 Nov. 1392, per resig. Beaupraunt	
Joh. Balsham	25 Jun. 1394, per resig. Bishop	

^{*} Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth. MS. Library. Lysons's Env. vol. ii. p. 114.

	<i>Rectores,</i>	<i>Patronii.</i>
Joh. Scarburgh	} 26 Mar. 1433, per resig. Scarburgh.	} Abb. et Com. Westminst.
Gafr. Medewe		
Alex. Broun	21 Aug. 1435, per resig. Medewe	
Tho. Bolyn	15 Jul. 1442, per resig. Broun	
Will. Walesby	pr. 16 Oct. 1450, per resig. Walesby	
Will. Lilly		
Tho. Chalers	Nov. 1451, per resig. Lilly	
Will. Fideon	pr. 8. Dec. 1451, per Mort Chalers	
Joh. Pennant	11 Jul. 1454, per resig. Fideon	
Will. Hebbing	3 Mar. 1455, per resig. Pennant	
Will. Massanger	18 Oct. 1456, per resig. Hebbing	
Will. Mille	pr. 26 Jan. 1469, per mort Massanger	
Joh. Mardelaye	30 Jul. 1481, per resig. Mille	
Thos. Machey, A.M.	31 Oct. 1486, per resig. Mardelaye	
Geo. Percy	6 Jan. 1492, per resig. Machey	
Will. Inglelard	26 Sept. 1502, per resig. Inglelard	
Rob. Tunstall		
Thos. Lowth	16 Dec. 1503, per resig. Tunstall	
Rob. Dandie		
Joh. Larke, pr.	29 Mar. 1530, per resig. Dandie. Thos. Morus Miles Angliæ Cancellarius, ratione Concessionis Advocationis, per Abb. et Convent Westminst. ei pro hac Vice Concessa.	
Rob. Richardson,	cl. 19 Mar. 1543.	

<i>Rectores,</i>		<i>Patronii.</i>
Jac. Proctor	pr. 15 Jan. 1554, per priv. Richardson	} Maria, R. A.
Ric. Myers	cl. 8 Aug. 1554, per mort. Proctor	
Matt. Myers	cl. 8 Oct. 1558, per mort Ricardi	} Phil. et Mar. R. et R. Ang.
Rob. Richardson	Restitutus	
Joh. Churchman	cl. 8 Febr. 1556	Eliz. Reg. Ang.
Thos. Browne, S.T.B.	7 Jun. 1574, per resig. Churchman. Anna Ducissa Somers. et Frater Newdicat. Arm.	
Ric. Ward	cl. 18 June, 1585, per mort. Browne	Ann. Duc. Somerset.
Geo. Hamden, A.M.	2 Dec. 1615, per mort Ward. Joh. Hamden, cl. et Leonardus Hutton, S.T.B. ratione Advocat. eis concess. per Car. Com. Nottingham Dom. Admirallum Angliæ et Dom. Magaretam ejus Comitessam.	
Sam. Wilkinson	cl. 4 Dec. 1632, per mort. Hamden	Ed. Barton, S.T.P. pro hac vice.
Adam Littleton	cl. 3 Febr. 1669, per mort Wilkinson	Car. Cheyne Arm.
Joh. King	cl. 22 Nov. 1694, per mort Littleton	Car. Dom. Vicecomes. Cheney.
Sloane Ellesmere,	pr. 3 Aug. 1732, per mort. J. King	Hans Sloane, D.D. ¹ Bar ^o .
Reginald Heber	pr. 5 Dec. 1766, per mort. Sloane, Ellesmere	Idem.
Thos. Drake, D.D.	pr. 4 Aug. 1770, per resig. R. Heber, Bar. Cadogan et Hans Stanley, Eq. Aurat.	
W. B. Cadogan,	pr. 28 May, 1775, per mort. M.A. T. Drake	Bar ^o . Cadogan.
C. Sturgess, D.D.	pr. 1 May, 1797, per mort. Cadogan	Dna Mendip et Dna D'Oyley.
Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley	pr. 17 Aug. 1805, per mort. Sturges	Idem.

¹ Parish Register.

John Larke was presented to this rectory March 29, 1530, on his resignation of the rectory of Woodford in Essex, by Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, by virtue of a grant of the next advowson thereof from the Abbot and Convent of Westminster.

In 1534 he was attainted for denying the King's supremacy, and executed at Tyburn the seventh of March of that year.¹

Robert Richardson was ejected from this rectory in 1554 for being a married priest, but was restored by Queen Elizabeth.

Adam Littleton was born Nov. 8, 1627, at Hales Owen in Shropshire, of which place his father was minister. Having been educated at Westminster School under the celebrated Dr. Busby, he was chosen thence a student of Christ Church Oxford, in 1647, but ejected by the parliamentary visitors the next year. However, he became Usher of Westminster School soon after and, in 1658, was made second master, having for some time, in the interim, taught at various schools in the vicinity of London, and after the restoration at Chelsea; and of this church he was admitted rector in 1674. He was made Prebendary of Westminster the same year, and had likewise a grant from Charles II. to succeed Dr. Busby in the mastership of that school, for which he was eminently qualified. He had been some years before appointed King's Chaplain, and in 1670, at Oxford, accumulated his degrees in divinity, which were conferred upon him without taking any in arts, on account of his extraordinary merit: in

¹ Holinshed's Chron. 9, p. 61.

Newcourt's Report. vol. i. p. 346.

the attestation whereof he brought letters from Henchman, Bishop of London, recommending him to the University as a man eminently learned, of singular humanity and sweetness of manners, blameless and religious life, and also for his exquisite genius and ready faculty in preaching.

He published a well known Latin dictionary, several translations, a volume of sermons in folio, and other devotional tracts. He was also well skilled in the Oriental languages, and in rabbinical learning, in prosecution of which he exhausted great part of his fortune, in purchasing books and manuscripts in all parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. He was farther versed in the abstruse parts of mathematics, and wrote a great many pieces concerning mystical numeration, which came into the hands of his brother-in-law.

Dr. Littleton died at Chelsea, June 30, 1694, aged sixty-seven years; he was extremely charitable, easy of access, communicative, affable, facetious in conversation, free from passion, of a strong constitution, and a venerable countenance. Antony Wood says, that he died insolvent, and left his widow in distressed circumstances. Dr. Littleton's wife brought him a good fortune, and Dr. King says, that, upon his coming to Chelsea, he found her an object of compassion.²

Dr. John King was born at St. Columb in Cornwall, May 1, 1652. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, but took the degree of Doctor in Divinity at Catharine Hall in Cambridge, where his friend, Sir William Dawes, was master. When he was first in

¹ Ant. Wood. Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

² Dr. King's MSS,

orders he had the curacy of Bray, in Berkshire, where he became acquainted with his first wife, Anne, the youngest daughter of William Durham by Lætitia, grand-daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, first cousin to Queen Elizabeth, Treasurer of her Houshold and Knight of the Garter. By this lady Dr. King had no issue.

He married, secondly, June 3, 1690, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Aris, Esq. of Adstone in the county of Northampton, and widow of the Rev. John Eston. Having by this marriage acquired the patronage of Pertenhall, in Bedfordshire, he was instituted to that rectory by the Bishop of Lincoln, June 7, 1690, but in 1694 he removed to Chelsea, by exchange with Mr. Cheyne, whose health did not allow him to take charge of so populous a parish. At this time the two livings were reputed to be nearly of the same value, and Pertenhall was then about 150*l.* a year; but the rage for building having begun to take place, Dr. King was enabled to make a considerable advance in the value of Chelsea, by letting out the glebe on lives for building: and the increasing population was also of course a source of augmentation to the living. In 1713, Sir William Dawes, with whom he had long been in habits of intimacy, being translated from the see of Chester to that of York, collated Dr. King to the prebend of Wighton in that cathedral.

Dr. King died at Chelsea, much regretted and lamented, May 30, 1732, aged eighty, and was buried at Pertenhall the thirteenth of June following.

By his second wife, who died at Chelsea the 22d of June, 1727, aged sixty-one, he had issue as follows :

1. Eulalia, born 1691, and died the same year.
2. Elizabeth, born 1692, married the Rev. Robert Paradine, M.A. Senior Fellow of Magdalen College in Cambridge, and who was presented to the rectory of Pertenhall by Dr. King on the death of Mr. Cheyne. This lady died at Chelsea, 1738, without issue.
3. Frances, born 1694, married the Rev. George Favell, Rector of Finningley, Nottinghamshire, and died without issue in 1779.
4. John, born August 5, 1696, married 1727 to Lucy, youngest daughter of Thomas Morice, Esq. paymaster of the forces at Lisbon, by whom he had John the present patron of the advowson of Pertenhall. He died at Stamford, Oct. 12, 1728, aged thirty-two, where he had practised physic with good reputation. He was educated at Eton, and became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of Arts. Had he not been suddenly cut off, he would have settled in London under the protection of Dr. Friend, who married his wife's sister. He published a Latin letter to Dr. Friend in octavo, 1722, and the *Hecuba*, *Orestes*, and *Phœnissæ* of Euripides with Scholia, in two volumes octavo, 1726.
5. Joseph, born 1698, died an infant.
6. William, born 1700. He was educated at Eton and Catharine Hall, in Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of Arts. He married Miss Jane Newcome, by whom he had no issue. He succeeded Mr. Paradine in the rectory of Pertenhall, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the lectureship at Chelsea when Mr. Rothery was chosen. He died 1747.
7. Eulalia, born 1703. Married, Aug. 30, 1732, to John Martyn, of whom we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

The family of Dr. King bear the same arms with Robert King, the first Bishop of Oxford, of whom there is a curious full length portrait in Christ Church Cathedral, in painted glass with the arms : which are a lion rampant crowned, and three croplets or, in a field

sable, motto *Atavis Regibus*, crest, an ostrich argent rising out of a ducal coronet or. On a large mural monument, in the chancel of the church at Pertenhall, is the following inscription to the memory of Dr. King and others of his family :

Underneath is interred the Body
of the REV. JOHN KING, D.D. late
Rector of Chelsea in the County of
Middlesex and once Rector of this Par^h.

He died May 30. 1732. Aged 80.

also the Body of ELIZABETH KING
Wife of the said Dr. KING

She died June 22nd. 1727 aged 61.

in the same vault also is deposited the
Body of John KING † M.D. son of the
said Dr. KING and Elizabeth his wife

He died Oct^r. 12th. 1728 Aged 32.

near the same place also lies the Body
of EULALIA KING Daughter of the
said DR. KING and ELIZABETH his Wife

She died an Infant Oct^r. 4th. 1691.

Here also lies the Body of the late Rev^d.

Mr. William King M.A.

Rector of this Parish died February 27. 1747

Aged 47.

He married JANE Daughter of
Stephen Newcome of
Wymington Gent.

Dr. King published, *Animadversions on a Pamphlet*
addressed to the Nonconformists, in 1702 ; The Case

† This is a mistake ; he never took any degree in physic only that of M.A. 1722

of Bishop Atherton fairly Represented, 1716; a Tract against Toland, 1721, and two sermons, one preached at the funeral of Sir Willoughby Chamberlain, Knight, who died at his house at Chelsea, December 6, and was interred at the parish church of St. James, Garlick Hill, London, December 12, 1697, with a dedication to Lady Chamberlain, and a preface, giving some account of the knight. On the cover of a copy, now in the possession of the doctor's grandson, is pasted a manuscript letter from Sir Willoughby to Dr. King, dated Little Chelsea, August 14, 1695, acknowledging the doctor's kindness in endeavouring his reformation. The other is entitled "The Divine Favour the best Alliance; or, Repentance the safest Sanctuary in Times of Danger, preached at the Parish Church of Chelsey, on Friday the 19th of December, 1701; being the Fast Day appointed by his Majesty's Proclamation." Dedicated to the Right Honourable Fitton Earl of Macclesfield; by whose desire it was printed.

There is also in the British Museum a small quarto volume in manuscript, by Dr. King, containing the following pieces; to which the present work has been much indebted; viz.

1. A Supplement, and Remarks on the Life of Sir Thomas More.
2. A Letter designed for Mr. Hearn respecting Sir Thomas More's House at Chelsea; and Observations on Mr. Hearn's Preface to Camden's Elizabeth.
3. A Letter to Mr. B. about Bede's Death, with his Queries.
4. A Copy of the Dean of N.'s Letter to Mr. Chamberlayne.
5. Epitaphs and Verses on various Persons.

Dr. Sloane Ellesmere was instituted to this rectory after the death of Dr. King, and died in 1766. He

left behind him a volume of sermons to be published for the benefit of the Girls' Charity School, of which benevolent institution he was the original founder.

The Hon. and Rev. W. Bromley Cadogan, was the second son of Charles Sloane, late, and third Lord Cadogan, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. who conveyed to him the manor and rectory of Chelsea about 1747. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1776; Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, 1775, in the patronage of Lord Cadogan as lord of the manor; vicar of St. Giles, Reading, in the Crown, 1775, and chaplain to Lord Cadogan. He printed a sermon on Mr. Romaine, 1795; Liberty and Equality, two Sermons, 1793, &c.

A monument is erected in the chancel of St. Giles's Church, Reading, with the following inscription: *

" This Tablet is inscribed by a mourning flock, to the memory of their late faithful pastor, the Hon. and Rev. William Bromley Cadogan, rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and twenty-two years vicar of this Church, who departed Jan. 18. 1797. aged 46.

Animated by the Noblest Ambition
ranks, talents and every other distinction
he counted but loss,
that he might bear the exalted Character of
Minister of the Gospel of Christ.
This Adorable Name!
his theme, his refuge, and his joy,
which gave energy to his principles, and,
success to his Labours
in his last moments
when every earthly consolation vanished
sustained his soul
and bore him through Triumphant."

* Gent. Mag. vol. lxxvii. p. 166; vol. lxxviii. p. 796.

The Rev. Charles Sturgess was presented to the rectory of Chelsea in 1797, by Lord and Lady Mendip and Mrs. D'Oyley. He was near forty-two years vicar of St. Mary's Reading; prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul's and Salisbury, and chaplain to Earl Cadogan; formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1762; A.M. 1765; he was vicar, for a short time, of Kenton. Co. Devon, in 1763, and of Ealing, Co. Middlesex from 1775 to 1797.

He was the son of the Rev. Charles Sturgess, B.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of Milton Manor in the cathedral church of Lincoln, &c. by his surviving wife, Penelope, daughter of James Waller, Esq. of Hurst Co. Berks, and niece to Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London.

He left six daughters, having lost besides four children in their infancy, a son in his twenty-seventh year, the Rev. Charles Sturgess, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who died at Worthing, 1802, and is buried at Broadway, Co. Sussex.

He expired after only half an hour's illness, from an apoplectic seizure immediately before the hour of dinner, at the rectory of Loddington, Co. Northampton, and his remains were interred in the chancel of that church on the second of May, 1801.¹

¹ Gent. Mag. vol. lxxv. p. 1, p. 583.



TOMBS AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Against the south wall of the church on the outside, are placed the monuments of Dr. Chamberlayne, three of his sons, his widow, and his daughter; for the erecting of which, and making a vault, Dr. Chamberlayne obtained a grant from the parish in 1694, in consideration of a benefaction, which is mentioned in its proper place.

On the monuments are the following inscriptions :

1703.

POSTERITATI
SACRUM.

More Majorum
Extra Urbis Pomœria
Juxta viam Publicam
In tumultu editiore
Heic prope inhumari Voluit
Edvardus Chamberlayne
Anglus, Christicola, Legum Doctor
Ex antiquâ Comitissæ Tanquerwillæ
Prosapiâ Normanica Oriundus
Oddingtoniæ natus 1616.
Glocestriæ Grammatica
Oxonii Jurisprudentia
Londini humanitate imbutus fuit.
Per Galliam, Hispaniam, Italiam, Hungariam
Bohemiam, utramque Germaniam, Daniam,
Et Sueciam migravit.
Susannam Clifford, equestri familia
progenitam
In matrimonium duxit 1658.
Novem liberos genuit, sex libros composuit.

Tandem, 1703. in terram Oblivionis
 Semigravit
 Benefaciendi universis, etiam et posteris
 Adeo studiosus fuit, ut secum condi
 Jusserat libros aliquot suos, cerâ obvolutos
 Seræ forsan, posteritati aliquando profuturos.
 Abi Viator, fac simile:
 Deus te servit incolumen
 Hoc monumentum
 Non impunè temerandum
 In honoris juxtâ ac mœroris testamentum
 Poni Curavit
 Gual. Harris,
 M. D.
 Amicus amico.

1703. Sacred to posterity; after the custom of our ancestors, without the bounds of the city, and near the highway, in an elevated tomb near this place, Edward Chamberlayne desired to be buried, an English Gentleman, a Christian, and Doctor of Laws, descended from the ancient Norman family of the Earls of Tanquerville. He was born at Oddington, 1616; educated at Gloucester; studied the Civil Law at Oxford, and the Liberal Sciences at London. He travelled through France, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, Upper and Lower Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. He married, in 1658, Susanna Clifford, of a noble family. He had seven children, and wrote six books. At length, in 1703, he departed into the land of Oblivion. He was so studios of good to all men, and especially to posterity, that he ordered some of his books, covered with wax, to be buried with him, which may be of use in times to come. God preserve thee, O traveller! Go, and imitate him. This monument, not to be rashly violated, his friend, Walter Harris, Doctor of Physic, caused to be erected as a testimony both of his respect and grief.

Posteritati sacri

Hic juxta situs est Peregrinus Clifford
Chamberlayne Dux marinus Filius natus
Maximus Edvardus Chamberlayne

Legum Doctoris

Natus fuit Hagæ Comitatus 22^o. Jan. 1660.

Qui cum linguis singulis Literarius
Studio Legum municipatum artibus
Terra et Regiones Dimittende
Sed præ omnibus navigande operam Dedisset
Quatuor mundi plagas Lustrasset Regis
Patriæ Fideliter ac aut fere contra Gallos
et Indos meressit, Heu præ movere in
Terram oblivionis semigravit

6 Novem. 1691.

Hoc monumentum non impune temerandum
Poni curavit Pater moerens.

Sacred to posterity, near this place lies interred, Peregrine Clifford Chamberlayne, a Naval Officer, eldest son of Edward Chamberlayne, Doctor of Laws, born at the Hague, Jan. 22, 1660; who was well skilled in the Learned Languages and Liberal Sciences; also in Municipal Law; but especially in Navigation. He visited the four parts of the world; and, after having deserved well both of his King and Country, by fighting valiantly against the French and Indians, he died the sixth of November 1691. This monument, not to be rashly violated, his sorrowful father caused to be erected.

Hic juxta in Conditorio deponitur
Edvardus Chamberlayne Filius natus minimum
Edv. Chamberlayne, LL.D. qui in Schola Westmon.
Postea in Academ. Oxon, deinde in
Col. Templi Interioris Lond.
Educatus. Tandem pro Rege et patria
Contra Gallos per mare mereri maluit
Ubi per septennium Vitum Eges

Marinum Cum Demum Fatale
 Pleuritide intra quatrídium
 Abreptus fuit optimæ spes
 Juvenis, natus nono Kal. Octob.
 M.DC.LXIX. Denatus pridie idus
 Maii M.DC.XCVII.
 Hoc monumentum poni curavit
 Pater Mœrens.

Near this place, in a vault, is buried Edward Chamberlayne, youngest son of Edward Chamberlayne, Doctor of Laws; who was first educated at Westminster School, afterwards at the University of Oxford, and lastly in the Inner Temple, London. At length, he preferred the service of his King and Country; and after seven years, being seized by a fatal pleurisy, he died in four days; a Youth of great promise. He was born the 23d of September, 1669, and died the 14th of May 1697. This monument, his sorrowful father ordered to be erected.

“ Hic juxtâ in conditorio jacet ANNA,
 EDVARDI CHAMBERLAYNE, LL.D.
 Filia unica,
 Londini nata xx^o Januarii, 1667.
 Quæ diù spreto connubio, magnaque
 Supra sexum et ætatem moliens,
 xxx^o Junii, 1690,
 Contra Francigenas armis, habituque virili,
 In rate flammiferâ sex horas, sub duce fratre
 Pugnavit, dum virgo fuit; dum casta virago
 Heroum poterat stirpem generare marinam,
 Ni præmaturis fatis abrepta fuisset.
 Redux ab istâ navali pugnâ,
 Ac post aliquot menses nupta
 JOANNI SPRAGG, armigero.

Quocum vixit amantissimè sesquiannum ;

Tandem, enixa filiam, post paucas dies

Obiit, xxx^o Octobris, 1691.

Hoc monumentum

Uxori charissimæ,

nec non pudicissimæ,

Poni curavit

Maritus."

" In an adjoining vault lies ANNE, only daughter of EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE, Doctor of Laws, born in London the 20th of January, 1667 ; who, having long declined marriage, and aspiring to great atchievements, unusual to her sex and age, on the 30th of June, 1690, on board a fire ship, in man's clothing,—as a second Pallas, chaste, and fearless,—fought valiantly six hours against the French, under the command of her brother. Snatch'd, alas ! how soon, by sudden death, unhonour'd by a progeny, like herself, worthy to rule the main ! Returned from the engagement, and, after some few months, married to JOHN SPRAGG, Esq.; with whom, for sixteen more, she lived most amiably happy. At length, in child-bed of a daughter, she encounter'd death 30th October, 1691. This monument, for a consort most virtuous, and dearly loved, was erected by her husband.

This fact is thus mentioned in a newspaper in the year 1692: " Courage is so natural to the English, that even the tender sex give frequent marks of it: we have had a young lady on board the fleet in man's apparel, who shewed all the signs of undaunted valour." The whole paragraph is printed in the *Gazetteer Newspaper*, Oct. 30, 1788, without referring to the original. Mention was also made of another English lady, then living in 1692, and about twenty-six years of age, who had served two years as a volunteer in the French army in Piedmont.

Epitaph.

In a vault near this place lies the body of John Chamberlayne, Esq. F.R.S. some time Gent. Waiter to Prince George of Denmark; Gent. of the Privy Chamber to Queen Anne and to King George. He was given to hospitality and doing good offices, especially to foreigners. In hopes of a glorious eternity, he left this mortal state, Nov. 2, 1723, aged 57.

Near this place,
In a vault belonging to the family,
Lies interred the body of
Susannah Chamberlayne,
Late Widow of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne,
And only Daughter of Richard Clifford, Esq.
descended from the Ancient
And Noble Family of the Cliffords,
Lords of Frampton
In the County of Gloucester,
Aged 69 years and 3 months.
She dyed the 17 of december,
In the year of Our Lord 1703.

Arms—Gules in escutcheon Arg. within an orle of cinque foils or, for Chamberlayne of Oddington, quartering a chevron between 3 escallops for Chamberlayne of Oxfordshire, and impaling checky or, and az, on a bend gules, 3 lioncels rampant of the first for Clifford of Frampton.

On the north side of the church-yard, on a mural monument, is the following inscription :

Near this place, under a stone, with his name on it,
lies the body of John Pennant, Gent. 2nd Son of David
Pennant of Bingham, in the county of Flint, Esq ;
Who departed this life ; 5 day of June 1709, aged 69.
To whose memory this monument was erected by
his mournful widow, who desires to be
interred in the same grave.

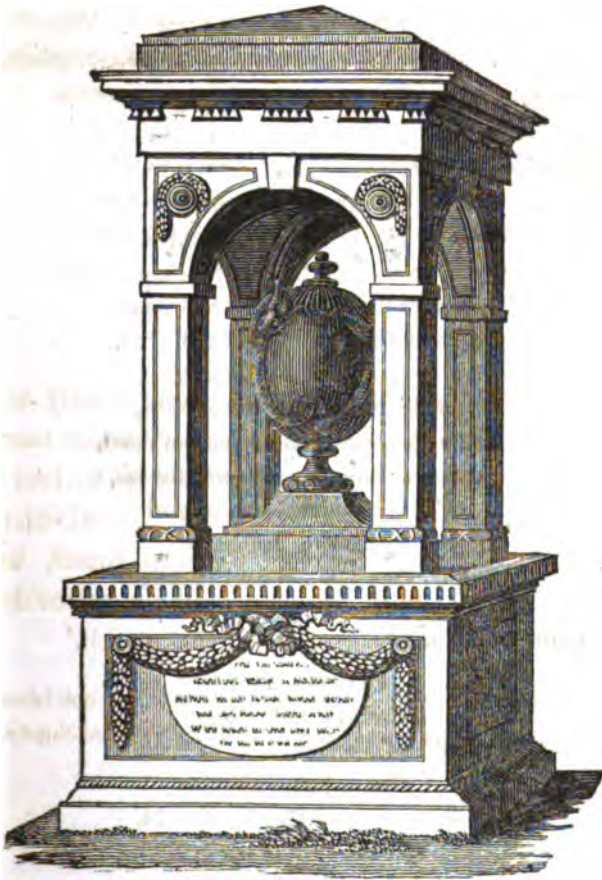
Had virtue in perfection power to save
 The best of men from ^g devouring Grave,
 Pennant had lived, but 'tis in vain to crie
 The fatal stroke when all are doomed to die.
 Farewell loved spouse, since want of words appears
 T' express my grief, I'll mourn thy loss in tears,
 Which like Nile's cataracts shall tumble down,
 And in their briny streams my passions drown.
 Here may thy ashes undisturbed remain
 Till thy wife's dust revisits thee again;
 Then sacred quiet to the day of doom,
 Seal the inclosure of our catacom.

This John Pennant was of the same family as the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. of Downing, whose name is so well known in the literary world, by his various and excellent works of topography and natural history. Dr. King says, that this Mr. Pennant found, in an office in Clifford's Inn, an account of the quantities of land lying at Wilsdon belonging to this parish.¹

Arms—Three bars wavy, on the centre, 3 martlets not blazoned.
 This coat was an ancient quartering of the Pennant family.

¹ Dr. King's MSS.





In the south-east corner of the church-yard, is a magnificent monument erected to the memory of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and his Lady: it is composed of Portland stone, on the top of which, under a portico, supported by four pillars, is placed a beautiful vase of the finest white marble, with four serpents entwined

round it, inimitably executed all out of one piece ; on each side is an entablature, the arms on one, and the crest on the other, with the following inscriptions ; it was executed by Wilton the Statuary.

On the south side,

In the memory of
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.
President of the Royal Society
and of the College of Physicians ;
who, in the year of our Lord 1753,
the 92d year of his age,
Without the least pain of body,
and with a conscious serenity of mind,
ended a virtuous and beneficial life,
This monument was erected
by his two daughters
Eliz. Cadogan and Sarah Stanley.

On the north side,

Here lies interred
Elizabeth Lady Sloane,
wife of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.
who departed this life
in the year of Our Lord 1724,
and the 67th of her age.

Arms—Gules, a sword in pale, point downwards, blade and hilt or, between 2 boars' heads couped at the neck of the third ; on a chief ermine, a lion passant of the first between 2 mascles sab.—
Crest, a lion's head erased or, collared with mascles interlaced sab.

Near the north-east corner of the church-yard, on a flat stone, is the following inscription to the memory of the celebrated printer of the Letters of Junius, who

spent the latter part of his life in calm retirement among his Chelsea friends:

Sacred
To the memory of
Henry Samson Woodfall, Esq.
Many years an eminent Printer in
London,
who departed this life Dec. 12, 1805, aged 66;
a Gentleman
of a liberal mind and education,
The Associate and Patron of
Many distinguished Literary Characters
of the last age,
and
Exemplary in the discharge of his duty of
Husband, Father, and Friend.¹

After all the curiosity which has been excited respecting the supposed author of Junius's Letters, the question still remains in as great obscurity as ever, and conjecture still indulges itself in vain.

At the west end of the church against the wall, are the monuments of Anne, widow of Mr. Thomas Wakelin, who died in 1722, and of Anne, wife of Captain R. Culliford, who died in 1726. In the belfry are those of Hester, wife of Thomas Hill, who died 1699; William Clarkson, who died in 1712; and Anna Maria Powell, wife of Captain Dawly Sutton, who died in 1745.

In the churchyard, on the north side, are the following: Richard Munden, 1672; Samuel Forest, 1692; Chris-

¹ Gent. Mag. Aug. 1806.

topher Cratford, Gent., 1702; Flora, daughter of Henry Butts, Gent., 1704; R. Buller, Esq., 1712; Clayton Milbourne, Esq., 1726; Andrew Churchill, 1731; Major General John Cavalier, 1740; Mr. Alexander Reid, 1743; Joanna, wife of Christopher Rhodes, Esq., 1753; Sarah, wife of Francis Eyre, 1755; Mrs. Mary Agnes Smith, 1773; Mary Emilia, wife of the Rev. David Williams, 1774; Colonel John Cottrell, 1778; William Rush, Esq., 1779; Major George Henderson of the thirteenth regiment of foot, 1787; Miss Mary Hall Stanton, of Barbadoes, 1789; Charwood Lawton, Esq., 1790; Mary, wife of John Haynes, Esq., 1791; William J. Tullock, of Turnham Green, 1796.

Against the wall of the vestry are the monuments of Mrs. Methuen, 1723; Thomas Bower, M.D. F.R.S. Professor of Mathematics at Aberdeen, 1723; and William Moncrieff, Professor of Humanity at St. Andrews, 1732.

MONUMENTS WITHIN THE CHURCH.

Underneath the north wall of the upper chancel, is a large altar tomb of the Brays, several of whom were buried here. This tomb is in a very mutilated condition, and the inscription and arms are entirely defaced; but no doubt can be entertained that it is the tomb of the Brays, as will appear from the joint authorities of Weever and Dugdale. According to Weever there was the following mutilated inscription in his time:

"Of your Charitie pray for the Soul of Edmund, Knight, Lord Bray, cousin and heire to Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the Garter."

“ His brother, Reginald Bray, Esquire, was buried with him, but their monuments are so defaced, that I can find no further remembrance neither of their lives nor of the time of their death.”¹

“ Sir Edmund Bray, son of John Bray, brother of Sir Reginald Bray, enjoyed the greatest part of the estate whereof Reginald his uncle died seised.”

This Edmund, by his testament, bearing date October 18, 1539, having bequeathed his body to be buried at Chelsey, near the grave of John his father, departed this life within a few months after. John, his son and heir, by his testament, bearing date November 17, 1537, bequeathed his body to be buried in Christian burial, constituting his mother sole executrix; and he, dying the very next day following without issue, was buried in the midst of the chancel of Chelsey, with his father and grandfather under an high tomb.”²

The following curious account of the funeral of John Lord Braye, is copied from the original in the Herald's College:³

Thentyrement and buryall of the Right hōnāble John Lorde Braye, who dēpted this liefē within the late Blackefryers in London, on Thursdāye the 18. of Novembre, at 3 of the clocke in the aftrenone, 1557, An. 4 & 5 Phi. & Mar. and was buried at Chelseye in the myddest of the hyghe chauncell there, with his father and grandfather undre one highe tombe there.

īm, he lefte behind hym his wiefē Anne, daughtre to Frauncys Erl of Shrewisburye, then lyvinge, by

¹ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 523.

² Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 311

³ Lysons's Env. vol. ii. p. 97.

whom he had no childe, and so died without issue, and made no will, but comytted thordre of all things to hys mother, Dame Jane Braye, late wyfe to Edmond Lorde Braye.

Itm, after the bodye was colde hyt was bowellid, cered, and coffend, and browght into the greate chambre, where it was leyd undre a table coverd with a large pawle of blacke unwatered chamblett, with a whyte crosse of the lyke, with 6 schocheons of his armes and his wiefe, wrought on Buckeram; sett thereon a crosse, 2 tapres and 4 other, al the which still burned duringe his abode there, with contynewall watche, which was till Tuesdaye the 23 of Novembre, about 8 of the clocke in the mornyng, that al things was in a readyness, at which tyme he was conveyed to Chelsey as followeth—Fyrst, the crosse, and on eyther side the 2 whyte branches borne by 2 Clerks—then 24 Clerks and 8 prysts;—then Edward Merlyon, his hoode on his heade bearing the standerde;—after hym S^r. Richard Wheytley and S^r. Richard Harrys, chapleyns, in theyre gowues and tyyppetts;—then Thomas Udall with the bann^r. of Armes;—after hym Rudge Dragon, with the helme and creste;—then Rychemonde, with the cote of armes;—and after hym Garter;—then the corpse as afore borne by 6 of his men, viz. Christopher Banks, George Vaux, George Stadley, Alexander Morley, Davye Morgan, and John Lackey; and on thone syde went Frauncys Sawnders with the bann^r. of the trynyteye, and on thother syde Tryamor Smyth, with St. George, bothe of them havinge theyre hoodes on theyre heads;—and along on both sydes were 18.

staffe torchys, carryed by 18 poore men in black gownes. Then next afre the corpse, as chiefe morner, went S^t. George Broke, Knight of the Garter, Lorde Cobham,—afre hym his son Mr. Thoms Broke, and Mr. Edmond Verney;—then Mr. John Broke, and Mr. Thomas Lyefylde; and laste Mr. Edmonde Braye, and Mr. Halshe; and afre them all other comers; in which ordre they proceded to the Bridge at the Black-freers, where was 2 greate barges coverd with black garnyshed with schoocheons, thone for the morners and gentlemen, thother for the bodye, quere, hatchments, and other. Where all things placed they rowyd uppe tyll they cam to Chelsey (alwaies that with the bodye afore thother) where they landed, and proceded as afore tyll they cam to the Churche, where at the dore the body was recefyd, and then conveied into the quere, where in the myddest it was sett upon Tressles, with dowble and barryers, stoles and Quysseheons for the morners coverd with blacke, garnyshed with schoocheons, and in lyke manner was the chauncel and quere hangyd and garnishyd, and at every corner of the inner barryers stode a highe standing-candle stycke gylte, with a great mayne tapre thereon, and on eche two Schoocheons of hys armes.

Then the bodye placed with the hatchements sett thereon, and all other things in ordre, Richemond herald bade the prayer as followeth: “ For the Soule of the Right hon^oable Sir. John Braye, Knight, late Lord Braye, of your charytie say a pr. nr.” which he bade at other tymes accostomyd, and then dyrydge began, which ended, masse of requiem began, durynge which

tyme at the syde awltre were dyverse masses seid, and at magnificat; benedictus; aftre the Gospell, and at libera me the person censyd the corps.

Then at the offerynge, Mr. Garter, Rychemond, and Rudge Dragon proceded uppe before the chiefe morner, thother 6 morners following hym, where all onely he, offeryd the massepennye, a peece of golde returnyd to hys place. Then Mr. Garter at thend of these, delyvered the cote of armes to Mr. Thomas Cobham and Mr. Verney, who, with Rychemond before them, offeryd the same, which Roudge Dragon at the pryst's hands received, and placed on the awltre, and so they returnyd, goinge uppe the north ile, and returnynge down the south ile. Then Mr. Garter d^d the target to Mr. John Cobham and Mr. Lyefylde, who with Roudge Dragon before them in lyke ordre, offeryd the same, which Rychemonde placed on the awltre, and returnyd;—Then Mr. Garter d^d the swerde to Mr. Braye and Mr. Halshe, who with Rychemonde before them likewise offeryd the same, the hylte forwarde, which Roudge-Dragon placed on the awltre.—Then the 2 fyrste mourners agayne proceded uppe with Roudge-Dragon before them, in all poynts as afore, and offeryd thelme and creste, which Rychemond placed on the awltre, and so they returnyd to theyre places—and then the Lord Chiefe morner alone, with Rychemonde afore hym, proceded uppe and offeryd for hymselfe, and aftre returnyd, and took hys place.—Then Mr. Thomas Cobham and Mr. Verney offeryd for themselves and returnyd to theyre places.—And aftre them thother 4 morners offeryd likewise for themselves, 2 after 2,—and

then all gentlemen and other that wolde: which offer-
yng fynyshed the sermon began by Father Peryn a
blacke freer, whose Antheme was " Scio quia resurget
in resurectione in novissimo die," where uppon he de-
claryd how Chryste raised Lazarus from deathe, sey-
ing howe he was a gentleman given to Chyvalrie for
the welthe of hys country; and so he seid that noble
man which there laye deade was in whose commenda-
cion amonge manye other things, he fynyshed his ser-
monde, which don, mass proceeded till St. John's Gos-
pell, that the bannr. and standarde were offeryd, and
aftre the body buryed, in which meane tyme *et libera me*,
the morners departed to theyre botts, and so to London
to his seid howse to dynnr, where they and other dynyd,
which endyd, everye man deþted at theyre pleasure.
And the morrowe the hatchments and banners were sett
uppe in the chauncell at Chelsey accordingle."

The Paynter's Chardge at the seid Buryall of the Lord Braye,

Itm for his standarde whys crest of the Lyon between two wyngs, powderd with the dunne croppe earyd connye and the brake, and his woorde: " Sera comme a Dieu plaira," pryce	sh.	d.
A Banner and Armes, pryce	33	4
Two Banners of Seynts	26	8
A Coote of Armes	40	0
A Creste carved and kylte	33	4
The Mantells of blacke Velvet, with the gylte Knopps and sylke Tassels	10	0
A Target	13	4
Six Scoocheons in Buckeram	10	0
Two doz. in Mettall at 15d the pece	10	0
Four doz. in Cooler at 10d the pece	30	0
For 5 iron Brasses	40	0
Four black Staves	10	0
	4	0

	£.	s.	d.
Sum	13	0	8.

Against the south wall of the upper chancel is placed the monument of Sir Thomas More. This was erected in his life-time about the year 1532. The tablet on which the inscription is engraved is under a flat Gothic arch, the cornice of which is ornamented with foliage; above the tablet is his crest; viz, a moor's head, on each side the tomb are the arms of himself and his two wives, viz.

Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4 arg. a chevron engrailed between 3 moor cocks, sab, Crests and legs, gulea. 2 and 3 arg. on a chevron between 3 unicorns' heads erased sable, as many besants. for More, impaling Arg. a fesse az. between 3 colts' full speed Sable, for Colt, the name of his first wife.

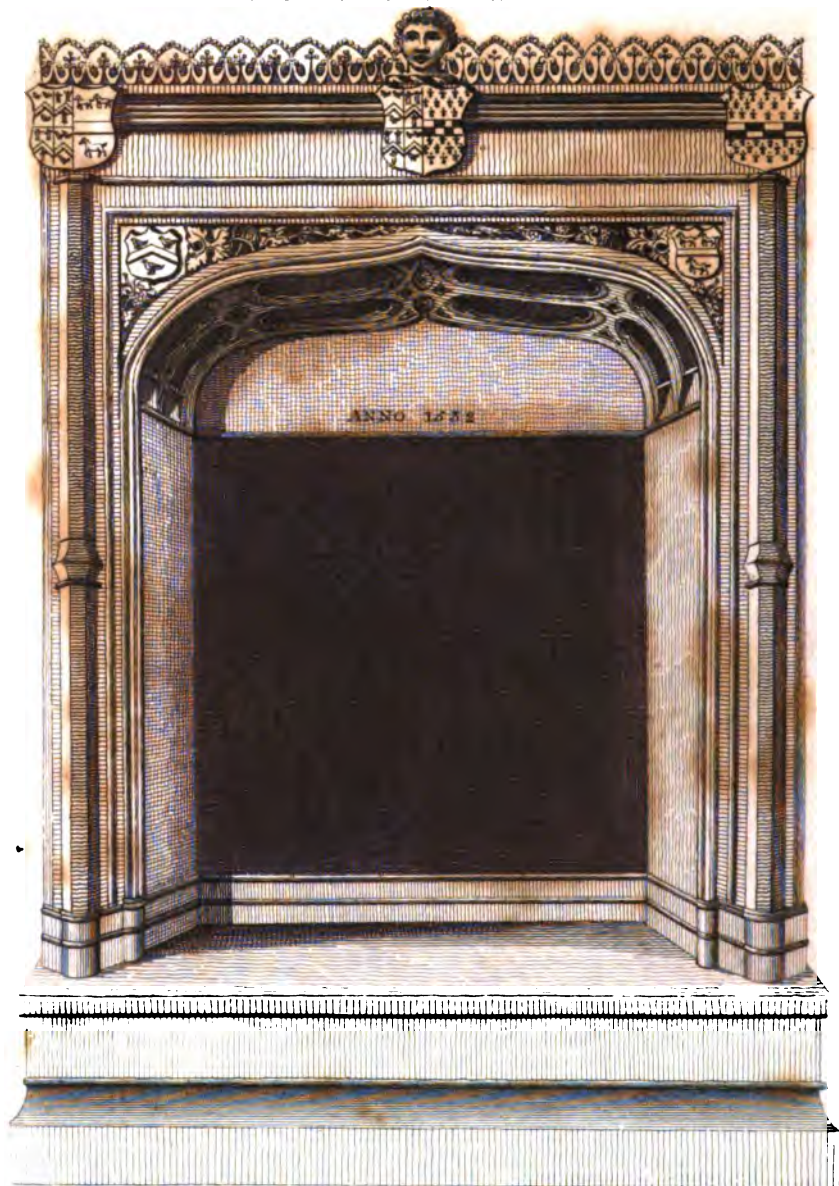
More impaling ermine, a fesse checky or, and az. the arms of his last wife, Alice Middleton, a widow, whose maiden name is unknown.

The following inscription, written by himself, has been printed several times, but not correctly; Lysons's copy is the most accurate: the space between the words *homicidis* and *molestis* is left blank on the monument; but, in a collection of Erasmus's Tracts and Letters, printed at Antwerp in 1534, in which the epitaph is given as it was sent to Erasmus, probably by Sir Thomas himself, the words *hereticisque* are inserted.

“ Thomas Morus urbe Londinensi, familiā non celebri, sed honestā natus, in literis utcunq; versatus; quum et causas aliquot annos juvenis egisset in foro, et in urbe suā pro Shirevo jus dixisset, ab invictissimo rege Henrico Octavo (cui uni regum omnium gloria prius inaudita contigit ut fidei defensor, qualem et gladio se et calamo verè præstitit, meritò vocaretur) adscitus in aulam est, delectusq; in consilium; et creatus eques, Proquestor



THE TOMB of SIR THOMAS MORE in CHELSEA CHURCH.



*To R. More Esq. M.P. for Coventry A descendant of 'Sir Tho. More'
this plate is respectfully inscribed by his humble servant*

Published as the Act directs. Jan. 18. 1810.

Tho. Faulkner.

primū, post Cancellarius Lancastrie, tandem Angliæ, miro principis favore factus est. Sed interim in publico regni senatu lectus est orator populi, præterea legatus regis nonnunquā fuit, alias alibi, postremò vero Cameraci Comes et collega junctus principi legationis, Cuthberto Tunstallo tum Londinensi, mox Dunelmensi episcopo, quo viro vix habet orbis hodie quicquam eruditius prudentius melius. Ibi inter summos orbis christiani monarchas rursus resecta fœdera, redditamq; mundo diu desideratam pacem et lætissimus vidit et legatus interfuit.

“ Quem superi pacem firment faxintq; perennem.”

In hoc officiorum vel honorum cursu, quum ita versaretur ut neq; princeps optimus operam ejus improbaret neq; nobilibus esset invisus nec injucundus populo, furibus autem et homicidis

molestus, Pater ejus tandem Johannes Morus eques et in eum judicum ordinem a principe cooptatus qui regius confessus vocatur; homo civilis, suavis, innocens, mitis, misericors, æquus et integer, annis quidem, gravis, sed corpore plusquam pro ætate vivido, postquam eò productam sibi vitam vidit, ut filium videret Angliæ Cancellarium, satis in terrā jam se moratum ratus, libens emigravit in Cælum. At filius, defuncto patre, cui quamdiu superarat comparatus et juvenis vocari consueverat, et ipse quoq; sibi videbatur, amissum jam patrem requirens et æditos ex se liberos quatuor ac nepotes undecim, respiciens apud animum suum cæpit persenescere. Auxit hunc affectum animi subsecuta statim velut adpetentis senj signum, pectoris valitudo deterior. Itaq; mortalium harum rerum satur, quam rem a puero penè semper optaverat, ut ultimos aliquot vitæ suæ annos obtineret liberos, quibus hujus vitæ negotiis paulatim se seducens futuræ possit immortalitatem meditari, eam rem tandem (si cœptis annuat Deus) indulgentissimi principis incomparabili beneficio, resignatis honoribus, impetravit: atq; hoc sepulchrum sibi, quod mortis eum nunquam cessantis adrepere quotidie commonefaceret, translatis nec prioris uxoris ossibus extruendum curavit. Quod ne superstes frustrà sibi fecerit, neve ingruentem trepidus mortem horreat, sed desiderio Christi libens oppetat, mortemq; ut sibi non omnino mortem, sed januam vitæ feliciori inveniat: precibus eum pijs lector optime spirantem præcor, defunctumq; prosequere.

Chara Thomæ jacet hic Joanna uxorcula Mori
 Qui tumulum Aliciæ hunc destino; quiq; mihi.
 Una mihi dedit hoc conjuncta virentibus annis
 Me vocet ut puer et trina puella patrem.
 Altera privignis (quæ gloria rara Novercæ est)
 Tam pia quam gnatis vix fuit ullâ suis,
 Altera sic mecum vixit sic altera vivit
 Charior incertum est, quæ sit an illa fuit.
 O! Simul, O! Juncti poteramus vivere nos tres
 Quam benè, si fatum religioq. sinant.
 At societ tumulus, societ nos, obsecro cælum
 Sic Mors, non Potuit quod dare, vita, dabit.

Thomas More, born in the city of London, of an honourable though not illustrious family, was yet very conversant in literature; who after he had for some years, while young, pleaded in the courts, and acted as judge in the sheriff's court in the city, was summoned to Court by the invincible King Henry VIII. to whom alone of all kings, the unheard-of glory happened to be stiled Defender of the Faith, which honour he merited both by his pen and his sword, was chosen of the Council, knighted, and at first appointed Vice-Treasurer, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and at length, by the great favour of his sovereign, Chancellor of England. But previously he had been elected Speaker of the House of Commons, had several times been sent on embassys; and lastly, in the embassy to Cambray, was joined as colleague and companion with Cuthbert Tunstall, at that time Bishop of London, but since of Durham, than whom the world has scarcely a more learned, prudent, or virtuous man. There he was present as an ambassador, and saw, with joy, leagues renewed, and peace, so long desired in the world, restored among the greatest monarchs of the Christian world. Which peace may Heaven confirm, and render lasting. While he thus was employed in a course of honourable duties, so that neither the best of princes could disapprove his labours, nor was he odious to the nobility, or disliked by the people, only feared by thieves, murderers

His father, Sir John More, Knight, advanced by his sovereign to the rank of a Justice of the King's Bench; a man, courteous, gentle,

blameless, mild, merciful, just, and upright, aged, indeed, but active in body, having his life prolonged to see his son Chancellor of England, conceiving himself to have staid long enough upon earth, willingly departed to heaven. But the son, after his death, (to whom compared when alive he was called the young man, and seemed so to himself,) missing his absent father, and weighing in his mind that he had four children and eleven grandchildren, began to grow old ; a bad state of health succeeding, another sign of old age, increased this opinion: therefore, sated with mortal affairs, that which from his infancy he had prayed for, in his latter days to be at liberty, withdrawing himself by degrees from the cares and business of this life, to meditate on immortality; that (if God should favour his endeavours) he obtained on resigning his honours, through the incomparable favour of his prince ; and he caused this tomb to be erected for himself, having brought hither the remains of his first wife, that it might admonish him daily of his approaching death. Good Reader, I beseech thee that thy pious prayers may attend him while living, and follow him when dead ; that he may not have done this in vain, nor trembling may dread the approach of death, but willingly for Christ's sake undergo it ; and that death to him may not be altogether death, but a door to everlasting life.

Sir Thomas More's first loving wife lies here ;
 For Alice and myself this tomb I rear.
 By Joan I had three daughters and one son
 Before my prime or vigorous strength was gone.
 To them such love was by Alicia shown
 In stepmothers, a virtue rarely known,
 The world believed the children were her own. }
 Such is Alicia, such Joanna was,
 It's hard to judge which was the happier choice ;
 If Piety or Fate our prayers could grant,
 To join us three, we should no blessings want.
 One grave shall hold us, yet in heaven we'll live,
 And Death grants that which Life could never give.

Near the preceding, on the south wall, is the following :

D. O. M. S.

Elizabethæ Equitis Theodori de Mayerne Baronis
Albonæ Filia Petri de Cavmont Marchionis
de Cugnac, patre henrico de Cavmont Marchione
de Castel Navth et Avo, Jacobo Nonpar de Cavmont
Duce de la Force primo francia Marescalo
Regiorum Exercitvum longvm imperatore
fortissimo fortunatissimo, invinctissimo nati
uxori dulcissimæ, lectissimæ, Charissimæ
xvi^{to}. post nuptias mense acerbo ereptæ fato
conjunx in amoris inconcussiet iruptæ
fidei monumentum mœrens posuit
obiit X^o. IVLII. MDCLIII in pago Chelsey juxta
Londinum Vixit annos xx menses vi dies iii.

Resurget

Σὺ, Θεε.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, Knight, Baron of Albona, the dearest and best beloved wife of Peter de Caumont, Marquis of Cugnac (son of Henry de Caumont, Marquis of Cugnac, and grandson of James Nonpar de Caumont, Duke de la Force, First Marshal of France, for many years a most valiant, fortunate, and invincible commander of the Royal Armies) snatched away by cruel death sixteen months after her marriage. Her sorrowful husband, as a proof of his unshaken love and inviolate faith, has erected this monument. She died the 10th of July 1653, in the village of Chelsea, near London, aged 20 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

She will rise again with God.

The Marquis de Cugnac was a French Protestant who distinguished himself in the reigns of Henry IV.

Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. He took refuge in England from the persecutions which he saw preparing for the Hugonots; and the fortune he brought with him was much augmented by his marrying the daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne.¹

Against the north wall of the upper chancel is the monument of Thomas Hungerford, Esq., having the effigies of him and his three sons kneeling on one side of an altar, and his wife and daughter on the other, with the following inscription :

Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Hungerford of Chelsey, in the County of Middlesex, Esquier, the second sonne of Robert Hungerford the elder of Cadname in the County of Wilts, which hath served King Henry the 8 in the rometh of Gentleman Pencioner, and was with his Majestie at the wining of Bologne, and King Edward 6 at Mussleboroughe Field, besides Quene Mary and Quene Elizabeth, in their affaires, being of the age of seventy yeres, who had to wife Ursula Maidenhead, the daughter of the Lady Sands, An^o Dom. 1581.

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4 sab. two bars Arg. in chief 3 plates.

Adopted by the Hungerfords, one of whom married an heiress of the family of Fitzjohn of Heytsbury. 2 and 3 per pale indented gules and vert, a chevron or, an ancient coat of Hungerford quartering 1 az. 3 garbs az. banded gules, a chief or, for Peverell. 2 quarterly 1 and 4 erm. lion ramp. Gules, crowned or, within a border engrailed sab. bezanty for Earl of Cornwall. 2 and 3 or, a saltier ingrailed sab. for Botetourt.

¹ Bowack's Middlesex, p. 3.

On the right of Hungerford's monument, near the Communion Table, on a neat white marble oval slab

In the Centre Vault beneath,
Resteth the Dear Remains of
Mountague,
Second Son of the Reverend
John Rush and Honour his Wife :
He died February 13 : 1808,
Aged 14 Days.

Farewell sweet innocent ; a flower too fair
To bless thy anxious parents' tender care :
Too bright thy bloom for us on Earth to view ;
We gaz'd ! admir'd ! we wept and bade adieu !!!
Return'd thee back to Heaven's illumin'd Sphere,
To bloom for *ever* as an *Angel* there.

On the north wall, also, is the monument of Maria, daughter of William Buckby, Serjeant at Law, 1733, and Anne Skinner, 1756.

Against the east wall is an elegant monument of white marble to the memory of Lucy Smith and Anne Wilton, two sisters, 1781, daughters of Wilton the Statuary, by whom this monument was executed.

Against the north wall of the lower chancel is the following inscription ;

Hic prope situm est corpus
doctissimi viri et de literis optime meriti
Adami Littleton, S.T.P.
Capellani Regii Canonici
Westmonasteriensis
Hujus ecclesie per spatium
24 annorum rectoris
omnis hujus parochie
incolis unice chari ; e stirpe
Antiqua et venerabili, oriundi.
Obiit ultimo die Junii 1694
Anno Etatis sue 67.

Near this place lies the body of the most learned and most ingenious Adam Littleton, S.T.P. a King's Chaplain, and a Prebend of Westminster, Rector of this Church for the space of 24 years; much beloved by all his Parishioners; descended from an ancient and respectable Family. He died the 30th day of June, 1694, in the 67th year of his age.

On the same wall is the monument of Thomas Stewart, of Barbadoes, Merchant, who died in 1722.

Arms—Or, a fesse checky Arg. and Azure. within a double tressure counter flory, gules for Stewart impaling Sab. on a cross. between 4 Fleurs de Lis. Arg. 5 Pheons Az.

On a pillar, near the preceding, is that of Baldwin Hamey, M.D. with the following inscription :

Sitiendo

M. S.

In ipso Ecclesie Adyto

Sub lato Marmore, juxta deponitur

Balduinus Hamey, M.D.

Academise Lugdunensis Batavorum

Oxoniensis Anglorum

Collegiique Medicorum Londinensis

Deliciae Decus et desiderium

Eruditorum olim Asylum

Facultatis Lumen

Vera Encyclopædia

Ex animo

Phil Evangelicus Medicus

Anglus.

Radulphus Palmer

ar. è Soc. Med. Templi

pronepos pii posuit.

obiit An. Ætatis 76.

Restaurata Salutis

M.DCLXXVI.

Arms—Gules a fesse Or, in chief a Roebuck current of the Second, in base 3 mullets of 6 points Arg.

On the same pillar as the preceding is the following
to the memory of his relation.

To the memory
of Ralph Palmer of Little Chelsea, Esq.
And Alice his Wife :
he was a near Relation to Dr. Hamey ;
and, after his example,
a kind Benefactor to this Church.
he died Feb. 1, 1715, aged 80 ;
She the 14th Sep. 1708, aged 75,
and were here interred.

Arms.—Arg. 3 Palmers staves sable the heads, rests and ends or,
for Palmer, quartering. 1 Hamey as before, 2 arg. a fesse
sab. in chief a demi lion rampant gules in base, 3 mullets az.
and impaling gules, a chevron between 3 boars' heads erased
arg.

On the west side of the same pillar is the following :

Henry Powell, Esq.
Departed this life December 8, 1752, aged 77,
and is here interred,
in hopes of a blessed Resurrection,
near the remains of Elizabeth his Wife,
who was a most excellent Woman, and died April 26, 1741.
He was a complete Gentleman
and a good Christian ;
he was likewise blessed with power and wealth,
which he chiefly exerted in the service of the Widow
and Fatherless ;
And, in a long attendance on his Sovereign,
he behaved with the highest honour and fidelity,
and never abused the great confidence reposed in him.

In gratitude to the best of Parents,
 This Monument was erected
 by their eldest Daughter,
 Elizabeth Powell,
 who died, unmarried,
 April 23, 1774, aged 62.

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4. Gules, a lion rampant regardant or, 2 and 3 arg. 3 boars' heads coupé sab. for Powell of Shropshire impaling arg. a fesse between 3 estoils of 6 points az.

On the south wall of the lower chancel are tablets to the memory of Hugh Stafford of the County of Devon, 1729, and Edward Stanley, Esq., of Dalgarth, Cumberland, 1751. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Putland, Esq., 1723, and Nicholas Ray, Esq., 1788.

Between the north aisle and lower chancel is a large monument, raised in the form of an arch, open at both sides, about ten feet in height, ornamented with roses, branches, and fluted carving. This was probably erected to the memory of Richard Gervoise, Sheriff of London, who died in 1557; but the greater part of it being concealed by pews, there is no inscription visible but the following, in memory of his son, on the inside of the western pillar :

Virtutis laus præmivm.

Richardi Lector, Gervois funera cernis
 Una hic parte svi. corpore nempe jacet
 Jvrisconsultus Jvs mortis non fvgit atræ
 Jvs habet in Jvvenes, jvs habet inq; Senes.
 Omnes illa rapit nvlllo discrimine sævit.
 Serivs avt citivs mors Trvcv lenta venit

*Illa fvens Jvvenis, jvvenilia fila resolvit,
 Annis Ah, jvvenis, mente erat iste senex
 hvnc svper astra tvlit vitæ constantia, mortis.
 Exitvs, et veræ religionis amor.
 Illi Vita fvit Christvs, mors optima lvcvrm
 Mortvvs ergo svvis vivit at ille Deo.*

Obijt 6°. Die Feb.

A°. Dñi. 1563.

The tomb of Richard Jervoise : Reader, view,
 His mortal part, at length, reposes here.
 The laws of death the lawyer cannot break ;
 O'er old and young he claims a legal power.
 Sooner or later cruel Death appears,
 And rich and poor without distinction takes ;
 Raging, he cuts too soon the thread of life.
 In years though young, in understanding old ;
 The love of piety from earth him bears,
 And life's inconstant state sends him to heaven.

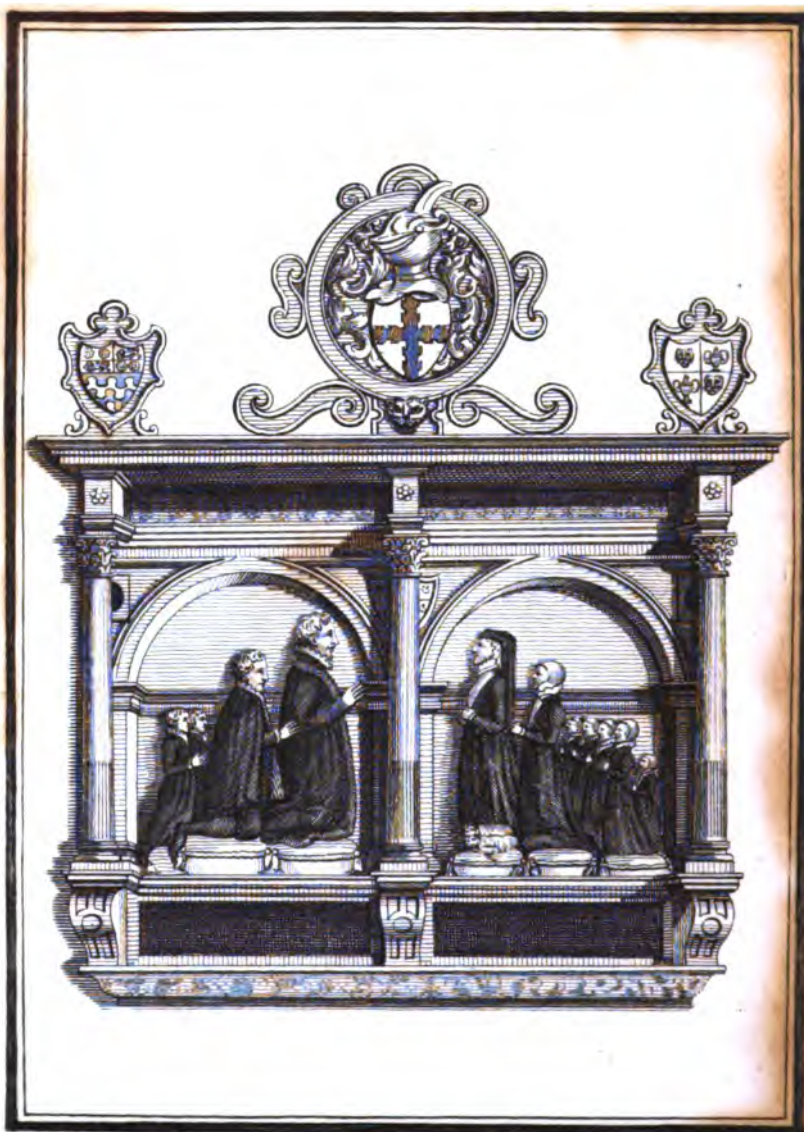
Arms.—Sable, a chevron between 3 birds or, for Gervoise impaling
 quarterly, 1 and 4 sable, a chevron between 3 Spears' heads or,
 within a border gules, 2 and 3 az. 3 cresset lights or, beacons
 burning or.

Over the preceding, on a neat marble tablet :

*Juxta conduntur Cineres
 Annæ Bridge
 In cujus Memoriam hanc tabulam posuit
 Filius ejus Amantissimus
 Bewick Bridge
 Divi Petri Collegii apud Cantabrigienses
 Socius.
 Obiit VI^a. Dec. A.D. M.DCCCVII.
 Ætatis suæ LXXX.*



THE MONUMENT of THOMAS LAWRENCE, ESQ.^r in CHELSEA CHURCH.



W. Wood del.
To William Morris, Esq. of East Gate Street, Gloucester, this plate
is respectfully inscribed by his humble servant
Tbo.^r Faulkner.

Published as the Act directs Jan. 18. 1810.

The chapel at the end of the north aisle contains several monuments of the Lawrence family, to whom it belonged for many generations. This chapel was many years ago in the possession of Mr. Offley, who bequeathed it to Col. Needham, of whom it was bought in the year 1783, with part of the east side of Lawrence Street, to which it is an appendage, by Mr. Lewer, of Pimlico, the present proprietor.

Against the north wall of this chapel is the monument of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., father of Sir John Lawrence, on which are represented himself, his three sons, Elizabeth his wife, and six daughters, all kneeling. Underneath are the following lines :

The years wherin I lived were fifty-fowere,
 October twenty-eight did end my life.
 Children five of eleven God left in store,
 The comfort of theyr mother and my wife.
 The world can say what I have been before,
 What I am now, examples still are rife :
 Thus Thomas Lawrence spekes to himself ensing,
 That Death is sure, and Tyme is past reneving.

On the same wall, is the monument of Sarah Colvill, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., and wife of Richard Colvill, of Newton, in the Isle of Ely. The effigy of the deceased is represented in a half-length figure of white marble, wrapped in a winding sheet, ~~with her hands and eyes lifted to heaven as rising~~ from her tomb. The following inscription is underneath :

And you shall know, that I am the Lord,
When I have opened your graves and
brought you up, O ! my people, out of
the deep.—Ezek. Cap. 37. V. 13.

Sacred
to the blessed memory of that
Unstained Copy and rare Example
of all Virtue,
Sarah,
Wife to Richard Colvile, of Newton,
In the Isle of Ely, in the County
of Cambridge, Esq.,
Daughter of Thomas Lawrence of Iver,
In the County of Bucks, who, in the 40th year
of her age, received a glorious reward
of her constant Piety ;
Being the happy mother of 8 sons and 2 daughters.

Wonder not, Reader, how this stone
Shou'd be so smooth and pure, there's one
That lies within, by whose fair light
It shines so clear, and looks so bright—
The Carver's art could only give
A form, but not the power to live ;
Nor shall it ever lose its grace
Till she arrive and leave the place ;
For loss of whom the mournful urn
Shall fire, and to cinders turn.

Obiit 17 April 1631.

Arms.—Azure, a lion rampant arg. and a label gules for Colvill, of
the Isle of Ely, quartering 1 or, 3 chessrooks gules, an ancient
coat quartered by the Colvills' tem. Edward III. and 2 argent
on a bend sab. a besant for Pinchbeck and impaling Lawrence.

On a large ornamented tablet of black marble, against the east wall, is the following inscription to the memory of Sir John Lawrence, Bart., of Iver, in the county of Bucks :

Sacred to the memory
Of Sir John Lawrence, late of Iver,
In the County of Bucks, Knight and Baronet,
Who married Grissel, the Daughter
of Edward Gibbs of Kent, Esq., by whom
He had issue seven sons, and four daughters.
He died the thirteenth of November, 1658,
Aged Fifty Years.

When bad men dye, and turn to their last sleep,
What stir the Poets and Engravers keep ;
Try a feigned skill to pile them up a name
With terms of Good, and Just, out-lasting fame :
Alas ! poor men, such most have need of stone
And epitaphs ; the Good, indeed, lack none,
Their own true works enough do give of glory
Unto their names, which will survive all story :
Such was the man lies here, who doth partake
Of Verse and Stone, but 'tis for fashion's sake,

Arms.—Arg. a cross raguly gules, on a chief azure, 3 leopards' heads or, for Lawrence with the arms of Ulster, impaling sab. a lion ramp. guard. between 3 escallops or, for Gibbon.

Sir John Lawrence married Elizabeth Gibbon.

On the floor of the chapel, at present concealed by pews, is the tomb of Henry Lawrence, Turkey Merchant, who died in 1661.

Against the wall of the north aisle is the monument of Lady Cheyne, which is said to have been the work

of Bernini¹, and to have cost 500*l*. The effigies of the lady in white marble, as large as life, is represented lying upon a black sarcophagus, under an arch supported by columns of veined marble of the Corinthian order; her left arm reclines upon a cushion, her hand upon the Bible; on the back of the monument is the following inscription in capitals :

M. S.

Pientissimæ et Sanctissimæ Heroinæ
 Nec tam avitis imaginabus quia propriis
 Virtutibus Illustris
 Dominæ Janæ Cheyne
 Exe^{mi}. Dⁿⁱ. Galielmi Ducis de Nova Castro
 Filix ex tribus natu maximæ
 Caroli Cheyne Armigeri
 Conjugis dilectissimæ, desideratissimæ
 de qua nihil unquam doluit nisi de mortua
 ex qua tres optimæ spei liberos suscepit
 Elizabetham, Gulielmum
 et Venustam Deo Catharinam
 Intra Paucas a morte matris menses
 fato functam

¹ Jean Laurent Bernini né à Naples en 1598, tint pendant le dix-septième siècle, le sceptre de deux Arts, la Sculpture et l'Architecture. Avec un génie facile, abondant, impéteux, il suivit plus ses caprices, que les loix fondées par la sagesse des Artistes de l'antiquité. Bernini, fils d'un Sculpteur, fut au nombre des enfans prodigieux : ses premiers jeux furent des ouvrages de l'art, et il en mania les instrumens en sortant du berceau, et dès l'âge de huit ans, il fit une tête de Faune qui étonna les Connoisseurs. Il seroit trop long de détailler les ouvrages de cet artiste fécond. Laborieux jusqu'aux derniers instans de sa vie, il est mort en 1680, à l'âge

de quatre vingt deux ans. L'Auteur des "Vies des Architectes et des Sculpteurs," après avoir dit que depuis la mort de Michel Ange, Rome n'avoit pas eu d'Artistes qui en approchât plus que Bernini par la supériorité et la multiplicité des talens, se croit obligé d'ajouter. "Il faut néanmoins avouer, que son faire, en général, tient peu de vrai, et qu'il est d'ailleurs très maniéré; dans ses draperies, il prodigue autant l'étoffe que les Grecs l'épargnoient; il y met un fracas qui fatigue l'œil, fait paroître ses figures maigres, et les suppose agitées par un vent violent."

Dict. des Arts de Peinture, &c.
 par M. Watelet, vol. v. p. 396.

Inter cætera Charitatis Operis
 Tectum hæc Ecclesiæ
 Densis trabium Ordinibus Compingendum
 (Quid jam Deo gratia affectum est)
 Paulo ante mortem tanquam ex legato dedit
 Vita curriculum qua pietate et patientia
 transegerat peregrit VIII^o. id. Octob.

Anno { Salutis M.DC.LXIX.
 { Ætatis XLVIII.
 { Conjugii XV.

Quo toto prope tempore hanc viciniam præsens
 Nobilitavit Beavit
 Jacet una cum filiola Catharina
 Intra cancellos in Medio conditorio Sepultra
 Sub ipsa sacra mensa.

Sacred to the memory of the most pious and religious heroine, Lady Jane Cheyne, not so famous for her noble descent as for her virtues; the eldest of three daughters of the most excellent Prince William Duke of Newcastle, the most dear and beloved wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq., who never grieved him but in her death, by whom he had three children of great promise, Elizabeth, and William, and Catharine, who died some few months after her mother. Among many other works of charity, she bequeathed, as her last legacy, a new roof to this church (which, by the grace of God, is now finished.) The course of this life which, with piety and patience she passed through, was finished the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1669; of her age, 48; and, of her marriage, 15. For the greatest part of her life this parish she honoured with her presence and made happy. She lies buried, with her daughter Catharine, in a vault between the two chancels under the Communion Table.

Underneath, on the front of the Sarcophagus, is the following inscription to the memory of Lord Newhaven, now nearly obliterated by paint, but it has been preserved by Bowack. I have seen some original

letters of this nobleman which shew him to have been a man of sound judgment, of eminent piety, and a great friend to Chelsea parish, and particularly to this church; I therefore feel peculiar pride and pleasure in paying this humble tribute of respect to his memory. He was a Commissioner of Customs from 1675 to 1686, and was created Viscount Newhaven in Scotland. He married for his second wife the widow of the Earl of Radnor,¹ and died in 1698:

Sacred to the memory of Charles Cheyne,
Viscount Newhaven in the Kingdom of Scotland,
Lord of this Manor of Chelsea,
Who built this Monument to the Memory
Of the Lady Jane, his first Wife,
Who dyed 29 years since; and now
He himself, (alas! too soon) is dead.
(As he ordered by his last will)
He lies buried in the same vault,
With whom he expects a blessed Resurrection.
He departed this life the 30th of June,
In the year { of our Lord 1698,
 { of his Age, 74,

Near the entrance of the chancel, on a black marble stone, covering the vault, was an inscription in Latin, but now entirely defaced. It is thus translated by Bowack:

¹ Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 56.

For that most extraordinary Lady,
 His most beloved Wife,
 That most pious Heroine, the Lady Jane,
 Eldest Daughter
 of the illustrious Prince William, Duke of Newcastle,
 Not long since deceased,
 And for his own use (when he shall dye)
 Charles Cheyne, Esq. Lord of this Manor of Chelsea,
 (Which was purchased by the rich dowry of his Wife)
 Ordered this vault to be built.
 It was dedicated the 3d day of the Calends of Nov. 1669.
 I beseech thee, Almighty God,
 That she may quietly rest here
 Till the resurrection of all flesh. Amen.

On a black marble stone against the wall of the
 north aisle near the monument of Lady Cheyne on the
 right :

Here, underneath,
 Lies what was mortal of James Buck, Esq.
 Who departed this Life Dec. 21st in his
 Climacterical (to wit) in the 63d year of his age.

Arms—Per fesse wavy arg. and sab. 3 bucks' attires fixed to the
 scalp counterchanged, on a canton az, a cup or, for Buck
 impaling arg. a chevron between 3 bucks sab. for Rogers of
 Richmond, Surry.

The chapel on the south side of the chancel was
 built by Sir Thomas More, and continued in the pos-
 session of the proprietors of his house, till Mr. A.
 Gorges sold that to the Earl of Middlesex, when he
 reserved the chapel to himself, as he continued to
 reside in Chelsea in another house. But, in 1665, he

sold the last mentioned house, together with the chapel, to Thomas Pritchard, Esq., and only reserved a right of burial for his family in the chapel. It afterwards passed through various hands, and was lately the property of Sir Francis Millman, Bart. M.D., some of whose family are here buried. Between this chapel and the lower chancel is a pointed arch, supported by pillars whose capitals are ornamented with various singular devices; upon one of them is the date 1597.

At the east end of More's chapel is a splendid monument to the memory of Sir Robert Stanley, K.B. Two figures as large as life, representing Justice and Fortitude, support the arms of the Stanleys, and three large urns, on the front of one of which, on a medallion, is the bust of Sir Robert in veined marble in alto relievo; he is represented with whiskers on his upper lip, but no beard. On the urns on each side are medallions of two of his children. Round the edge of the black marble slab is the following inscription:

To the faire memorie of the truly honorable Sir Robert Stanley, Kt. of the noble Order of the Bath, and Seacend Sonne to the Right Honorable William Earle of Darbie, who deceased the 3 daye of January Ano Dñi 1632.

On the sarcophagus beneath are the following lines:

To say a Stanley lyes here, that alone
Were epitaph enovgh, noe brass, no stone,
Noe glorious tombe, no monumentall hearse,
Noe gilded trophy, or lamp-labovred verse,

Can dignifie this grave, or set it forth
 Like the immortall fame of his owne worth.
 Then, Reader, fixe not here, bvt qvitt this roome,
 And flye to Abram's bosome, there his tombe,
 There rests his sovre, and for his other parts,
 They are imbalmed, and lodg'd in good men's harts.
 A braver monvment of stone or lyme
 Noe Arte can rayse, for this shall outlast tyme.

On the right is :

To ^e lastinge memorie of two of his Children ;
 That is to say, Fardinando Stanley, his sonne, and
 Henrite Maria Stanley, his Davghter, whoe lye
 Bvried within this his sepylcher.

The eagle, Death, greedie of some good prey,
 Wth. nimble eyes fovnd where these infants laye ;
 He truste them in his tallents, and conveyde
 There sovles to heven, and here theire ashes layde.
 Lett no profane hand then thees reliques sever,
 But, as they lye, soe lett them rest for ever.

Arms.—Arg. on a bend az. 3 stags' heads or, quartering 1 or, on a chief indented az. 3 bezants for Lathom, 2 gules, 3 men's legs, garnished and spurred or, 3 checky or, and azure, 4 gules, 2 lions passant arg. 5 arg. a fesse and canton gules. 6 or, a cross engrailed sab. 7. az. a lion ramp. arg. 8. barry of 10 arg. and gules, a lion ramp. or. 9. az. a cross flory or, 10. Lozengy gules and ermine, impaling arg. a whirlpool az. for Gorges, quartering, 1 lozengy. gules and or, a chevron gules, 2 arg. on a chief gules, 3 bezants. 3. Gules, a lion ramp. ermine. 4. Arg. a chevron sab. with 3 billets erm. Sir Robert Stanley married Elizabeth Gorges, daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges.

Sir Robert Stanley was the second son of William, sixth Earl of Derby, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, and brother of James, the seventh Earl, who was beheaded 1651. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I., and dying the 5d of June, 1632, was buried at Chelsea. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir A. Gorges, who survived him, and was afterwards married to Theophilus, fourth Earl of Lincoln.

On the wall of the north aisle is :

Here lieth the bodies of Richard Guilford and his two wives who died before him, Abigail, daughter of John Wood, of the County of York, by whom he had a daughter, Judith; and Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Friend, of Lambeth in Surrey, by whom he had two daughters, Ann and Abigaill, and a son, Charles; he gave to this parish, for ever, the yearly sum of ten pounds, to be distributed on the 5th of December, the day of his wedding with the aforesaid Elizabeth, and dyed 16 November 1680, aged 66 years.

Abigail, his youngest daughter, wife of George, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and executrix to their brother Charles Guilford, erected this monument, anno 1709.

Against the south wall is the tomb of Jane, Duchess of Northumberland. Under a Gothic canopy, richly carved, once supported by pillars of Mosaic work, the whole being now in a very mutilated condition, is a tablet containing the following inscription to her memory :

Here lyeth the right noble and excellent prynces
 Lady Jane Guyldford, late Duches of Northum-
 berland, Daughter and Sole heyre unto ye right
 honorable Sr Edward Guyldford, Knight, Lord
 Wardeyn of ye fyve portes, ye which Sir Edward
 was sonne to ye right honorable Sr. Richard
 Guyldford, sometymes Knight and Compa-
 nion of ye most noble ordre of ye gartor and
 the said Duches was wyfe to the right high
 and mighty Prince John Dudley, late Dvke
 of Northumberland, by whome she had yssen
 13 Children, that is to wite, 8 sonnes and
 5 daughters, and after she had lived yeres

46.

She departed this transitory world,
 at her maner of Chelsey,
 ye 22 daye of January, in ye second yere
 of ye reigne of our Soveregne Lady Quene
 Mary the first, and in An^o. 1555,
 on whose soul Jesu have mercy.

On the left side were represented on a brass plate,
 (but which is now torn off,) the effigies of her eight
 sons; viz.

1. Henry, killed at the Siege of Boulogne, 35. Hen. VIII. aged
 19 years.

2. Thomas, who died aged two years.

3. John, who had the title of Earl of Warwick in his father's life-
 time; he was an excellent Soldier, and was Lieutenant-General under
 the Duke of Somerset, in the expedition to Scotland, and had a
 principal share in the victory at Musselburgh; Sir John Hayward
 tells us, "that, for enterprises by arms, he was the mirrour of his
 time." He was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the Coro-
 nation of King Edward VI., was afterwards committed, with the

¹ Granger, vol. 1, p. 148.

Duke, his father, and received sentence of death with him, but procured his pardon from the Queen, Oct. 18, 1554. He died at Penshurst in Kent, at his brother's house, three days after his deliverance from prison.

4. Ambrose, created Earl of Warwick, 4 Eliz.

5. Robert, created Earl of Leicester, and made Master of the Horse and Steward of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, died 1588.

6. Guildford, who married Lady Jane Gray. This marriage was the cause of his death, being beheaded, with the lady, his wife, 1551. Although they both ended their lives so unfortunately, yet they were much regretted for their innocence and virtues. They left no issue.

7. Henry, who, taking to a martial life, was killed at the Siege of St. Quintins, in the 4th year of the reign of Queen Mary.

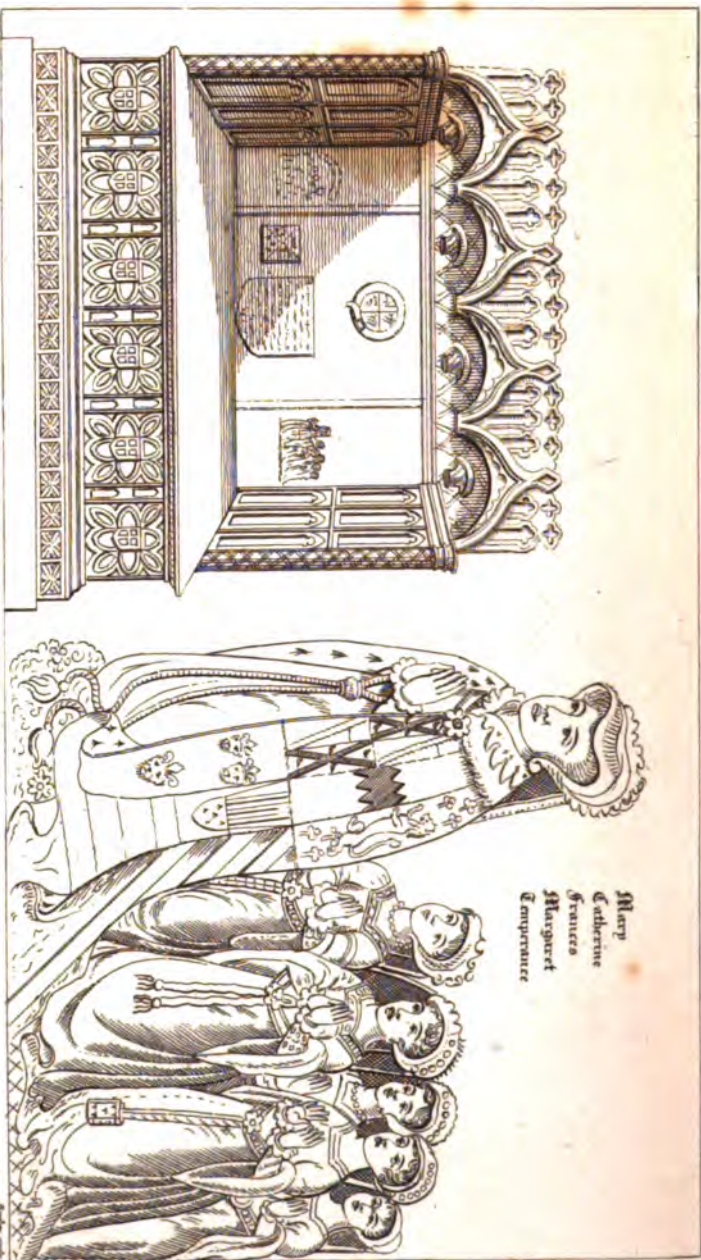
8. Charles, who died aged 4 years.

On the right, are still remaining entire, the effigies of the Duchess and her five daughters. The Duchess appears in the front, kneeling, habited in a surcoat, with her arms richly emblazoned, originally in enamel. Behind her are her daughters, in the following order, with their Christian names engraved over their heads in Gothic letters; viz. Mary, Katharine, Margaret, Frances, and Temperance.

Lady Mary, her eldest daughter, married Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Lord President of Wales, by whom she had Sir Philip Sidney, author of the "ARCADIA," one of the most elegant scholars and accomplished gentlemen of that age.

Catharine, her second daughter, married Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, by whom she had no issue; and she, surviving him, died in the year 1620,

THE TOMB and the PORTRAITS of the DUTCHESSES of NORTH-MERLAND and her DAUGHTERS in CHELSEA CHURCH.



*To the Hon^{ble} William Brouncker, Esq^r, Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, this plate is respectfully inscribed
by his most Obedient humble servant,
Thos. Foulmer.*

Published as the Act directs, Jan^y 15, 1760.

and was buried by her mother at Chelsea, August 14, as appears by the Parish Register, and the following inscription upon a marble slab :

Catharine,
Countess of Huntingdon 2^d
Daughter of John, Late Duke
of Northumberland, Dyed
without yssue, May 3^d, 1620,
Aged 72 & is below interd
by Her Mother.

Margaret, her third daughter, died aged ten years.

Frances, her fourth daughter, died when a year old.

Temperance, her fifth daughter, died at seven years of age.

Arms.—Or, a saltier between 4 martlets sab. for Guilford quartering arg. a bend ingrailed, gules, and a chief sab. for Halden, impaling arg. a fesse dauncettee sab. for West, Lord La War, quartering 1. Gules, a lion rampant within an orle of cross crosslets fitchée arg. for La War. 2 'az 3 leopards' heads jessant lis arg. for Cantelupe. 3. Az. 3 bars or, an inescutcheon arg. on a chief between two cantons party per bend or, and az. dexter and sinister, as many pallets for Mortimer. 4 gules, 3 bendlets or, for Grelle.

On the south wall is the monument of Sir William Milman, thus inscribed :

D. O. M.

et

Memoriæ

Gulielmi Milman Equitis Aurati

De Interiore Templi Londini

Juris———c^{ti}.

Qui obiit Chelseæ Sebr. 3.

Anno Ætatis 64.

Et reparate Salutis 1713

Posuit mæstissima conjugæ

E. N.

Arms.—Az. 3 sinister gauntlets arg. for Milman impaling sab. a chevron arg. between 3 boys' heads couped with adders about their necks proper born, by Vaughan.

Against the same wall is :

Near this place are deposited the Remains
of William Hart, Esq; of Stapleton in the County of Gloucester,
Father in Law to Sir Francis Milman, Bart.

who departed this life the 13th January 1785, aged 85 years.

Also the Remains of George Hart, Esq;

who died 19th September 1791, aged 86 years.

Also the Remains of John Dyer Milman,

who died 5th December 1786, aged two years and ten months ;

and Francis Sophia Milman died 11th December 1786, aged 11 months;

and Charles Dyer Millman died 25 August 1790, aged 7 months.

All three Children of Sir Francis Milman, Bart. and Lady Milman,

Daughter of the abovementioned William Hart, Esq.

On the floor are the tombs of Mr. Ludar Lang, who died in 1791, and Richard Lamborne, Esq. who died in 1793.

Between Sir Thomas More's chapel and the south aisle, there is a table monument of black and white marble to the memory of Arthur Gorges, Esq., with the following inscription :

Here lies interred the body of that generous and worthy gentleman, Arthur Gorges, Esq., eldest son of Sir Arthur Gorges, Knt. the last surviving branch of the first male line of that Honourable Family, who departed this life the eighth of April 1668. He married Dame Mary, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Paul Viscount Bayning. She first married William Lord Grandison, afterwards Charles Earl of Anglesea, and thirdly to the said deceased Arthur Gorges, whom she survived, and departed this life and lies here buried with her loving Husband ; to whose, and to her own memory, she erected this Tomb.

Several of this family, who resided in Chelsea, were here buried ; their epitaphs are all defaced, except the one which relates to the person abovementioned ; but they have been preserved by Stow and Bowack, from whence they are here transcribed.¹

On a monument raised about four feet from the ground, are the effigies of Sir Arthur Gorges, his Lady, three Sons, and five Daughters, in brass plates fixed thereon :

¹ Bowack's *Antiquities of Middlesex*, p. 10. Stow's *London*, p. 786, 1667.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

In obitum Illustrissimi viri Domini
 Arthuri Gorges, Equitis Aurati

Epicidium

Te deflent Nati, Natæ,

Celeberrima Conjux ;

Te dolet argutæ, magnâ

Caterva Scholæ,

At Lucanus ait, se vivo, non

Moriturum

Arthurum Gorges, Traustulit

ipse decus

Æthereas Cupiens Arthurus

Adire per Auras,

Et nonus ex ejus Nomine

Natus adest.

Transtulit Lucanum.

Domini
 Arth. Gorg.
 Equ. Au-
 rat Filius
 ejus Natu
 Maximus.

For thee, dear Sir, thy Sons and Daughters weep ;
 For thee the learned tribe lament and mourn :
 But Lucan says, He living, you can't dye ;
 It's God alone translates you to the sky,
 Whilst Arthur flies to the Ætherial Seats,
 His worthy Son makes great his noble name.

Near the same place, the following :

Here sleeps, and feels no pressure of the Stone,
 He that had all the Gorges' Souls in one ;
 Here the ingenious Valiant Arthur lies
 To be bewailed by Marble and our Eyes ;
 By most beloved, but Love cannot retrieve
 Dead Friends ; his power to kill, not to relieve.
 Let him rest free from cares and toilsome pain,
 When all the Gorges rise, he'll rise again.
 This last retiring room, his own doth call,
 Who after death, has that, and Heaven has all.
 Live Arthur by the spirit of thy fame,
 Chelsea itself must die before thy name.

Against the south wall is a magnificent monument to the memory of Gregory Lord Dacre, and Anne, his wife. They are represented in white marble, lying on a sarcophagus, as large as life, under an arch supported by marble pillars of the Corinthian order. Lord Dacre is in armour, with a long beard and short hair; Lady Dacre is habited in a gown and long cloak with a ruff. A dog lies at the feet of each. On each side is a lofty obelisk. Over the arch are the arms of the family; the whole is richly ornamented with flowers, and several pieces of elaborate Mosaic work. The parish of Chelsea having, by Lady Dacre's will, some presentations to her almshouses on condition of keeping this monument in repair, it is still in exceeding good preservation. The following inscriptions are on the east and west sides of the sarcophagus :

On the west side is :

In obitum Nobilissimorum Conjugum
Gregorii D. Dacres, &
Annæ uxoris.

Quos ardens copulavit Amor Juvenilibus annis
Abstulit atra dies mors inopina rapit
Ille prior fati, Dacrorum Nobile Germen
Occidit, in Morbum, at incidit illa prius.
Quæ languescendo, Misere prætedia vitæ
Sensit, tam dulci conjugio cassa suo
Ut teneri cordis concordia junxerat ambos
Sic idem Amborum contegit ossa locus.
Quos jungit tumulus conjungunt cælicæ Tecta
Ut teneant Cælum qui tenuere fidem.

Nobilis iste Vir
Obiit, Septem.
25. 1594.

Nobilis ista Mulier
Obiit, May 14.
1595.

On the east side is:

Nobilis Anna Jaces prudens Sackvillia proles
 Viva tui defles funera Mæsta viri
 Nil Mortale placet Cælum tua pectora aspirant
 Postquam Parca Viri conscidit Atræ, diem
 Fæminei lux Clara chori pia, casta, pudica,
 Ægris Subsidium Pauperibusque decus
 Fida deo, perchara tuis constansque diserta
 Ut Patiens Morbi sic pietatis amans
 O quoties manibus passis ad culmina Cæli
 Hanc Animam dixisti suscipe quæso Deus
 Mens pia, Cælestis patriæ pervenit ad Arcem
 Hic tumulus corpus mentis inane tenet.

On the death of the most noble

Gregory Baron Dacres, and Anne, his wife;
 Whom, in their tender years, true love has joined,
 Remorseless Death, at length, has snatched away:
 She, first, fell sick, but this most noble lord,
 The last of Dacre's race, too soon expired;
 She, languishing and pining for her love,
 Could not survive so sensible a loss;
 So, the same tomb shall cover both their bones;
 As in the grave, so they in heaven will join,
 A just reward for their unspotted faith.

This noble lord died
 25th Dec. 1594.

This noble lady died
 14th May, 1595.

Arms—Az. 3 lions or, for Fiennes quartering. 1. Gules, 3 scallops arg. for Dacre. 2. Arg. 3 bars gules, a label az. for Moulton. 3. Chequy or, and gules for Vaux. 4. Az. Semée des lis and fretty or, for Morville. 5. Az. a chief or, 3 chevronels in base, for Fitzhugh. 6. Barry of 8 arg. and gules, fleur de lis sab. for Stavely. 7. Az. a bend between 6 crosslets or, for Fourneaux. 8. Barry of 6 arg. et az. on a bend gules, 3 martlets or, for Grey. 9. Vaire, a fesse gules, for Marmion. 10. Or, 3 chev-

rons gules, a chief Vaire for St. Quintin. 11. Barry of 10. or, and az. an eagle displayed, gules for Gernegan, and impaling quarterly or, and gules, a bend Vaire for Sackville.

Near the principal window of this aisle is a small brass plate fixed into a marble tablet, with the following inscription to the memory of Humphrey Peshall, son of Sir John Peshall, of Horsley in the county of Stafford, Bart. :

M. S.

Humfri Peshall de Halmi Par. Halys Owne
Sallop. fil. dñi. johis de Horsly. Staff.
Bti. Obt. Febre. Londini. Juli. 12°. 1650.
Æt. 51. ex ux. Maria fil. Rici. Blount de
Rowleye Staff. et Jana Leighton. de
Coates Salop. tres filios. reliq̃. sup̃stes
Johane. Laurii et Humfrii.

Besides the monuments already mentioned, we may notice the following, in different parts of the church :

Sir John Munden, 1719.

Henry Lussan, Esq. Justice of the Peace for the County of Monmouth, 1750.

Francis Thomas, Director of the Porcelain Manufactory, 1770.

William Daniel, Captain in the Navy, 1800.

David Heatly, Esq. Agent Victualler to his Majesty's Fleets in the Mediterranean and at Lisbon, 1803.



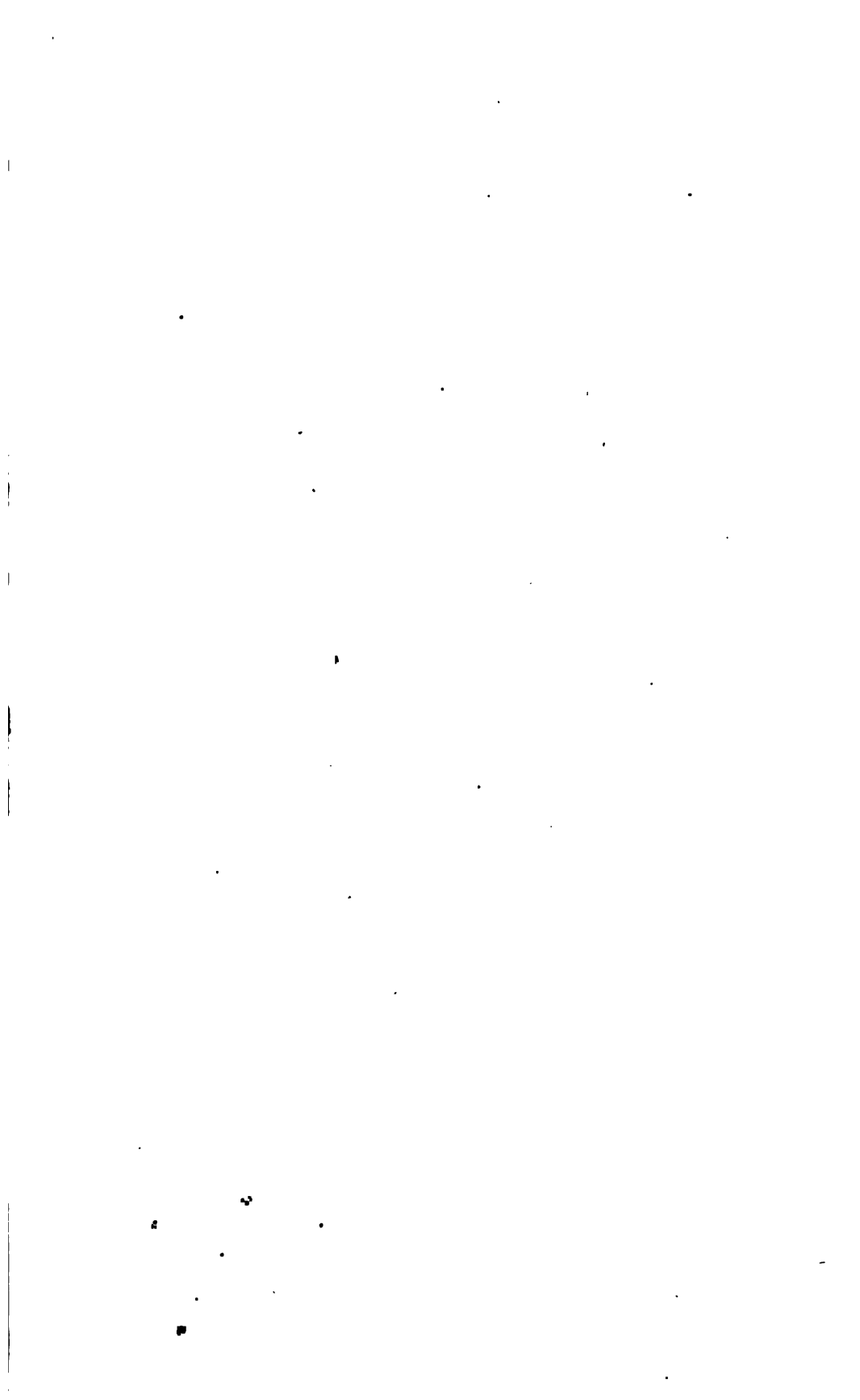
BURIAL GROUND.

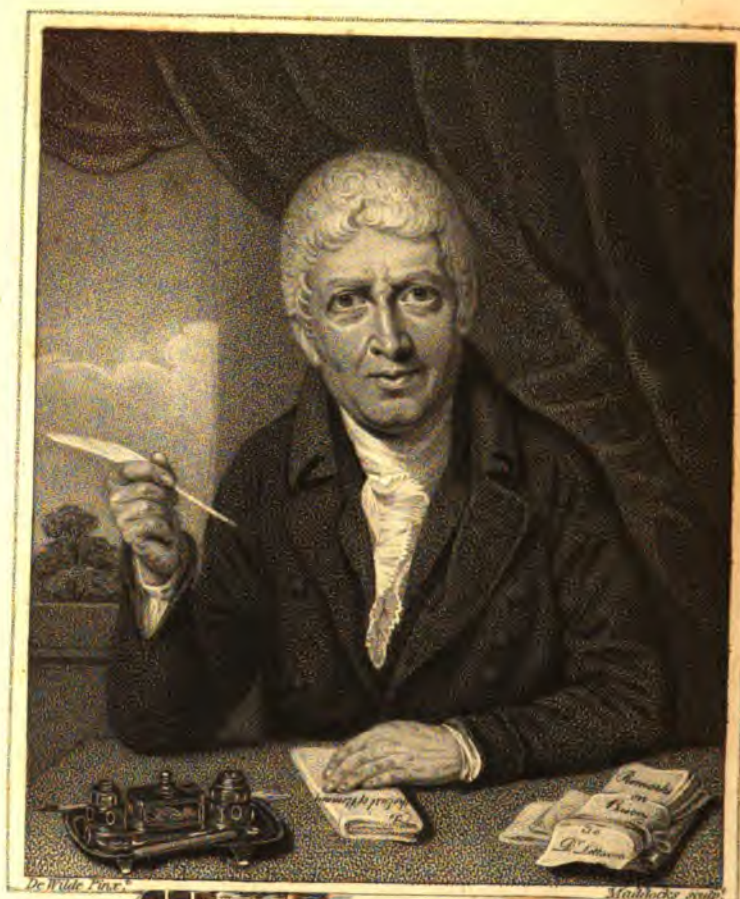
The Cemetry adjoining the Workhouse in the King's Road was given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. in 1733, and was enlarged in 1790 by a grant of some ground from Lord Cadogan.

Here were buried, Isaac Desbordes, Merchant, 1741; James Bennet, Esq., 1743; Robert Norris, Esq., 1752; Mrs. A. Ellesmere, 1752; Daniel Webb, Esq., 1753; Captain James Hodsoll, 1754; Thomas Hamilton, Esq., 1757; Anne, wife of Henry Vander Esch, Esq., 1757; Michael Armstrong, Esq., 1757; Emor North, Apothecary, 1761; William Frederick St. Paul, Esq., Equerry to the Crown Stables, 1765; Sloane Ellesmere, D.D. Rector of Chelsea for the space of thirty-four years, 1766.

On a flat stone, on the north side, is the following inscription:

In Memory of John Martyn,
F. R. S. Professor of Botany at Cambridge;
And
Eulalia, his Wife, the youngest Daughter of John King, D. D.
Rector of this Parish.
She died Feb. 13, 1748—9, in the 46th Year of her Age;
He,
January 29, 1768, in the 69th Year of his Age, and both lie here
interred.
" The Memory of the Righteous shall live for ever."





De Wilde Pinx.

Maddocks sculp.



JAMES NEILD Esq^r

*High Sheriff of the County of Bucks. 1804, Aet. 60.
One of his Majesty's acting Justices of the Peace for the
Counties of BUCKINGHAM, KENT and MIDDLESEX, and the
City & Liberty of WESTMINSTER. Treasurer of the SOCIETY
for the RELIEF of persons imprisoned for SMALL DEBTS.*

Near the centre is an obelisk in memory of Andrew Murray, an eminent Bookseller of London, who died in 1781; his widow (afterwards married to Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.) who died in 1788, and also three of their children.

Edward Kyffin of the Marines, 1774. Mrs. Sarah Kyffin, who preferred waiting on E. C. to many offers, from 1764 to 1776. (The tomb was erected by E. C.) Lady Rous, ætat. 90, 1777, relict of William Rous, Alderman of London.

Robert Harris, Esq., 1783; J. B. Cipriani, 1785; John Wilkins, Lieut. Col. of 18th Foot, 1789; Lucy Wilkins, wife of William Furrell, 1789; Philip Withers, 1790; James Delanay Muirson, M.D. 1791; John Baillie, 1802; James Faulkner, infant son of Thomas and Frances Faulkner, 1805; John Hamilton, 1808; A. Power, 1809.

THE WORKHOUSE.

At the north side of the Burial Ground is situated the Workhouse, which consists of several detached buildings. In the centre are the apartments of the master; on the right are the men's rooms; and on the left, those of the women. Underneath the latter a number of children are employed in spinning of silk. A new wing has lately been added for the women and sick: this addition was suggested by that upright magistrate, and truly philanthropic character, James Neild, Esq., of Chelsea, whose whole life has been devoted to the amelioration of the sufferings of his fellow-creatures.

In the dining room, over the chimney-piece, is a

painting of a woman spinning of thread, probably of the Flemish school, the gift of Captain Mackelwaine.

PARISH REGISTER.

The first Register¹ is a small folio written on vellum, a great part of the hand-writing beautiful; it commences with the year 1559, the 1st Eliz. and appears to have been accurately kept, except that it is imperfect during the Interregnum; and there are some omissions in the burials between 1564 and 1591, and between 1644 and 1652, the year in which it ends.

In the first leaf is the following memorandum: “ *A Booke begun in the House of God for Regestringe of all Christenings, Marages, and Burialls within the Parische of Chelsey, provided for that purpose by J. Tomkins and Thomas Saunders, Church Wardens, the 19 daye of Marche, 1559, and now in the time and yeare of Richard Warde, Parson of Chelsey.*”

William Luterust was baptized ye xix daie of februarie.

None were baptized in anno 1568.

¹ “ Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privie Seale Vicegerent to the King's Hignes, sent forth injunctions to all bishops and curats throughout the realm, charging them to see that in every parish church the Bible of the largest volum, printed in English, were placed for all men to read on, and that a Booke of Register were also provided, and kept in everie parish church, wherein shall be written every wedding,

christening, and burying, within the same parish for ever.” Though these injunctions were not much observed, yet it is certain that Registers were placed soon after in some churches; and accordingly I am informed, that the Register of Solihull, in the County of Warwick, begins the year after these injunctions were published; viz. an. 1539.

Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 7.

Tyberia Churchman filia Johis. Churchman huius Ecclesiæ. Rectoris baptizat: erat xvii°. die Februaris.

Johannes Stanhope Armiger, et Magaritta Mackwilliams, alias Cheecke, traxerunt matrimonium 6 die Maii, An° Dñi 1589, et regni Elizabeth 31.

This John Stanhope was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and created a Baron in 1606 by James I. His daughter Elizabeth married Sir Lionel Talmash, ancestor to the Earl of Dysart; and his son Charles, the second Lord Stanhope, was baptized at Chelsea, April 27, 1595. The Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Harrington, and Earl Stanhope, are descended from the elder branch of this family.

Johes Trevor, Esq. and Margaret Trevanion, traxerunt matrimonium 24 die Maii 1592. This gentleman was knighted in 1619; his eldest son was Secretary of State to Charles II.

Eliz. ux. Rici Fletcher, Bristol Epi sepult. in cancello subter mensa, Dec. 1592.

Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, had a house in Chelsea, and Queen Elizabeth once honoured him with a visit, which was supposed to be a proof that she was reconciled to him, after he had much offended her by marrying a young wife.

Gregorie Fynes, Lord Dacre of the south, died the 25th day of Septemb. beinge Weddensdaie, whose funeralls were kepte the 5th. Novemb. here at Chelsey, 1594.

The Lady Anne, wife to the honorable Lorde Dacres, aforenamed, was buried the 15th of May, whose fune-

ralls were solemnized at Chelsey, the 19th June followinge, 1595.

1597. Charles, a boy, by estimacon x or xii yeares olde, brought by Sir Waller Rawlie from Guiana, baptized 13^o Februaris.

Dñus Willmus Howarde et *Agneta*¹ St. John, filia et hæres Dñi. St. John de Bletsoe, traxerunt matrimonium 7^o. die Februarii, 1597.

William, eldest son of Charles Earl of Nottingham, was summoned to Parliament, during his father's life, by the title of Lord Howard of Effingham; and he died in 1615, and was buried at Chelsea, leaving Elizabeth his sole daughter, who married the first Earl of Peterborough. She was buried at Chelsea Nov. 18, 1671.

James, son of Charles Earl of Nottingham, was buried June 5, 1610.

William, the sonne of Charles, Lord Admiral, was baptized December 5, 1515, and was buried two days afterwards. Another son, Thomas, also, was buried Feb. 5, 1617. Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Nottingham, was baptized December 22, 1618. The Earl was now in his eightieth year.

The Earl of Nottingham had two wives, both of whom were buried here, as appears from the following entries:

Catharyne,² the Countess of Nottingham, died the 25th day of February, at Aronedele House, London, and buried at Chelsey the 28th day of the same; whose

¹ This lady's name was *Anne*. this lady when dying, in Birch's

² See a curious anecdote of Negotiations, p. 206.

funeralls were honorably kepte at Chelsey the 21st daye of March, 1603; and Elizabeth, our blessed Quene, died at Richmond the 24th daie of the same moneth afr, in the morninge; after whome, the same day, before 8 of the clock, that most happie and Christian Kynge, James 6the of Scotland, was in good righte by our nobles and states proclaymed James the Firste of Englande, to the admirable peace and comforte of the realme, whose raigne and posterity God continue in peace, with God's truth, longe and longe among us.

The Rith Hon^{ble}. Margaret, Countess of Nottingham, died on the 4th day of August, in Commun Garden, Lunden, and buried heare at Chelsey the 19th day of the same munnth, 1639.

Jhon Stewarte, Lord of Orkeny, marriede the La. Elizabeth Southwell, widow, 26^o. die Octobris 1604.

Thomas Forrest, a godly preacher, was buried 7^o die Feb. 1608.

Margaret, daughter to the Earl of Lincolne, baptized August 9, 1628.

George Fines, son of the Earl of Lincoln, buried Sep. 21, 1629; son and daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, by his first wife.

La Eliz. the La. and Countiss of Kyldare's daughter, was buried Feb. 14, 1610.¹

Katharin, Countesse of Huntingdon, was buried Aug. 14, 1620, daughter of John, Duke of Northumberland.

¹ A grand-daughter of the Earl of Nottingham.

James, the son of Lionell, Lord Cranfield, was baptized Dec. 27, 1621.

“ Sir Arthur Gorge, buried Oct. 10, 1625.”

“ Sir Arthur Gorge was buried Aug. 22, 1661.”
He lost the greater part of his property during the civil war. A translation of Lucan was published in 1614, with the name of Sir Arthur Gorges prefixed; but it has not been clearly ascertained to which of the preceding gentlemen it belongs.

Arthur Gorges, Esq., was buried April 8, 1668.

“ Magdalen Davers, wiffe of Sir John Davers, buried the 8th June, 1627.”

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Davers, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, was baptized May 1, 1629. Mary, September 29, 1631. Charles, February 14, 1632. Henry, December 5, 1633. John, August 10, 1650.

“ James Standley, the son of Sir Rob. Standley, was baptized the last day of September 1631.”

“ The Right Worshipful Sir Robert Standley, was buried the 23d day of January, 1632.”

His two children, Ferdinando and Mary, died in their infancy, and were both buried in Chelsea Church.

“ Lady Stanley, buried Nov. 16, 1661.”

Sir Charles Stanley, buried Oct. 17, 1676.

The Right Honorable Lady Stanley, buried Oct. 8, 1681.

“ William Stanley, Esq. buried April 21, 1691.”

The male line of this branch of the Stanley family became extinct by the death of the last mentioned William Stanley, Esq.

The Rt. worshipful Henry Wilmot, eldest son, and heir apparent of ye Right hon. Charles Wilmot, Viscount of Athlone in Ireland, and Frances Morton, the daughter of the Right worshipful S^r George Morton, of Clenson in the county of Dorset, were married by licence, Aug. 21, 1633.

Henry Viscount Wilmot, of Athlone, was created Earl of Rochester in the year 1652; he was the father of the witty and profane Earl of Rochester, whose life was written by Bishop Burnet: "a book," says Dr. Johnson, "which the critic ought to read for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety."

S^r. John Lawrence, Knt. buried Nov. 14, 1638.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, Bart. buried April 25, 1714.

Anne Lady Lawrence, buried Nov. 2, 1723.

Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Cheyne, Esq; baptized May 15, 1656.

Wm. Cheney, the son of Charles Cheney, Esq; baptized July 14, 1657.

Wm. Cheney, only son of Charles Cheney, Esq; lord of this manor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, granddaughter to the Lady Morgan, and both of this parish, were married the 16th of Dec. 1675, by the Rt. Rev. Father in God George, Bishop of Winchester.

Elizabeth Cheyne, wife of William Cheyne, second Lord Newhaven, was buried Aug. 10, 1687.

The Honourable Lady Jane Cheyne, eldest daughter to William Duke of Newcastle, wife to Charles Cheyne, Esq; lord of this manor, was buried

Nov. 1, 1669. Catharine, her daughter, was buried March 25, 1670.

The Right honorable Charles Viscount Cheyne, Lord of the manor of Chelsea, buried July 13, 1698.

Mary, daughter of the Rt. Hon. John Lord Robarts, Lord Privie Seal, was baptized June 18, 1661.

The Rt. Hon. Lady Catherine Roberts, buried Sept. 22, 1700.

Lætitia, Countesse Dowager of Radnor, buried July 15, 1714.

Hon^{ble} Francis Roberts, Esq; buried Feb. 7, 1718.

He was a Member of Parliament in the reigns of Charles II., James II., King William, Queen Anne, and George I.; he was also Vice-President of the Royal Society.

Rt. Hon^{ble}. Sarah, Countess Dowager of Radnor, buried Sept. 20, 1720.

William Courtney, Esq., eldest son of Sir William Courtney, Knt. and Bart. of Poudram Castle in the County of Devon, buried July 27, 1670. There are several other entries of this family in the Register.

The Lady Elizabeth Bartie, daughter to the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, baptized this year, being 1671, and the 23d of the month of June.

Daughter of the Earl of Lindsey, she died unmarried. The Earl was proprietor of the premises now called Lindsey Place.

Dr. Baldwin Hamey, buried May 18, 1676.

Dr. Hamey was a great benefactor to the College of Physicians, and published a treatise on the Quinsy

and other works. He was also a great friend to Chelsea Church.

The Hon^{ble}. Sr. Dudley North and Dame Anne Gunning were married Ap. 12, 1683.

Sir Dudley North was the third son of Dudley Lord North; Anne Gunning was daughter of Sir Robert Cann, Bart. and relict of Sir Robert Gunning.

Sir Joseph Allstone, Knt. buried May 31, 1688.
He was created a baronet by Charles II. in 1682.

George Bradbury, Esq., Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, buried Feb. 17, 1696.

Robert, son of Robert Woodcock, baptized Oct. 9, 1690.

He was an excellent musician, and published several of his own compositions; he likewise excelled in painting sea pieces. He died of the gout at the age of thirty-eight, and was buried at Chelsea, April 15, 1728.

Robert Woodcock, the father, was buried at Chelsea, 1710.

Anne, daughter of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York, baptized Nov. 25, 1691.

She married Dr. Deering, Dean of Rippon.

Archbishop Sharp was a most zealous and learned prelate, and distinguished himself greatly by his strenuous opposition to the Popish doctrines in the reign of James II.

Thomas Shadwell, Esq; poet laureat, buried Nov. 24, 1692.

Thomas Shadwell was born at Stanton Hall, Norfolk, and received his education at Bury School, and

Caſus College, Cambridge. His father, who held a place of profit and diſtinction in the law in Ireland, beſtowed the learning and exerciſes of a gentleman upon him. Notwithſtanding that Lord Rocheſter has ſaid,

“ None ſeem to touch upon true Comedy

“ But haſty Shadwell and ſlow Wycherly;”

yet that Lord had a better opinion of his converſation than his writings, when he ſaid, “ that if Shadwell had burned all he wrote, and printed all he ſpoke, he would have ſhewn more wit and humour than any other poet.” But the wit of his converſation was often very immoral, obſcene, and profane.

In the reign of William III. he ſucceeded Dryden, as Poet Laureat, under whoſe laſh he had previously fallen, and who had ſatyrized him in the following lines in his *Mac Flecnœ* :

“ Shadwell alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in dulneſs from his tender years;
Shadwell alone, of all my ſons is he,
Who ſtands confirm’d in full ſtupidity;
The reſt to ſome faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never deviates into ſenſe;
Some beams of wit on other ſouls may fall,
Strike through, and make a lucid interval;
But Shadwell’s genuine night admits no ray,
His riſing fogs prevail upon the day.”¹

His works, conſiſting of ſeventeen plays, were publiſhed in three volumes 12mo. in 1720, with a ſhort

¹ Dryden’s Works, vol. ii. p. 184, Bell’s edition. Pope’s *Dunciad*, B. I. l. 240.

account of his life written by his son, Sir John Shadwell, Knight, who was physician to Queen Anne, and resided in a house at Chelsea, which had been previously occupied by Dr. Arbuthnot.¹ Shadwell died at Chelsea in 1692, aged 52, and was buried in the church Nov. 24, when a funeral sermon was preached by his friend, Dr. Nicholas Brady, in which he assures us that "his natural, and acquired abilities, made him sufficiently remarkable to all that he conversed with, very few being equal to him in all the becoming qualities and accomplishments of a complete gentleman." His widow, who had been an actress, survived him, and resided at Chelsea some years.

Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shadwell, Knight, buried September 30, 1715.

Francis, son of F. Atterbury, buried August 20, 1701.

Francis, son of F. Atterbury, D.D. and Catherine, his wife, baptized June 24, 1703.

Osborne, son of Francis Atterbury, D.D. and Dean of Carlisle, and Catharine his wife, baptized April 23, 1705.

Edward Chamberlayne, L.L.D., buried May 27, 1703.

John Chamberlayne, Esq., buried Nov. 6, 1723.

Villars Bathurst, Gent., buried Sept. 9, 1711. He was Judge Advocate of the Navy.

The Hon. Algernon Greville and the Hon. Mary Somerset, grand-daughter to her Grace the Duchess

¹ Oldy's MSS. Brydges *Censura Literaria*, vol. i. p. 180.

Dowager of Beaufort, were married by Mr. Atkinson, December 24, 1711.

The most noble Charles Duke of Grafton and the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Somerset were married April 10, 1713.

Francis, son of Francis Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, and Charlotte Lady Conway, his wife, born July 5, 1718, and baptized August 2, following.

Rev. Mr. John Lowthorp, Clerk, buried September 5, 1724. Mr. Lowthorp was the editor of an Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions.

Elizabeth Lady Sloane, buried October 1, 1724.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. buried January 18, 1753.

Mrs. Isabella Willis, wife of the Right Rev. Richard Lord Bishop of Winchester, buried November 27, 1727.

Dr. Jean Gaspar Scheuchzer, from Sir Hans Sloanes, buried April 24, 1729. He was Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, and translated "Kaempfer's History of Japan into English."

Mrs. Mary Astell, buried May 14, 1731.

Mrs. Astell published an essay in defence of the fair sex, which passed through four editions, and she was the author of "The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England," and several other ingenious works. She was much esteemed by the learned. Bishop Atterbury, writing to Dr. Small-dridge, says: "Had she as much good breeding as good sense, she would be perfect." Mrs. Astell resided here the greatest part of her life.

Hugh Shorthose, Lecturer, buried Feb. 9, 1734—5.

Mr. Shorthose was the author of a volume of sermons published in the year 1738, for the benefit of his surviving daughters.

Augustus Hervey, son of the Honorable Augustus Hervey, baptized by the Honorable and Rev. Henry Aston, Nov. 2, 1747.

The production of this entry would have spared many questions during the Duchess of Kingston's trial.

Thomas Barnadiston, Serjeant at Law, buried October 20, 1752.

John Martyn, M.D. buried Feb. 5, 1768.

Phillip Miller, buried December 11, 1771.

Henry Mossop, buried January 1, 1775.

Mossop was a native of Ireland, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained his degree. His first appearance was at Smock Alley, November 28, 1749, in the character of Zanga in "The Revenge," which he played with uncommon applause. His next character was Richard; after which he quarrelled with the manager, went to London, and made his appearance at Drury Lane, September 12, 1752. In 1761 he became manager of the theatre in Smock Alley, in opposition to Barry and Woodward. This contention, which led to the ruin of his rivals, completed his own; and, after various turns of fortune, he was expelled from Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres. He died in great poverty and distress, bordering on famine, at his lodgings in Chelsea, December 1774, aged 43. His brethren of the buskin who, during his life-time, had refused him a bit of bread or a drop of water, were

anxious, after his death, to pay due respect to his name; for Mossop, after Garrick, was unquestionably the first actor of his time.¹ His remains were followed by all the theatrical corps at that time in London, at the head of whom was Garrick; and the funeral was conducted to Chelsea Church with the greatest magnificence and pomp.

Churchill has treated him with unmerited severity in the following lines of the *Rosciad*;

“ Mossop, attach'd to military plan,
Still kept his eye fix'd on his right-hand man,
Whilst the mouth measures words with seeming skill,
The right hand labours, and the left lies still;
For he resolved on scripture grounds to go,
What the right hand doth, the left hand shall not know;
With studied impropriety of speech
He soars beyond the hackney critic's reach.”

William Kendricke, LL.D, buried June 13, 1779.

Dr. Kendricke was the author of several dramatic and poetical works; he was also the editor of the *London Review*, and read public lectures upon Shakespeare's plays. A few days before his death he presented a petition to the Attorney General, for a patent for the discovery of a mechanical principle of self-motion.

Sir John Fielding, Knt. and Justice of the Peace, buried Sep. 13, 1780.

Sir John Fielding succeeded his half brother, the celebrated Henry Fielding, author of “ *Tom Jones*,”

¹ Kirkman's *Life of Macklin*, Murphy's *Life of Garrick*, vol. i. p. 433. *Theatrical Re-* i. p. 228. *Thespian Dictionary*, membrancer,

and other excellent works, in the year 1754, in the presidency of the Police Office, Bow Street. Sir John published a book entitled "The True Mentor," being a collection of aphorisms, "A Treatise on the Penal Laws," and other works.

John Baptist Cipriani, buried December 21, 1785.

This celebrated artist¹ was born at Pistoia in the Duchy of Tuscany, about the year 1727. After having learned the rudiments of his art at Florence, in 1750 he went to Rome, and there acquired considerable reputation as an historical painter. From thence, in 1754, he removed to London, where his reputation had preceded him, and was patronized by Lord Tilney, the Duke of Richmond, and other noblemen. He painted the cielings at Buckingham House, at the Marquis of Lansdown's, and at Lord Melbourn's, besides several other historical works. He excelled in delineating the human figure, and was much employed by the print-sellers in making drawings, which are well known by Bartolozzi's beautiful engravings from them, and which are greatly admired for their taste and accuracy. Cipriani was one of the earliest members of the Royal Academy on its foundation in 1769. He died 14th December, 1785, aged fifty-eight, and was buried in the cemetery at Chelsea adjoining the King's Road. On his tomb is the following inscription:

Eximio virò, artifice et amico, Johanni Baptistæ Cipriani Florentino, hic humi defosso, honoris luctus et benevolentię, uno inscripto lapide triplex edidit monumentum Franciscus Bartolozzi superstes; obiit die decimâ quartâ Decembris Anno Domini 1785. Etatis 58.

¹ *Manuel des Curieux, &c. par Huber vol. 4, p. 203. Lyons's Environs, vol. 2, p. 142.*

The Rev. Philip Withers, D.D. buried July 29, 1790.

Philip Withers¹ was born at Westbury in Wiltshire. In the year 1777 he was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, but afterwards removed to Queen's. In the year 1779 he published proposals for a splendid edition of the Table of Cebes, with plates and notes, intended for the benefit of the sons of the clergy; but, owing to some misunderstanding between Archbishop Cornwallis and Withers, the work never appeared. In the year 1789, he resided in a house in Sloane Square, and published several scurrilous pamphlets, for which he was prosecuted, and convicted. He was committed to Newgate for twelve months, fined 50*l.*, and he died in that prison of a fever which he caught in playing at fives, *Æt.* 40.

Thomas Baillie, Esq. died December 13, 1802.

This gentleman² was a captain in the Royal Navy, and Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital during the administration of Lord Sandwich. He instituted that memorable process against his lordship in the Court of King's Bench, in which Lord Erskine first blazed forth as so bright a luminary in the legal hemisphere. Captain Baillie afterwards held the situation of Clerk of Deliveries of the Ordnance. He resided in Chelsea, and died at his house here, aged seventy-eight.

John Hamilton, Esq., Artist, died March 13, 1808. *Ætat.* 70.

¹ *Lysons's Environs*, vol. ii. p. 142.

² *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1803.

Anthony Power, Esq., of the Island of Teneriffe, died March 7, 1809.

BENEFACTIONS TO THIS PARISH CHRONOLOGICALLY
ARRANGED.

1594. Anne Dacre, by her will, 1594, gave directions for building an hospital in Tothill-fields, to be called Emanuel Hospital, pursuant to a plan she and her lord intended to have completed in their life-time. A man, woman, boy, and girl, of this parish, are admitted into this hospital upon condition that the churchwardens keep the tomb of Lord and Lady Dacre in good repair.

This hospital is allotted for the reception of a certain number of old persons, who receive 16 *l.* per ann. each, and a chaldron of coals; and the same number of children, who are maintained and educated till the age of fourteen, and have ten pounds each, as an apprentice fee, when they leave the hospital.

The City of London has this Charity in trust, and receive annually 200 *l.* for its support, issuing out of the manor of Bramsby in the County of York, till the expiration of a lease of one hundred and ninety-nine years, when the whole manor (as it is said above 600 *l.* per annum,) is devised for the augmentation of this foundation; and according to certain constitutions made by the executors of the foundress, no person of ill fame, or such as cannot say the Creed and Ten Commandments in English, or under fifty years of age,

or such as have not inhabited three years in the said parishes, to be admitted upon this foundation.¹

Some time ago the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London caused to be erected, at the upper end of this hospital, a handsome school-house and dormitory for the reception of twenty poor boys and girls, who were taken into the same on the twenty-fourth of June, anno 1735. They are plentifully supplied with all the necessaries of life; the boys are taught to read, write, and account, and the girls to read, write, and plain work.²

1597. Edmund Page gave 10*l.* to be employed yearly for the benefit of the poor, by the parson and churchwardens.

1604. Thomas Young, a yeoman of the Guards, gave to the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, and Wilsden, 20*l.* a-piece yearly, for the use of the poor.

1645. Lady Stonor, by will, to be given to the poor annually in bread, 20*l.* Obsolete, and to be feared lost.

1654. Mr. Plunket, on New Year's Day, for ever, to the poor, in bread, 20*s.* Received of Mr. Bolton, Old Brompton.

1657. Henry Ashton by will, 40*l.* to be lent to eight

¹ Maitland's London, p. 665.

² At a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall on Tuesday Sept. 19, 1809, the Emanuel Committee reported that the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, lately deceased, (who received 200*l.* a year in lieu of tythes for the Bransburton estate in Yorkshire, left by Lady Dacre

as a charity to this hospital), was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who demanded the exorbitant sum of 920*l.* per annum for the said tythes, which was referred to the solicitor to take legal opinion thereupon.

Times, Sept. 20, 1809.

poor tradesmen of this parish, 5*l.* to each upon bond for two years, gratis, and then to be called in, and lent out by the churchwardens to eight poor tradesmen as before. Obsolete, and to be feared lost.

1660. James Leveret by will, 10*l.* per annum, to be distributed to such poor housekeepers and inhabitants as do not receive alms of the parish, and also 4*l.* per annum to be expended at the Magpye in Cheyne Walk, i. e. 20*s.* quarterly, for a dinner to the parish officers distributing the said charity.

1662. Edward Cheyne by will, 6*s.* per annum, to be distributed in bread on March the 10th annually.

1669. The Particulars of Dr. Baldwin Hamey's Benefactions to Chelsea Church :^a

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sept. 2, 1669. Paid to Mr. George Wilcox and Mr. Theod. Randal, Churchwardens, towards re-building the Church of St. Luke, and making the Wharf - - -	50	0	0
Jan. 9, 1671. Paid to Charles Cheyne, Esq. and Theod. Randal, Churchwardens, towards the lead work - - - - -	62	11	0
Aug. 12, 1672. Paid to Charles Munden towards the rebuilding the steeple - - - - -	20	0	0
Nov. 18, 1673. Paid to William Eldridge for the great bells, braces, carriage, &c. - - - -	106	16	0
Dec. 20, 1673. Paid to Anthony Wellman for the complete hanging the said bell, which is thus inscribed, viz. Di. Lucæ Médico Evangelico Balvinus Hamey, Phil. Evangelico Medicus, D.D. - - - - -	16	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Aug. 4, 1674. Paid to Tho. Gough to preserve the Steeple untill covered - - - - -	5	0	0
Paid by Dr. Hamey's Nephew, Ralph Palmer, Esq., for the Church, his own Gift, which, with re-casting the Great Bell, cost him first 50 <i>l.</i> afterwards 30 <i>l.</i>	80	0	0
Total - - -	340	7	0

1680. Richard Guilford by will, 10*l.* per annum, whereof 8*l.* is to be distributed on the 5th of December annually to sixteen poor men and women, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* to the minister for preaching on that day, 11*s.* churchwardens' expenses; 5*s.* to the ringers, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk.

N.B. If Mr. Guilford's will is not fulfilled in this parish annually, his bequest then goes to Lambeth. The money arises from houses in Sword and Bucklers Court, Ludgate Hill.

1694. Dr. Edward Chamberlayne did, in his lifetime, give annually 5*l.* to bind out a poor boy of Chelsea, to a waterman, and declared that he had settled a rent charge of 3*l.* per annum for that purpose; but after his decease no will or deed being found, wherein such a settlement was made, his son, John Chamberlayne, Esq., being desirous to fulfil his father's good intentions, and to augment the same, settled a rent charge of 10*l.* per annum, to pay 5*l.* annually to the master of the Charity School to teach five poor boys of this parish, and 5*l.* for putting out one of the said boys yearly apprentice.

1705. William Petyt, Esq., built a vestry room, school room, and upper rooms.¹

1709. Mrs. Cranenburg gave 5*l.* to the poor, and 5*l.* to the boys' charity school. Total 10*l.*

1716. Mrs. Vincent gave 2*l.* to the poor.

1717. Mrs. Judith Gale by will, 100*l.* to be laid out in some good security, the interest annually to be distributed on Christmas Day to six poor widows.

N.B. This legacy was recovered by a decree of Chancery in the year 1736, with interest on the same amounting to 80*l.*; and afterwards 20*l.* was added by subscription, which made together 200*l.*, and purchased in the three per cents, Consols 230*l.* stock.

1717. The Hon. Francis Roberts gave 5*l.* to the poor, and 5*l.* to the boys' charity school. Total 10*l.*

1722. Mr. Steward gave by will 100*l.* for an altar-piece and the interest of 50*l.* for ever, for a thanksgiving sermon annually, from Psalm 50, verses 14, 15, on the 5th of January.

N.B. This 50*l.* has been recently laid out in the three per cent. Consols, and produces now 3*l.* per annum for the sermons.

1722. Mr. Thomas Bromwitch gave 20*s.* per annum, for ever, to the charity boys' school, chargeable on his freehold estate at Chelsea.

¹ The learned William Petyt, born at Skipton in Yorkshire, bencher and treasurer of the middle temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower, was the author of the following works:

1. Rights of the Commons Asserted.

2. A Review of the King's Government of England.

3. Jus Parliamentum, or the Ancient Power and Rights of Parliaments.

4. Jani Anglorum facies Nova.

Mr. Clarkson gave 20*s.* per annum to the charity boys' school, chargeable on his freehold estate at Chelsea.

1727. The Right Hon Lord Peterborough gave 10*l.* 10*s.* to the poor.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester gave 20*l.* to the poor.

Mrs. Vincent gave 2*l.* to the poor.

1728. The Right Hon. Lady Cheyne gave 10*l.*

Mrs. Mary Perkins, by will, gave 5*l.* to the poor.

1766. Mr. Charles Larchin gave by will, to each of the charity schools, 10*l.* Total 20*l.*

1766. The Rev. Sloane Ellesmere, D.D., late Rector of this parish, left his sermons, which were disposed of for the benefit of the charity girls' school, which he instituted.

1771. Mr. Henry Hewitt, by will, to each of the charity schools, 25*l.* Total 50*l.*

1772. Stephen Fox, Esq., by will, to each of the charity schools, 100*l.* Total 200*l.*

1782. Mr. George Beck, by will, to each of the charity schools, 10*l.* Total 20*l.*

Mr. William Jousselin, Esq., by will, to each of the charity schools, 15*l.* Total 30*l.*

1788. Peter Cornude, Esq., by will, to each of the charity schools, 5*l.* Total 10*l.*

1790. Mr. John Franklin, by will, to each of the charity schools, 10*l.* Total 20*l.*, and the interest of 100*l.* three per cent. Consols, to be disposed of in bread to the poor by the churchwardens in the months of December and January.

1791. Mrs. Mary Franklin, by will, to each charity school, 50*s*. Total 5*l*.

Mrs. Sarah Coggs, by will, to each charity school, 20*l*. Total 40*l*.

1788. Mr. David Rice, to the Sunday Schools, 10*l*.

1798. Samuel Hunter, Esq., by will, gave 100*l*. to be laid out on Government Security in the names of the Minister and Churchwardens, the yearly interest, 5*l*. 5*s*. 6*d* to be laid out and distributed the week before Christmas, in bread and coals, for poor widows and those poor parishioners who are burthened with large families. Churchwardens two-thirds, the Minister the rest.

1805. Mrs. Burnsall gave by will the interest of 500*l*. to be distributed by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Overseers of this parish, to such poor parishioners as do not receive regular parish allowance. She also gave 20*l*. to the charity schools of this parish.

N.B. It is a question, whether some houses in Lordships' Yard are not chargeable with something to the charity schools.



BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

In the year 1706, a Vestry Room and School Room, with apartments for the master, were built at the charge of William Petyt, Esq., who died in 1707.

John Chamberlayne, Esq., pursuant to the intentions and promise of his father, who died intestate, gave 5*l.* per annum to the master of the school, and 5*l.* per annum to apprentice one of the children.

There are forty boys educated in this school; thirty of whom are cloathed, and two are apprenticed yearly with a premium of 5*l.* each.

Three Charity Sermons are preached annually for the benefit of this school, which is also supported by the voluntary contributions of the principal inhabitants.

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Dr. Sloane Ellesmere first instituted the Girls' Charity School, (as before mentioned,) and the volume of sermons, which he bequeathed for its support, produced the sum of 115*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Several benefactions have been since bestowed.

There are twenty-five girls cloathed and educated in this school, which is supported by charity sermons and voluntary contributions.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

The Parochial Sunday Schools were first established by the advice of that distinguished ornament of the Church of England, the late Dr. Porteus, Bishop of

London; and the influence they have produced on the conduct and morals of the lower orders, have fully verified his lordship's most benevolent and Christian views.

The Chelsea Sunday School and School of Industry have, for several years, been consolidated into one; it is now kept in Robinson's Lane. There are thirty girls admitted into this school, who are employed in sewing, knitting, and plain work.

This Institution is under the patronage of Lady Cremorne, is partly cloathed at the expense of Lord Cremorne, and is further supported by voluntary contributions.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.

	£.	s.	d.
1594. Recd more of women that they gott in hockynge	33	0	
1597. To the Lo. Almoners Officers for not ringinge at the Q. remove from Kensington to Richmond	4	0	
1606. Of the good wyves their hockyng money - -	53	0	
1607. April 13, Of the women that went a hockyng -	45	0	
1611. Recd of Robert Munden that the men dyd gett by hocking - - - -	10	0	
1632. Given the ringers at his Majesties coming to the Duchesses house - - - -	0	1	0
1665. Payed the Ringers, when his Majestie dined at the Spanish Ambassador's - - -	0	10	0
Payed the Ringers, at the Overthrow of the Dutch - - - -	0	7	0

¹ As soon as certain intelligence Charles declared war against the of De Ruyter's enterprizes arrived, States. His fleet, consisting of

	£.	s.	d.
Payed to a poore Scoller	-	-	0 0 6
Paid for the burials of three Spaniards	-	3	0 0
Paid for the buriall of the Dutch Captives at severall tymes	-	-	3 15 8
1666. Given to 5 powre women that lost by the fire	-	0	6 6
Paid the Ringers after the fire	-	0	5 0
Paid for a Bonfire and Ringing after the Fight	-	0	9 0
1667. Spent upon measuring the Pest House	-	0	5 0
Oct. 12. Payd James Gould for the Pest House in full	1	10	0
Dec. 28. Given to the Ringers when the King came through the Town	-	-	0 1 0
1669-70. The Sum of 580 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> was collected by voluntary Contributions of the principle Inha- bitants, for the rebuilding the Church	-	580	12 10
1670. Received by a Brief for the Redemption of poor Captives	-	-	13 11 8
1674. Paid to Charles Munden for ye Ringers when ye King came to the Earl of Lindseys	-	0	10 0
1676. Paid the Ringers when his Majestie came to town	-	-	0 7 0

114 sail, besides fire-ships and ketches, was commanded by the Duke of York, and under him Prince Rupert and the Earl of Sandwich. It had 22,000 men on board. Opdam, who was admiral of the Dutch navy, of nearly equal force, declined not the combat. In the heat of action, when engaged in close fight with the Duke of York, Opdam's ship blew up. This accident much

discouraged the Dutch, who fled towards their own coasts. The vanquished had nineteen ships sunk and taken. The victors lost only one. Hume's Eng. vol. iv. p. 221.

July 25, 1666, the Dutch were defeated with the loss of twenty-four men of war, four admirals, and 4,000 officers and seamen.

	£.	s.	d.
1678. Paid for putting up the King's Arms in the Church	0	4	0
1681. For returning of Nonconformists	-	-	0 10 0
1683. Paid to certain Grætian Slaves	-	-	5 5 0
1688. Paid the Pariter for a prayer book for the Prince of Wales ¹	-	-	0 1 0
Paid the Pariter for a book for the Prince's coming	0	1	0
1689. Paid the Ringers when the Queen landed at Chelsea ²	-	-	0 6 0
1690. Paid the Ringers when the King landed from Ire- land	-	-	0 10 0
1692. Paid the Ringers at the King's return from Hol- land	-	-	0 10 0
1692. Paid the Ringers for a Victory at Sea ³	-	0	10 0
1695. Duchess of Mazarine, a defaulter to the Parish Rates			
Paid the Ringers when Namur was surrendered	0	6	0
1699. Pay'd the Ringers that day the King went twice Ap. 11. over the Ferry	-	-	1 0 0
1702. For ringing at Prince Eugene's victory over the Ap. 11. French ⁴	-	-	0 6 8
1705. Paid the Ringers for a victory gained by the July 15. Duke of Marlborough ⁵	-	-	0 10 0

¹ Son of King James II., afterwards styled the Pretender.

² Queen Mary, consort of William III. and daughter of James II.

³ The victory off La Hogue, when the French were defeated by Admiral Russell.

⁴ Battle of Luzzara, at which both sides claimed the victory, and Te Deum was sung both at Paris and Vienna. Voltaire's Age of Lewis XIV.

⁵ The forcing the French lines at Heylshem.

						£.	s.	d.
1706.	June 27.	Paid the Ringers for the taking of						
		Madrid ¹	-	-	-	-	0	10 0
1708.		Paid the Ringers for the taking of Lisle ²	-	-	-	-	0	10 0
1709.		Paid the Ringers for the taking of the citadel of						
		Tournay ³	-	-	-	-	0	10 0
1710.		Paid the Ringers for the second battle in Spain						
Aug. 26.		near Saragossa ⁴	-	-	-	-	0	10 0
1711.		Collected for the Protestants of Orange	32	5	5			
April 9.		whereof 10 15 5 was collected by Mr. Hare,						
		among the gentlemen of the Royal Hospital	32	5	5			
1715.		Paid the Ringers, and for hoisting the flag for the						
Jan. 13.		landing of King George	-	-	-	-	0	10 0
1716.		Paid the Ringers when the Princess ⁵ visited the						
		Dutchess of Monmouth	-	-	-	-	0	6 0

¹ When the Archduke Charles was proclaimed King of Spain, the English forces under Lord Galway having entered that city without any resistance.

² If the difficulties of an enterprise increase the glory thereof, the taking of Lisle must be one of the most glorious performances that ever was; the place was in itself as strong as art could make it; on the fortifications whereof the late celebrated engineer, Monsieur de Vauban, had exerted his utmost skill. It was defended by a numerous garrison under the command of a Mareschal of France, and several other experienced generals, provided with all manner of necessities, and encouraged to a vigorous defence by the approach of

a powerful army. Broderick's late War, vol. ii. p. 271.

³ On the 30th, in the morning, the enemy beat a parley, desiring to capitulate, and hostages being exchanged on both sides, terms were offered by the besieged, but rejected by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene; and after three days' consultation, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. According to this capitulation the garrison delivered up a gate of the citadel the 3d of September in the afternoon, and marched out on the 5th to Condé. Broderick's late War, vol. ii. p. 304.

⁴ This battle was gained by the Archduke's army under Guy Staremburg over that of Philip V.

⁵ Afterwards Queen Caroline, consort of George II.

				£.	s.	d.
1717.	Paid the Ringers for the Prince ¹ and Princess					
June 12.	coming up by water	-	-	-	0	10 6
17.	Paid the Ringers when the Prince and Princess					
	lay before the Town	-	-	-	0	10 0

¹ Afterwards George II.



CHAPTER IV.

KING JAMES'S COLLEGE.

This stately structure, royal in design,
 But more for mighty reasons, most divine,
 A sovereign's, senate's, synod's wisdom too,
 Denote, promote, and for't, the kingdom woo.
 Yet malign'd so, had it its end?
 For heresies to choak, truth to defend;
 Bee hive, a trojan horse, you may it call
 Heav'ns fire, to church and state for happy wall
 Hell's gates, Rome's horror, of our poison'd times,
 The best of antidotes, to purge the crimes,
 Shal't sink? O shame! may't shine, yet to God's glory,
 And sound the Parliament's eternal story.
 Darley's Glory of Chelsey College Revived.

THIS institution was originally projected by Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, in the seventh year of the reign of King James the First. It was intended as a college for the study of polemical divinity; and was to consist of a stated number of learned divines, whose time and talents were to be devoted to the advancement of the reformed religion, and the defence of it from the attacks of the church of Rome. This college was founded at a time when the press abounded with books of controversial divinity, and public attention was continually directed to disputa-



KING JAMES COLLEGE AT CHELSEY.

To the Rev. W. Haggitt, A. M., Chaplain of the Royal Hospital: this plate is respectfully inscribed,
by his humble servant,
The Painter.

tions on theological subjects ; it was also patronized by a monarch whose mind was particularly partial, and whose knowledge chiefly consisted in this species of study : and the provost and fellows appointed were, for the most part, distinguished characters, and eminently celebrated either for their piety or learning. The college therefore, at first, prospered, and promised a continuance of success.

The King was one of its best patrons, and supported it by various grants and benefactions ; he himself laid the first stone of the new edifice, May 8, 1609 ; gave timber requisite for the building out of Windsor Forest ; and ordered, in the original charter of incorporation, bearing date May 8, 1610, that it should go under the name of “ King James’s College at Chelsey.” By the same charter the number of members was limited to a provost and nineteen fellows, seventeen of whom were to be in holy orders, the other two might be laymen ; and their employment consisted in recording the principal historical events which might occur during the time that they remained in office, but none of the members, on being elected bishops, could be permitted to retain their fellowships ; by this charter also, the college was enabled to use a common seal.

Lysons says, that Prince Henry was a zealous friend to the undertaking ; Strype also calls the Prince “ our principal hope, and the principal author of this design ;” but Fuller,¹ who, while he was writing his Church history, was enabled by the kindness of the provost, Dr. Wilkinson, to examine the papers of the college, says,

¹ Church History, B. 10.

“ upon my serious perusal of the records of this college, I finde not so much as mention of the name of Prince Henry, as in any degree visibly contributive thereunto.” But whatever might be the Prince’s sentiments or intentions towards the college, they were superseded by his untimely death, which happened at St. James’s House, November 6, 1612, before he had reached the age of nineteen. But we believe that it was through the persuasion of Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, that the King was so warm a friend to the institution; and this belief is supported by the authority of Wilson’s Life of King James the First, and Warner’s Ecclesiastical History.

By the King’s favour, likewise, an Act of Parliament was obtained, in the year 1609, by which the provost and fellows of the college were empowered to receive contributions of any kind, “ from his majesty, or any of his loving subjects, not exceeding in the whole the yearly value of three thousand pounds:” the Act also grants permission to them, their successors, deputies, and assigns, to raise money by bringing streams of running water into the city of London, from the marshes situated near Hackney; and to erect engines, open springs, dig trenches, &c. for the advancement of the undertaking, during the space of ten years, and under certain specified restrictions.

The building was begun upon a piece of ground called “Thame-Shot,” containing about six acres, at that time in the possession of Charles, Earl of Nottingham; who granted a lease of his term to Sutcliffe, at the yearly rent of seven pounds, ten shillings. The

edifice was to have consisted of two quadrangles of different dimensions, with a piazza along the four sides of the smaller court. Of this scarce an eighth part was erected, as only one side of the first quadrangle was ever completed, and this range of building, according to Fuller, cost above three thousand pounds.*

A print of the original design for this college is prefixed to a small book, called "The Glory of Chelsey College new Revived," published in London in the year 1662, and written by John Darley, B.D. and Rector of Northill, in the county of Cornwall. This work was dedicated to King Charles the Second; and the author, after giving an history of the original foundation of the college, and the cause of its failure, endeavours to persuade his majesty to grant it a fixed revenue. But this exhortation met with little or no attention: it was not a plan much suited to Charles's mind or pursuits; and all the eloquence of a man so little known as Darley, was not likely to have much effect.

Another print is to be found in Grose's *Military Antiquities*. The form of the building is awkward, and the style of it in the bad taste which prevailed throughout the reign of the first James; so that the admirers of classical architecture have but little cause to regret that not a vestige of it remains. At few periods, indeed, has architecture been at a lower ebb in this kingdom, than in this and the preceding reign, when all the beauty of the Gothic style had totally vanished, and the rules and proportions of the

* This appears to have been the southern wing next to the river Thames.

Greek or Roman art were totally unknown or disregarded. The houses were so filled with windows, that they wore rather the appearance of "green-houses;" and there was a general love for a profuseness of ornaments, which, for the most part, were conceived and executed in a bad taste.

Sutcliffe was not only the founder of this institution, but also a most princely benefactor. He employed, during his life-time, his utmost endeavours to promote its success; and in his will, dated November 1, 1628, bequeathed to the society the farms of

Kingston, Hazzard, Appleton, and Kemerland,	}	in the parishes of	{	Staverton, Harberton, Churchton, Stoke Rivers;
--	---	--------------------	---	---

all situated in Devonshire; the yearly rent of which amounted to three hundred pounds; the benefit likewise of an extent on Sir Lewis Stukeley's estate, valued at four thousand pounds; a tenement at Stoke Rivers, and other premises, in addition to a share in the Great Neptune, a ship belonging to Whitby, in Yorkshire; his books and goods then in the college, and part of his library at Exeter; he appointed Dr. John Prideaux, and Dr. Thomas Clifford, feoffees in trust, to settle these bequests upon the College; but the whole of the legacies were subject to this proviso, "that the work should not be hindered or stopped by wicked men of corrupt minds."

Dr. Godfrey Goodman, some time Bishop of Glou-

cester, but who was removed from his bishoprick in the year 1640, on some suspicions of his favouring popish principles, intended to have left his library to this college, and says in his will, dated January 17, 1655,—“ Item, the books which I intended for Chelsey Colledge, the colledge being now dissolved, I doe bestowe them upon Trinity Colledge, in Cambridge, but with this condition, that if ever Chelsey Colledge shall be restored, the books shall likewise be restored.” The bishop died January 19, 1655, and was buried near the font, in St. Margaret’s parish church, Westminster.

Notwithstanding Sutcliffe’s liberal bequests, the building, for want of a sufficient sum, went on but slowly; and the whole of their ready-money, amounting to three thousand pounds, being expended, it was at last totally at a stand. “ The work has, we confess,” says Darley, “ hitherto proceeded slowly; and no marvel, seeing great works are not easily atchieved; Noah’s Ark, God’s Tabernacle and Temple, and famous schools and colleges, albeit founded by kings and great men, were long in building; and do we wonder that this college is not finished? Further, it pleased God to deprive us of Prince Henry, our principal hope and chief author of this design. Lastly, who knows whether God has appointed these weak means to set forward a great work, that his power, in our weakness, might have the whole glory.”¹

The king, still farther to support the undertaking, sent the following letter to Abbot, Archbishop of

¹ Darley’s *Glory of Chelsea College Revived*, p. 11.

Canterbury, to encourage the clergy of his diocese to contribute towards the completion of the design :

“ Right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor,

“ We greet you well,

“ Whereas the enemies of the gospel have ever been forward to write and publish books for confirming of erroneous doctrines, and impugning the truth, and now of late seem more careless than before, to send daily into our realms such their writings, whereby our loving subjects, though otherwise well-disposed, might be seduced, unless some remedy should be provided. We, by the advice of our council, have lately granted a corporation, and given our allowance for erecting a colledge at Chelsey, for learned divines to be employed to write, as occasion shall require, for maintaining the religion professed in our kingdoms, and confuting the impugnors thereof. Whereupon, Doctour Sutcliffe, designed provost of the said colledge, hath now humbly signified unto us, that upon divers promises of help and assistance towards erecting and endowing the said colledge, he hath, at his own charge, begun and well-proceeded, in the building, as doth sufficiently appear by a good part thereof already set up in the place appointed for the same. We, therefore, being willing to favour and farther so religious a work, will and require you to write your letters to the bishops of your province, signifying unto them in our name, that our pleasure is, they deal with the clergy, and others of their diocese, to give their charitable benevolence for

the perfecting of this good work, so well begun; and for the better performance of our desire, we have given order to the said provost and his associates to attend you, and others whom it may appertain, and to certify us, from time to time, of their proceeding.

“ Thetford, the 6th of May, 1616.”

A copy of his Majesty's letter was accordingly sent to the bishops, with the following letter from the Archbishop :

“ Now because it is so pious and religious a work, conducing both to God's glory and the saving many a soul within this kingdom, I cannot but wish that all devout and well-affected persons should, by yourself and the preachers in your diocese, as well publicly as otherwise, be excited to contribute, in some measure, to so holy an intendment, now begun. And although these and the like motions have been frequent in these later times, yet let not those whom God hath blessed with any wealth be weary of well-doing; that it may not be said, that the idolatrous and supersitious papistry be more forward to advance their falshoods, than we are to maintain God's truth. Whatever is collected, I pray your lordship may be carefully brought unto me, partly, that it passe not through any defrauding hand, and partly, that his majesty may be acquainted what is done on this behalf.

“ Your lordship's very loving brother,

“ G. CANTERB.”

Similar letters were written to the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Mayor of London. In consequence of these letters, collections were made throughout the parishes of England; but their produce was small, and nearly swallowed up in charges and fees due to the collectors. The public subscriptions also, which were at the same time raising for the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, probably contributed, in no small degree, to the failure of the subscription; and the success of Sir Hugh Middleton's project for supplying London with water by means of the New River, and which was just then sanctioned by Act of Parliament, together with a total want of money requisite for carrying on the project of the water-works, destroyed all hopes of success from that quarter. Notwithstanding these numerous obstacles, provosts and fellows were from time to time appointed. When any vacancy occurred, the member was to be named and recommended by the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges, in the two universities, and approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the chancellor of each university, and the Bishop of London.

The following is a list of the first provost and fellows of this college, nominated by the King himself, May 8, 1610.

Provost,

Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter.

Fellows.

**John Overall, Dean of St. Paul's,
Thomas Morton, Dean of Winchester,
Richard Field, Dean of Gloucester,
Robert Abbot, D. D.
John Spencer, D. D.
Miles Smith, D. D.
William Covitt, D. D.
John Howson, D. D.
John Layfield, D. D.
Benjamin Charyer, D. D.
Martin Fotherby, D. D.
John Boys, D. D.
Richard Brett, D. D.
Peter Lilly, D. D.
Francis Burley, D. D.
John White, Fellow of Manchester College.**

Treasurer,

William Helyer, Archdeacon of Barnstaple.

Historians,

**William Camden, Clarendon,
John Haywood, LL.D.**

Of Dr. Sutcliffe's life we have been able to obtain little or no information; he was most probably descended from a Devonshire family, as all the estates which he left to the college were situated in that county, but the time and place of his birth we have found no means of ascertaining. He was installed Dean of Exeter, October 22, 1558, and died in 1629: an imperfect list of his works is given in the New General Biographical Dictionary, to which many might be added.

Though we have it not in our power to enumerate the particulars of the life of the founder of Chelsea College, we may, from his works, form no improbable idea of his character.

As a writer on theological subjects he was much celebrated and followed, if we may judge by the number of his writings. The institution of which we are now writing an account, is a proof of great liberality of mind, and of no common share of zeal for the preservation of the established religion of his country; and no one surely can peruse his will without acknowledging that it breathes an amiable and pleasing spirit of piety and christian feeling. But he might, in our opinion, have bestowed his fortune on foundations of much greater general utility, as he was, in fact, fomenting disputes, and, as it were, building a nursery for controversy.

William Camden was one of the historiographers to the college; his learning, his virtues, and his works, are well known, and deservedly held in the highest esteem; they cannot possibly acquire new celebrity by

being recorded in this place, and I shall, therefore, only refer my reader to the life of him, which is prefixed to Mr. Gough's useful and splendid edition of his *Britannia*.

Among the papers relative to the College in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a petition for the admission of Sir Henry Spelman, but no date is to be found on it; there is also a list of the fellows who belonged to the college at the time immediately subsequent to Sutcliffe's death, in the year 1629. The names of them are :

Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham,

Isaac Bargrave, Dean of Canterbury,

John Young, Dean of Winchester,

John Prideaux, D. D.

William Slater, D. D.

Matthew Stiles,

Alexander Strange,

Richard Fitzherbert,

John Salkells,

William Watts,

Alexander Ely,

Theodore Heap,

Samuel Purchas,

John Burley, and

Richard Dean; who was the young merchant mentioned by Lysons, as admitted into the college in opposition to the original design of the institution.

Marcus Antonius de Dominis, Archbishop of Spala-

¹ Tanner's MSS. Bodleian Library, Oxford.

tro, was admitted by the King's Letters-Patent, in the year 1622.

As no probability now remained of the college ever succeeding, Lord Coventry, in the year 1630, passed a decree in chancery that, by the consent of Dr. Featley and Dr. John Prideaux, the remaining feoffee of Dr. Sutcliffe's will, the farms of Kingston, Hazzard, and Appleton, should be given to Mr. Matthew Halse, and Mr. Edward Meredith, the heirs of Dr. Sutcliffe, upon the payment of 300*l*.

In the year 1636, during the time that Dr. Featley was provost, the plague raged with so much violence in London, that Sir Francis Kynaston, Regent of the Museum Minervæ, presented a petition to the king, requesting his permission to remove his academy to Chelsea College. The king accordingly granted him permission to use the college, both as a refuge from the violence of the contagion, and as a retirement in which the education of the young men might continue uninterrupted.

The Museum Minervæ was an academy instituted in the eleventh year of the reign of Charles the First, and established at a house in Covent Garden, purchased for the purpose by Sir Francis Kynaston, and which he had furnished with books, manuscripts, paintings, statues, musical and mathematical instruments, &c. and every requisite for a polite and liberal education: only the nobility and gentry were admissible into the academy. Sir F. Kynaston was chosen regent of the new institution, and professors were appointed to teach the various arts and sciences. The constitutions

of the Museum Minervæ were published in London in 1626, in 4to.

On Featley's refusal to admit them into the college, Sir F. Kynaston presented a petition to Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, stating the grounds on which he had formerly requested the king to grant him an asylum at Chelsea, and the permission graciously granted by his majesty, who had desired Dr. Featley to accommodate him and his scholars in the college. This petition also states, that "at first Dr. Featley acquiesced, but afterwards refused them admittance, although they had promised to quit the college at a month's notice; they, therefore, entreated his grace to move his majesty to make good his gracious permission," &c.

This petition the archbishop transmitted to Dr. Featley, desiring him to peruse it, and give him an "account of that part wherein he was concerned." In compliance with this injunction, Dr. Featley sent the Archbishop a long "Remonstrance," in which he denied "that he had ever acquiesced in the wish of Sir Francis to be admitted into the college, but had from the first refused his consent, until applied to for it by Dr. Betham, in the name of his majesty, and even then he answered his majesty humbly, but represented that the whole college was not at his disposal, that there was a public library of the college, containing some hundreds of books, besides an upper room, in which the patents and muniments of the college were kept, and which ought, by no means, to be given into the hands of strangers; there were also the apartments of two of the fellows, Dr. William Slater, and

Mr. John Burley, which were filled with stuff and books."

This remonstrance had the desired effect, and Sir F. Kynaston and Dr. May, one of the professors, were obliged to remove the academy to Little Chelsea.

In the month of April in the same year, Mr. George Cottington wrote to Archbishop Laud, praying that the rents of the various tenements, bequests, &c. of Dr. Sutcliffe "might be established upon the reparation of St. Paul's, and there to continue, until altercation and controversy in religion be necessary in a christian commonwealth, or until Oxford and Cambridge (the two prime seminaries of learning in Christendom) shall grow barren of able divines."

It is upon the back of a copy of this paper in the Bodleian Library, that Archbishop Laud has written "Controversy College:" no answer to this letter is to be found among Tanner's manuscripts.

The king soon after received an application to convert the college into a pest-house for the city of Westminster. After Featley's death, which happened in 1645, the college was destined to various purposes, being at one time used as a prison,^{*} and at another as a riding-house.

^{*} "Capt. Stayner, Commander of the Foresight, with 10 frigates more of his squadron, came into Lee Road on Monday last, and brought with him the 12 Dutch men-of-war taken in the late fight, as also the Dutch prisoners to the number of 1350. Where-

upon order was sent for bringing up the said prisoners to London; and accordingly, on Friday, they were brought up in barges, and at present secured in Chelsey Colledge until further order."

Mercurius Politicus, June 23, 1653.

We shall now copy the curious account given by Lysons of the building,¹ as it stood in the year 1652, which is among the papers in the Augmentation-Office. It is described as a "brick building, 130 feet in length, from east to west, and 33 in breadth; consisting of a kitchen, two butteries, two larders, a hall, and two large parlours below stairs; on the second story, four fair chambers, two with drawing-rooms, and four closets; the same on the third story; and on the fourth a very large gallery, having at each end a little room, with turrets covered with slate." The building, with its appurtenances, was valued at 30*l.* per annum; the whole of the premises, which occupied twenty-eight acres, at 69*l.* 10*s.* Before the college, on the south side, stood a row of elms.

At Featley's death in 1645, Dr. William Slater became provost; and Slater dying, Dr. Samuel Wilkinson, rector of Chelsea, styled himself provost. Slater's death must have happened before the year 1665, as Wilkinson was provost when Fuller wrote his *Church History*.

The college, after this time, gradually sunk into insignificance, and at last a law-suit was commenced between Dr. Wilkinson and Sir William Monson, Viscount Castlemain in Ireland, who had married the widow of the Earl of Nottingham, about the title of the ground on which the building was erected.

After this, the property of the college reverted to the crown, and it was used as a prison, and made a receptacle for Dutch seamen. In the year 1669,

¹ Lysons's *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 153.

Charles the Second gave the ground and buildings to the Royal Society, which was about that time incorporated; they endeavoured for some time to let the premises advantageously, but failing in their attempts, they sold them again to Sir Stephen Fox, for the king's use, in the month of January, 1682, for the sum of 1,300*l*.¹

Such was the origin, progress, and decay of King James's College at Chelsea; its beginning was attended with many favourable omens, and had Sutcliffe lived some time longer, the undertaking would, perhaps, have finally prospered; but at his demise the spirit of the members declined, and the troubles which clouded the reign of the unfortunate Charles I. destroyed all hopes of its ever succeeding.

Dr. Sutcliffe's benefactions were large and numerous, but of all his bequests, the college only reaped the advantage of a tenement in the parish of Stoke Rivers, called Kemerland, with its appurtenances, the annual value of which did not exceed 38*l*. and the greater part of this rent was expended in the repairs of the college, and the house at Kemerland; as for the extent on Sir Lewis Stukely's estate, it was not productive of any advantage, a prior claim being discovered; and objec-

¹ The president, having been impowered by former orders, to dispose by sale of Chelsea College with the appurtenances, reported, that he had sold it with the lands belonging to it to Sir Stephen Fox for his majesty's use, in case the council should ratify the sale for 1,300*l*. ready money, to be paid by Sir Ste-

phen Fox, at one payment, at the sealing of the conveyances. The Council hereupon judged, that the president had done a service to the society, and approved of the said sale at the rate of 1,300*l*. ready money, and returned him thanks accordingly.

Birch's Hist. Royal Society, vol. iv. p. 117.

tions were raised to the validity of Dr. Sutcliffe's right to a share in the Great Neptune.

Sutcliffe, in his will, thus explains his intentions in founding the college :¹

“ The College of Chelsey, procured, founded, and built almost all at my charge, principally for the maintenance of the true Catholic, Apostolic, and Christian faith ; and next for the practice, setting forth, and encrease of true and sound learning, against the pedantry, sophistries, and novelties of the jesuits, and others, the pope's factors and followers ; and thirdly, against the treachery of the Pelagians and Arminians, and others that draw towards popery and Babilonian slavery, endeavouring to make a rent in God's church, and a peace between heresy and God's true faith—between Christ and antichrist. I recommend first to thee, O my God ! who first inspired me to begin this necessary and noble work ; and next to the king's most excellent majesty, who shall receive thereby great honour and assurance of his estate, if he will be pleased to farther and perfect this so pious a work ; and thirdly, to all well-affected and orthodox bishops and other clergymen, to whose office it belongeth ; and lastly, to all good christians, zealous for the honour of God,” &c.

King James, as was before mentioned, patronized the design highly ; this prince, indeed, was so fond of polemical disputations, for which the college was chiefly founded, that, in his opinion, the zeal and piety of his divines was proved by the number of controversies in

¹ Tanner's MSS. Bodleian Library, Oxford.

which they had severally been engaged, and he rewarded them accordingly. The king, by his letters-patent, had appointed many of the most celebrated divines to become members of this society; and it had to boast of some of the soundest scholars, and most excellent bishops, that the Church of England has seen. Camden also, the father of English antiquaries, and the learned Sir Henry Spelman, may be enrolled among its members. Notwithstanding these advantages, the college, as we have seen, did not succeed; and many reasons were assigned for its failure; and another college, also, founded at Ripon in this reign, for the encouragement of science and general literature, failed for want of support and patronage.

Neither the sensible nor benevolent will lament the failure of Dr. Sutcliffe's projected college, since the ground on which it stood is applied to so much nobler a purpose. The necessity, likewise, of Sutcliffe's design, is continually diminishing, inasmuch as the Protestant faith is constantly acquiring fresh strength, and every day affords clearer proof of the fallacy of the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

We have thus brought the account of King James's College at Chelsea, to a conclusion, and hasten with pleasure to the Royal Hospital, which we cannot but survey with pride and satisfaction, as a source of feelings at once virtuous and delightful.¹

¹ A full account of Chelsey Colledge, with an hearty exhortation to the people for the completion of this design; and the reasons which induced the king

to build it at Chelsea in preference either to Oxford or Cambridge, may be seen in Stow's London, p. 527.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA.



To General Sir R. Dundas, K.B., Governor of the Royal Hospital, &c. &c. this plate is respectfully inscribed
 by his humble servant
 J. Faulkner.

CHAPTER V.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

Go with Old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious pile,
And ask the shattered hero whence his smile ;
Go view the splendid domes of Greenwich, go—
And own what raptures from reflection flow.
Hail ! noblest structures imag'd in the wave—
A nation's grateful tribute to the brave ;
Hail ! blest retreats from war and shipwreck—hail !
That oft arrest the wandering stranger's sail :—
Long have ye heard the narratives of age,
The battle's havock, and the tempest's rage ;
Long have ye known reflection's genial ray
Gild the calm close of valour's various day.
Rogers's Pleasures of Memory,

WE now proceed to our description and account of the first establishment of one of the noblest ornaments of Britain, her Hospital for the reception of her wounded and superannuated soldiers, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Thames, one mile and a half distant from Buckingham Gate. The building, as it now stands, was begun by King Charles the Second, continued during the short reign of his successor, and completed by William and Mary.

It has often been remarked by foreigners, who have visited England, that her charitable foundations were

more fitted, by their grandeur and extent, for the residences of kings; while her palaces, by their external appearance, seemed better calculated for the reception of the needy and unfortunate. But surely they could not have paid a nation greater honour; and when we survey the noble fabrics at Chelsea and at Greenwich, we cannot but feel proud that we live in a country which constantly affords asylum to the helpless wanderer, which relieves the wants of the needy, and allays the sufferings of the sick, to an extent, and with a liberality unknown throughout the rest of Europe.

The Royal Hospital at Chelsea holds a high rank among the many magnificent structures which adorn the banks of the Thames, and its situation is wholesome and pleasant, being but a small distance from the river; and if we may place confidence in the opinion of Sir Hans Sloane, it may be regarded as one of the healthiest spots in the kingdom.

The edifice is, in itself, grand and extensive, and is supposed to stand on the very site of King James's College; it commands a good view of the Thames, the opposite shore, and the Kent and Surry hills in the distance.

King Charles the Second, attended by a great number of the principal nobility and gentry, laid the first stone of this magnificent fabric on the 12th day of March, 1682.¹

¹ It may not be improper, in this place, to give a short account of the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham,* founded by King Charles the Second, in the year 1695, for the reception of the

* Wilson's Description of the City of Dublin, p. 33.

Sir Christopher Wren, to whose genius and abilities we owe the grandest structures of which our metropolis can boast, and whose name cannot but be dear to all admirers of the arts, is stated to have given the original design.

A few particulars of the life of Sir Christopher Wren may, perhaps, be interesting to some of our readers, and they may likewise give some assistance in clearing up a doubt respecting the original plan for this building, which, in the opinion of many well-informed men, is in a great degree copied from the "*Ospitale di Mendicanti*," at Venice, which was built in the year 1672, ten years before this hospital.

Christopher Wren was descended from a family of that name at Binchester, in the bishopric of Durham, and was born at Knoyle, in Wiltshire, October 30, 1632; as a boy, he discovered a surprising zeal for the acquisition of knowledge, but was mostly attached to the study of the mathematics.

In the year 1657,¹ he was chosen Professor of Astro-

superannuated and disabled soldiers of the Irish army, and which is built on a plan somewhat similar to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

The ground on which it stands was part of the Phoenix Park, and anciently belonged to the order of Knights Templar. It is erected on the southern side of the river Liffey, and contains seventy-one acres, Irish measure. This edifice is of a quadrangular form, enclosing a spacious area, which is laid out in grass-plots and gra-

vel-walks. An arcade is carried round the sides of the square to the entrance of the hall and chapel, which are both handsome and well-proportioned rooms; in the former are whole-length portraits of the founder and his queen, and the succeeding monarchs of Great Britain. The erection and expences of this building are stated to have amounted to 23,500*l*.

¹ Ward's *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, p. 95.

nomy in Gresham College; he did not long, however, remain in that situation, as he was appointed to the astronomer's chair in the University of Oxford, Feb. 5, 1660. Charles the Second shortly after fixed upon him as an assistant to Sir John Denham, surveyor-general of his majesty's works. The following year he went to France, to view the buildings of note in Paris, and made excursions to all the neighbouring places; he soon became acquainted with all the considerable painters and architects of that capital, and was universally esteemed for the accuracy and extent of his acquirements.

Upon his return home, he was chosen as the architect to conduct the reparation of St. Paul's, and in 1684, he received the appointment of architect and commissioner to Chelsea Hospital. This took place very soon after his return from viewing the noble palaces and public buildings with which Paris abounds, and it is by no means unlikely, that Chelsea Hospital is, in part, copied from the design of some French building; it is similar, in many respects, to the "Hôpital Royal des Invalides," at Paris, but is much superior in convenience, comforts, and cleanliness, to that institution; and in many parts it has the characteristic marks of a French style of architecture.

He was twice married, first to the daughter of Sir Thomas Coghill, by whom he had a son and a daughter. In 1688, he succeeded Sir John Denham as surveyor-general of his majesty's works, and died Feb. 25, 1723, aged ninety-one, and was buried with great solemnity, under the dome in St. Paul's Cathedral.

In his person he was low and thin, but he enjoyed a good state of health to an unusual length of life. Mr. Hooke, who knew him well, thus speaks of his character,¹—" I must affirm that, since the days of Archimedes, there scarcely has ever met in one man, in so great a perfection, such a mechanical hand and so philosophical a mind;" and the immortal Newton styled him² " The Prince of Geometricians !"

There is a tradition that this institution owes its rise to the benevolent exertions of Nell Gwyn, the celebrated mistress of Charles the Second. A paragraph in a newspaper of the day,³ seems to give some little strength to the supposition; and a public-house still exists, at no great distance from the hospital, having her portrait for its sign, and an inscription, ascribing to her the merit of the foundation.

The anonymous author, also, of the *Life of Eleanor Gwyn*, states, that it was at her instigation that this noble charity was established.

We will give the writer's own words: " Another act of generosity, which raised the character of this lady above every other courtesan of these or any other times, was her solicitude to effect the institution of Chelsea Hospital. One day, when she was rolling about town in her coach, a poor man came to the coach-door, soliciting charity, who told her a story, whether true or false is immaterial, of his having been

¹ Preface to his *Micrographia*.

² *Princip. Nat. Phil.* p. 20, edit. 1687.

³ We hear that Madam Ellen Gwyn's mother, sitting lately by

the water-side, at her house by the Neat Houses near Chelsea, fell accidentally into the water, and was drowned.

Domestic Intellig. Aug. 5, 1679.

wounded in the civil wars, in defence of the royal cause. This circumstance greatly affected the benevolent heart of Miss Gwyn; she considered that, besides the hardships of their being exposed to beggary by wounds received in defence of their country, that it seemed to be the most monstrous ingratitude in the government to suffer those to perish who stood up in their defence, and screened them from the most hazardous attempts at patriotism.

“ Warm with these reflections, and the overflow of pity, she hurried to the king, and represented the misery in which she had found an old servant; intreated that she might suffer some scheme to be proposed to him towards supporting those unfortunate sons of valour, whose old age, wounds, or infirmities, rendered them unfit for service; so that they might not close their days with repining against fortune, and be oppressed with the misery of want.

“ This observation she communicated to personages of distinction, who were public-spirited enough to encourage it; and to Nell Gwyn is now owing the comfortable provision which is made for decayed soldiers, and that pleasant retreat they find at Chelsea.”¹

We know not if any just degree of credit can be given to the work just cited, and it must still, therefore, remain a doubtful point to whose kind exertions our brave veterans owe their present comfortable asylum. It is, however, well known that Sir Stephen Fox was one of its most liberal and zealous benefactors; he,

¹ *Memoirs of the Life of Eleanor Gwyn*, p. 42. London, 1752.

with a most princely spirit of generosity, which deserves to be recorded on worthier and more lasting pages than these, contributed above thirteen thousand pounds towards defraying the expences of the fabric.

Collins, in his Peerage, has given some account of Sir Stephen Fox, who was second son to William Fox, of Farley, in Wiltshire, Esq., and ancestor of the present Lord Holland, and does not so much as mention the name of Nell Gwyn; but we will give the passage itself, that our readers may judge for themselves, between the respective claims of the two parties :

“ His hospital, at Farley, in Wiltshire, at Brome, in Norfolk, and Ashby, in Northamptonshire, are lasting monuments of his piety and generosity, and he was the first projector of the noble design of Chelsea Hospital, having contributed to the expense of it above thirteen thousand pounds : his motive to it was known from his own words : he said, He could not bear to see the common soldiers who had spent their strength in our service, to beg at our doors : he, therefore, did what he could to remove such a scandal from the kingdom. He first purchased some grounds near the old college at Chelsea, which had been escheated to the crown in the reign of King James the First, and which that monarch designed for the residence and maintenance of protestant divines, to be employed in the defence of the reformation against all opposers :

“ And on these grounds the present college is erected. In memory of which public benefaction, his name is transmitted to posterity in a fine prospect and

description of Chelsea College, by Mr. I. Jish, the Comptroller of the works thereof, inscribed to the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, the Earl of Ranelagh, and Sir Christopher Wren, with their several coats of arms."

Sir Stephen Fox appears to have been a man of talents; he was the architect of his own fortune, and the founder of two noble houses. Lord Clarendon (in his History of the Grand Rebellion) says, that he was entertained by Lord Percy, then Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household at Paris, about the year 1652, and continued in his Majesty's service till the Restoration.

On that joyful event he received what few of the Royalists did, the reward of his fidelity; having been nominated first to the office of Clerk of the Green Cloth, and next to that of Paymaster General of the Forces. In 1665 he received the honour of knighthood; in 1690 he was constituted one of the Lords of the Treasury.

His fortune was not affected by the Revolution, for he concurred in voting the throne vacant, and was appointed a third time one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, which office he held untill his final retirement from public affairs in 1701. He married twice, and had nine sons and three daughters. He died October 28, 1716, at Chiswick, in his eighty-eighth year. There is an engraving of Sir Stephen Fox in Harding's Grammont, from a scarce print.* He is

* A portrait in Mez. by Simon, after a painting by J. Baker. *Ætat.* 75.

dress^{ed} in a large flowing wig, with drapery, after the manner of the portraits painted by Sir Peter Lely.¹

Nor must we omit to mention Archbishop Sancroft, who contributed one thousand pounds, and Tobias Rustat,² the whole of whose fortune was expended in charitable donations. He was under-keeper of the Royal Palace of Hampton Court, and yeoman of the robes to King Charles the Second for many years, both in England and abroad. A catalogue of his many public benefactions and works of charity, may be seen in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, among which we find "A free gift towards the building and endowing of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, 3d May, 1682, one thousand pounds:" and "a free gift to their Majesties, King Charles II. and James II. of their statues in brass; the former placed upon a pedestal in the Royal Hospital at Chelsea; and the other in Whitehall." And it appears from Granger, that, though not a very rich man, he had expended 10,730*l.* in benefactions, in about the space of thirty years.

The following surveys were made by Mr. James Hamilton previous to the erection of the Hospital:

	Ac.	R.	P.
1. The whole belonging to the old College	-	30	0 0
2. Bought of Sir Thos. Grosvenor	-	3	2 0
3. Bought of Lord Cheyne where the Laundry is	-	3	0 0
4. Inner Court	-	6	0 0
5. Great Court and Road	-	14	0 0
6. Meadow of Lord Cheyne	-	16	0 0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		72	2 0

¹ *Memoirs of the Life of Sir Stephen Fox, 1717.*

² *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii.*

	Ac.	R.	P.
1. The Great Court, half a parcel of 28 acres amounts to	14	0	0
2. Thames Shot Arable - - - -	19	0	15
3. Meadow next Stone Bridge - - -	2	1	30
4. A Meadow lower at the elbow of the Rivulet -	1	3	9
5. A parcel of Meadow near the Stairs next the Thames	13	3	28
6. Another parcel belonging to Arnold - -	2	0	8
7. A parcel of Meadow where the Kitchen Garden is	7	1	34
8. Old College Site - - - -	6	3	32
9. Next the old College where the Stable Yard is -	2	2	30
10. Taken out of the next ground belonging to my Lord Orford's Garden, &c. to the quantity of -	0	3	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	71	1	4 ¹

In 1702 the following survey was taken of all the different Courts, Gardens, and Appurtenances of the Hospital :

	Ac.	F.	R.
Great Court, north of the Building - - -	13	8	124
East and West Courts - - - -	3	29	152
Quadrangle Court - - - -	1	52	86
Grass Plots and Walks between the Quadrangle Courts and Canals - - - -	2	160	180
Garden on the east side of the Hospital, now called the Governor's - - - -	1	156	138
Kitchen Garden towards the River - - -	3	80	0
Sixty-foot Walk, between the two Canals -	1	16	0
Walk, outside the right hand Canal - -	0	44	0
Walks from the Porter's Lodge to the King's Highway	0	139	0
Burial Ground, on the eastern side of the Hospital	1	80	0
Apothecary's Garden - - - -	0	50	0
Bleaching Yards - - - -	0	55	0
Two forty-five feet Foot-ways, one from the east, the other from the west ; together - -	1	14	0

¹ Dr. King's MSS.

The edifice, as was before observed, was begun in the year 1682, but not completed till 1690. The whole expense of the building is computed to have amounted to 150,000*l.* and the three following personages were appointed by patent, March 3, 1691, Commissioners for the conduct of Chelsea Hospital :

Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster General.

Sir Stephen Fox, Knt. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor General of the Works.

The general appearance of the building is plain, yet not inelegant; the architect, indeed, seems to have carefully avoided all superfluous ornaments, for the obvious reason of wishing to save expense. It is admirably well calculated for the purpose for which it was intended; which is, without doubt, the first point to which an architect should direct his attention. The different wards allotted to the pensioners, are light and airy; the chapel and the hall are well disposed; and the house allotted to the governor contains some noble and spacious apartments; the colonade and portico towards the river, are handsome and well proportioned, and afford a comfortable sheltered walk, and communication between the two wings, for the old men during wet weather; and the good disposition and proportions of the extreme north front, convey a high idea both of the judgment and taste of the architect. The structure is of better brickwork than we find among modern buildings: the coins, cornices, pediments, and columns, are of free-stone.



The Hospital consists of three courts, the principal one of which is open to the south side. In the centre of this court is a bronze statue of the royal founder, Charles the Second, larger than life, in a Roman habit. The Hospital, as we have before mentioned, is indebted to the liberality of Tobias Rustat, for this statue.

We regret that we cannot, with any certainty, inform our readers of the sculptor's name. Walpole, in his account of Grinling Gibbons,¹ does not attribute this

¹ Of this artist the place of his birth is unknown, though it is probable he was born in Holland of English parents. He was first brought into notice by being employed on the decorations of the theatre in Dorset Garden.

He was afterwards recommended to Charles II., who gave him a place in the board of works, and employed his hand on the ornaments of most taste in his palaces, particularly at Windsor. Here he carved the much ad-

to him, but wavers between this statue and the one of James II. at Whitehall: for one of these statues, it seems most probable, he did cast; but which of them it was, cannot now be ascertained, as they were both erected at the same time, and both at the sole expense of Tobias Rustat.

The eastern and western wings of this court are each 365 feet in length, and forty feet wide, and are chiefly occupied by the pensioners' wards: these are in number sixteen, each two hundred feet in length, and twelve in width: each of these wards contains twenty-six beds, and the officers have small apartments at the end of the rooms. At the extremity of the eastern wing is the governor's house; it is large and commodious, and in it is a noble state apartment. The dimensions of this room are thirty-seven feet in length, twenty-seven in width, and about twenty-seven in height. The ceiling is divided into oval compartments, richly ornamented with the initials of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, together with the royal arms and military trophies. The room is hung round with portraits of Charles the First, his queen, and two sons, Charles, Prince of Wales, and James, Duke of York, Charles the Second, William the Third, and their present majesties.

mired foliage in the chapel, and the beautiful pedestal in marble for the equestrian statue of the king in the principal court. The statue of Charles II. in the Royal Exchange, was also the work of this artist; but the talent of Gibbons did not reach to human figures.

At Burleigh, Chatsworth, and Petworth, is a noble profusion of his carving in chimney-pieces, door-cases, &c. Gibbons died Aug. 3, 1721, at his house in Bow-street, Covent Garden.

Walpole's Anec. Painting, vol. iii.

There is nothing remarkable in the other apartments, excepting that known by the name of the long room, which is in the second story; here are views of the Royal Hospital, painted by Peter Tilleman;¹ one, the gift of the Hon. Brigadier General Charles Churchill, in the year 1722, the other presented to the Hospital by General Evans, in the year 1729: they are correctly drawn, and present different views of the Royal Hospital, and part of the adjacent country.

On the roof of the Royal Hospital, near the governor's house, a telegraph has been recently erected, which communicates from the admiralty to the telegraph on Wimbledon Common, and thence at stated distances to Portsmouth. Another telegraph has been erected on the western wing, to communicate from the Admiralty to Yarmouth. It is much to be regretted that this noble fabric should be so defaced.

The centres of the respective wings are ornamented with pediments of free-stone, which are supported by columns of the Doric order, and in the western wing are the lieutenant-governor's apartments.

The south side is ornamented with a handsome portico also of the Doric order, and a colonade continued along the whole of it, upon the frieze of which is the following inscription:

¹ Peter Tilleman not only distinguished himself above most of his competitors, but which is far more to his honour, has left works that sustain themselves even in capital collections. He was a native of Antwerp, and came over to England in 1708. He generally painted landscapes with

small figures, sea ports and views; but when he came to be known, he was patronized by several men of quality, and drew views of their seats, huntings, races, and horses, in perfection. He died Dec. 5, 1734, *Æt.* 50.

Walpole's *Anec. Painting*, vol. iv.

IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN,
EMERITORUM SENIO,
BELLOQUE FRACTORUM,
CONDIDIT
CAROLUS SECUNDUS,
AUXIT
JACOBUS SECUNDUS,
PERFECERE
GULIELMUS ET MARIA
REX ET REGINA.
M.DC.XC.

The north side of the principal court is divided into a chapel, a hall, and in the centre a large vestibule, terminated by a cupola of considerable altitude, on the top of which is a large cistern of water, which supplies the whole of the Hospital; this water is worked up from the river, by a patent engine placed in a small building erected for that purpose in the gardens, near the river side.

The chapel is one hundred and ten feet in length, and thirty in width, paved with black and white marble, and wainscoted with Dutch oak. It was consecrated by Compton, Bishop of London, August 30, 1691.

In the sentence of the Consecration of the Chapel, are specially reserved, the rights of the mother church of Chelsea, to the rectors and successors for ever, in all tythes, profits, privileges, and emoluments whatsoever, formerly belonging to the said church and rectors thereof, by law or custom; and there is also reserved to the Bishop of London and his successors and their officers and ministers, and to the Archdeacon of Middlesex and his successors, all manner of right, jurisdic-

tion, power, and authority, in as ample manner and form as they and their predecessors respectively enjoyed the same, before the building of this Royal Hospital. The reservation of the rights of the see of London, and the Church of Chelsea, are expressed to be reserved in the order for consecration, under the sign Manual, subscribed by the Earl of Nottingham, then principal Secretary of State.¹

The Royal Hospital pays yearly to the Rector of Chelsea as follows :²

<i>Acres.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	For a piece of Glebe Land in the new Walk	-	3	0 0
	Saw Pitt and Old College Site - -	-	3	3 0
5	Thames Meadow - - - -	-	1	10 0
20	Thames Shot, &c. - - - -	-	6	0 0
2	Piece of Meadow from Water Stairs - -	-	0	12 0
14	Great Court and Road - - - -	-	4	4 0
		<hr/>		
		£.	18	9 0

The altar-piece was painted by Sebastian Ricci, and represents the resurrection of our Saviour, taken from the Gospel of St. Matthew, chap. xxviii. This picture is a good deal admired; but Sebastian Ricci³ was

¹ Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 587.

² Dr. King's MSS.

³ Sebastian Ricci was born at Belluno, in 1659. Having studied at Rome and other cities of Italy, he was invited to Vienna by the emperor, and afterwards to Florence by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In the reign of Queen Anne, he came over to England, and from hence went to France, where he was received into the

Royal Academy. He died at Venice in 1734.

Watelet's Dict. de Peinture, &c. vol. iv. p. 544.

Ricci's works are still admired, though there is little excellence in them. His colouring is chalky, and without force. He passed off several of his own compositions as the works of greater masters, and particularly excelled in imitations of Paul Veronese.

Walpole's Anec. Painting, vol. iii.

wanting in many of the qualifications of a great painter. The composition of this picture consists of the Roman soldiers, placed to watch the sepulchre, who stand lost in fear and amazement, while our Saviour rises from the tomb.

The service of plate was given by King James II. It consists of,

One large, and two small, Flagons,
Four Cups,
Two Dishes,
Four Salvers,
A small Strainer, and
One pair of massy Candlesticks, the whole of Silver gilt, and valued at 500*l*.

His Majesty at the same time gave for the use of the chapel,

Four richly bound Prayer Books,
A purple velvet Cloth and Cushions, richly laced for the Altar,
A purple velvet Pulpit Cloth and Cushion, and two purple velvet Cushions for the Governor and Lieut. Governor.

The organ was the gift of Major Ingram.

On each side of the chapel are the pews of the various officers of the house; the pensioners sit in the middle on benches, and there is regular service in the chapel every Sunday, and prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The dining-hall is on the opposite side of the vestibule, and of the same dimensions as the chapel. Dinner is served up every day (Sunday excepted) at twelve o'clock, and is placed upon the tables for the pension-

ers; but they never sit down to dine in the hall, as every man is allowed to take his meal to his own birth.

At the upper end of the dining-hall is a large portrait of Charles II. on a richly caparisoned horse, and in the back ground is a perspective view of the Royal Hospital. This picture was designed by Verrio,¹ one of the most favourite painters in Charles's reign, and was finished by Henry Cooke.² It is partly allegorical, and the figures of Hercules, Peace, Minerva, and Father Thames are introduced, with their several attributes, but add neither to the interest or beauty of the composition. This picture was the gift of the Earl of Ranelagh, and on the frame is the following inscription :

Carolo Secundo
Regi Optimo
Hujus Hospitii
Fundatori
Dominoque suo clementissimo,
Ricardus Jones,
Comes de Ranelagh,
Hanc Tabulam
Posuit.

¹ Antonio Verrio, a Neapolitan, an excellent painter of cielings and staircases. He was invited to England by Charles II. who employed him in his palace at Windsor. He continued here till the reign of Queen Anne, when his eye-sight failing, he obtained a pension of 200*l.* per annum, but which he did not enjoy long, for he died at Hampton Court in 1707.

Walpole's Anec. Painting,
vol. iii.

² Henry Cooke was born in 1642, and studied in Italy under Salvator Rosa; he was employed by King William in repairing the pictures in the Royal Collection, and painted some cielings and staircases for several of the nobility. He died Nov. 18, 1700.

Walpole's Anec. Painting,
vol. iii.

The blank spaces instead of windows on the outside of the hall and chapel, have been justly censured as unmeaning, and offensive to good taste.¹ These blanks were originally filled with martial trophies, but being out of repair, were removed by Mr. Adam, the clerk of the works at that time. There are, besides, two other handsome courts, one open to the east, usually called the Light-horse Court; the other to the west, called the Infirmary Court:

In the East Court are the apartments of the Deputy Treasurer, Secretary, Chaplain, Apothecary, Comptroller, Steward, &c.

On the south side of the West Court is the Infirmary, which is furnished with a Surgery, Hot and Cold Baths, and every thing requisite to the comfort and relief of the sick Pensioners.

In the centre of the north side of this court is the Board Room, where the Commissioners meet for the affairs of the Hospital; adjoining to which are the apartments of the Butler, Cook, Wardrobe-keeper, &c.

In the middle of the East and West Courts is a Pump for the use of the Pensioners, surrounded by ornamental iron work.

The north front is handsome and extensive, and as a whole carries with it an air of grandeur, which the separate parts have not in themselves; and in whatever way they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts, as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a large number, and the pro-

¹ Ireland's River Thames, vol. ii.

viding them with every thing which can contribute to their ease and convenience.

To the north of the Hospital is an enclosure of about fourteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chesnuts. There is a tradition here, but we never could discover any reasonable grounds for it, that it was the intention of Queen Anne to have extended this avenue through the fields to the gates of the palace at Kensington, but that this design was prevented by her majesty's death. Had the plan been carried into execution, it would certainly have formed a *coup d'œil* not to be equalled in this kingdom; there is, however, we believe, but little foundation for the supposition.

The principal and grand entrance to the Royal Hospital is by an iron gate, of elegant workmanship and great height, ornamented on each side by lofty stone pillars, surmounted with military trophies. The entrance is also ornamented with two handsome porter's lodges.

The ground towards the south is laid out in gardens, which extend to the river side, where they finish with an elevated terrace. They are extensive, but planned and laid out in the age when the art of landscape gardening was at its lowest pitch; the principal absurdity in these gardens, is cutting two insignificant canals as ornaments, whilst one side of the gardens is bounded by the noble stream of the Thames. These gardens, during the summer months, were formerly much frequented as a public promenade.

There is a kitchen-garden adjoining for the use of the Hospital.

The affairs of the Hospital are managed by Commissioners appointed by patent under the Great Seal. They are,

The Lord President of the Council,
The First Lord of the Treasury,
The Secretaries of State,
The Paymaster General of the Forces,
The Secretary at War,
The Comptrollers of Army Accounts,
The Governor, and
The Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital.

Of these, the latter five only act, and hold boards occasionally for the admission of pensioners, and the internal regulation of the Hospital.

The establishment of the Hospital consists of a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Major, an Adjutant and Assistant Adjutant, a Treasurer, a Secretary, two Chaplains, a Physician, a Surgeon, and an Apothecary, a Comptroller, a Steward, a Clerk of Works, with other warrant officers.

There are four hundred and seventy-six In-Pensioners, divided into the following classes :

Twenty-six Captains, one of whom acts as Serjeant Major.
Thirty-two Serjeants,
Thirty-two Corporals, and
Sixteen Drummers,
Three hundred and thirty-six Privates, and
Thirty-four Light-horsemen.

These are daily allowed the following provisions, each man :

One Pound of Meat,
One Loaf of Bread of twelve Ounces,
One Quarter of a Pound of Cheese, and
Two Quarts of Beer.

On Wednesdays and Fridays, instead of meat, they have

One Pint of Peas-soup,
Half a Pound of Cheese, and
Two Ounces of Butter.

On Sundays and Tuesdays, *Mutton. Beef* the other three days.

They are all annually cloathed in a uniform of scarlet faced with blue.

They are lodged in sixteen wards, to each of which two Serjeants and two Corporals are appointed, with a Matron, or Nurse, under the immediate inspection of the Housekeeper, to take care of the Linen and Bedding, and to assist in cleaning each ward.

Fires are kept in every ward, and the men have every attendance that can render them comfortable.

In addition to their provision, clothing, &c. the pensioners are allowed weekly pay in the following proportions:

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Captains	-	-	-	3 6
Serjeants	-	-	-	2 0
Corporals and Drummers, each	-		-	0 10
Privates	-	-	-	0 8
Light Horse	-	-	-	2 0

The Light Horse are generally Serjeants of Cavalry, and selected for their services or good behaviour while in the Hospital. The Captains, Serjeants, and Corporals are also appointed from the most deserving and orderly men.

The Hospital being considered as a military station, regular garrison duty is performed by the pensioners.

Divine Service is performed regularly on Sundays, with Prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays; and every ward is provided with Bibles, Prayer-books, and other religious and instructive books

The Anniversaries of the Restoration of Charles II., (May 29,) and the King's Birth-day, (June 4,) are kept as festivals in the Hospital. The governor and officers dine together, and the pensioners fire three volleys, and have a double allowance of provision and beer.

The present officers of the Royal Hospital are:

Governor	-	Rt. Hon. Sir David Dundas, K. B.
Lieutenant Governor	-	General Samuel Hulse.
Major	-	Lieutenant Colonel Mathews.
Adjutant	-	Captain Acklom.
Assistant Adjutant	-	Captain Duke.
First Chaplain	-	Rev. William Haggitt, M.A.
Second Ditto	-	Rev. Richard Yates, B.D. F.A.S.
Secretary and Registrar	-	George Aust, Esq.
Deputy Treasurer	-	Lieut. Col. Wilson, Q. R. V.
Physician	-	Dr. Benjamin Moseley.
Surgeon	-	Thomas Keate, Esq.
Apothecary	-	R. R. Graham, Esq.
Comptroller	-	Loftus Nunn, Esq.
Steward	-	Val. Fowler, Esq.
Clerk of the Works	-	John Soane, Esq. R. A.
Deputy Surgeon	-	Mr. Leeds.

Assistant Surgeon	-	Mr. W. North.
Wardrobe Keeper	-	Mr. Blome.
Master Cook	-	Mr. Cock.
Master Butler	-	Mr. Laisné.
Housekeeper	-	Mrs. Dalrymple
Clerk of the Coal Yard	-	Mr. Jefferies.
Master Barber	-	Mr. Parsey.
Scullery Man	-	Mr. Lucas.
Sexton and Clerk	-	Mr. Crewe.
Organist	-	Dr. Burney.
Gardener	-	Mr. Allen.
First Clerk of Secret. Office		Joseph Lynn, Esq.
Other Clerks	-	Mr. Feagan.
		Mr. Revell.
		Mr. Dapby.
Agent for the Out Pensioners		Joseph Smith, Esq.
Deputy and First Clerk	-	William Plasted, Esq.

The number of out-pensioners at Christmas, 1809, was twenty-three thousand and fifty, who are paid at different rates, according to their length of service, or their disability, from five-pence to three shillings and sixpence per day, agreeable to an Act of Parliament which took place at Christmas, 1806.

They are paid half-yearly, in advance, ever since the year 1754, in consequence of a bill brought into Parliament by Lord Chatham (then Mr. W. Pitt, and Paymaster General) which will ever remain a standing monument of his humanity. The poor disabled veterans, who enjoyed the pension of Chelsea Hospital, were so iniquitously oppressed by a set of miscreants, who supplied them with money in advance at the most exorbitant rates of usury, that many of them, with their families, were in danger of starving; and the intention

of government in granting such a comfortable subsistence, was in a great measure defeated.¹

Lord Chatham, perceiving that this evil originally flowed from the first payment, which the pensioner could not touch till the expiration of a whole year, after he had been put upon the establishment, removed this necessity of borrowing by providing in the bill, that half-a-year's pension should be advanced half-a-year before it became due. And the practice of usury was effectually prevented by a clause, enacting, that all contracts should be void, by which any pension might be mortgaged. This humane regulation was unanimously approved, and having passed through both houses with uncommon expedition, received the royal assent. It is but just that the out-pensioners should know to whom they are indebted for this wise and humane regulation.²

But it is said that this Act was not wholly owing to Mr. Pitt; the scheme was originally framed by John Hutchins, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Dorset, and by him transmitted, through the means of Mr. Fox, to the late Duke of Cumberland, who, on perusal, was so pleased with it, that he desired his thanks to be returned to Mr. Hutchins, and that it should be brought into Parliament that sessions, the Parliament being then sitting, which was accordingly done.³

¹ Gent. Mag. Dec. 1754, p. 576. pensioners of Chelsea have been a long time oppressed by usurers and extortioners.

² See upon this subject Woodman's (John) "Ratcatcher of Chelsea College," a Tale, alluding to the manner in which the out- Gough's British Topography, vol. ii. Middlesex. London, 1740.

³ Gent. Mag. 1773, p. 587.

The expence of the Hospital and out-pensioners is defrayed by an annual grant from Parliament, voted with the Army Estimates. It now amounts to about 440,000*l.* per year.

In the last session of Parliament, an Act was passed to oblige all Army Prize Agents to pay the amount of unclaimed prize-money, in their hands, to the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. This is to be vested in the funds; and the interest to be applied in aid of the annual expense of the Hospital.

The comforts of the pensioners are much increased by several valuable donations of the humane and affluent. The Earl of Ranelagh, in the year 1695, vested the sum of 3,250*l.* in the hands of trustees, for the use of the Hospital, to be disposed of as he should afterwards appoint; and by a deed-poll, dated 1707, he directed that the interest should be laid out in purchasing great coats for the pensioners, once in three years.

John de la Fontaine, Esq. bequeathed the sum of 2,000*l.* for the use of the Hospital, subject to the direction of the governor and treasurer. Some time afterwards, 800*l.* having accrued from interest, the whole was laid out in purchasing Bank Annuities. Out of this benefaction the sum of 60*l.* 10*s.* is distributed among the pensioners annually, on the 29th of May, the anniversary of the restoration of their royal founder.

In the year 1729, Lady Catharine Jones, daughter of the Earl of Ranelagh, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Lady Coventry, and other benevolent persons, founded

a school at Chelsea for the education of poor girls, whose fathers were, or had been pensioners of the Hospital. The funds of this school arising from an endowment of 14*l.* per annum, paid out of the estates of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and the interest of 1,262*l.* 15*s.* three per cent. cons. Bank Annuities, are vested in three trustees, who are enabled to clothe and educate twenty girls, who regularly attend divine service in the chapel every Sunday morning.

Lady Elizabeth Hastings, the charitable foundress of this school, was the daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, and was born April the 19th, 1682. Her mother was the eldest daughter of Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, in the county of York. The character of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, under the name of Aspasia, has been admirably drawn by Steele, in the forty-second paper of the Tatler. She died universally lamented, December 22, 1739, and was buried at Ledston in Yorkshire, where the following inscription may be seen :

The Right Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Hastings,
Daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon,
By Elizabeth his first wife,
Daughter and Coheir of Sir John Lewis, Knight
and Baronet ;
From whom descended to her the manors of
Ledston, Ledsham, Thorparch, Collingham, Wheldale,
Wyke, and Shadwell.
In the four first she created Charity Schools ;
And, for the support of them and other Charities,
She gave in her life-time Collingham, Shadwell,
And her estate in Burton Salmon,

She was born the 19th of April, 1682.

Died the 22d of December, 1739.

A pattern to succeeding ages

Of all that's good, and all that's great.*

Besides these benefactions, and the contributions towards the building, already mentioned, it is probable, from the several notices in the periodical publications of the time, that many of the nobility and gentry contributed to this institution on its first foundation, although it is to be regretted that their names have not been handed down to us.*

BURIAL GROUND.

On the eastern side of the Hospital, adjoining the London road, is a cemetery, about an acre and half in extent, which is used for the interment of the officers,

* Ballard's Memoirs of Ladies of Great Britain.

2 " Since His Majesty has been pleased to lay the first stone of the foundation of the College, for the maymed and decayed officers and soldiers, several of the nobility have done the like, and contributed largely towards carrying on so charitable a work."

Domestic Intelligence impartially related, Feb. 16, to Feb. 20, 1682.

" Several persons of quality have within these few days past contributed towards the building the Hospital for the relief of indigent officers, maymed and decayed soldiers, insomuch that the work will this summer be car-

ryed on with all imaginable diligence."

Domest. Intell. March 13, 1682.

" Great preparations are making for the carrying on the charitable work begun at Chelsey; and we hear that several persons have largely contributed to the erection of that fabrick, wherein is to be maintained 400 indigent officers and souldiers maimed in the wars, and over and above, his majesty, out of his princely inclination, in charity and commiseration, will bestow such competent resources thereon when finished, as may be capable of maintaining the number of persons before mentioned, in all decency and good order."

Domest. Intell. June 19, 1682.

pensioners, and other persons belonging to the establishment.

Near the entrance, on the right, is the tomb of Simon Box, the first pensioner there buried, with the following inscription :

Here lyeth ^o Body of
SIMON BOX
Who in ^o capacity of
A Souldier served King
Charles the first, King
Charles ^o 2d. King James
^o 2d. and their present
Maj^{ty} King William and
Queen Mary whose
Pensioner he was belonging
To this their Majes^{ty}
Royal Hospital
and the first that was
Interr'd in this Burying
Place who deceased ^o
6. of April in ^o 63d. Years
of His age and of
our Lord
1692.

The next worthy of notice is that of William Hise-land, with the following inscription :

Here rests WILLIAM HISELAND,
A veteran, if ever soldier was,
Who merited well a pension—
If long service be a merit,
Having served upwards of the days of man,
Ancient but not superannuated.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF

Engaged in a series of wars
 Civil as well as foreign,
 Yet not maimed or worn out by neither
 his complexion was fresh and florid
 His health hale and hearty
 His memory exact and ready
 In stature
 He excelled the military size
 In strength
 He surpassed the prime of youth
 and
 What rendered his age
 Still more patriarchal,
 When above an hundred years old
 He took unto him a wife
 Read fellow soldiers and reflect
 That there is a spiritual warfare
 As well as a warfare temporal
 Born VI: of August, 1620, }
 Died VII: of February 1732, } Aged 112.

Here are also the tombs of Col. Theophilus Cecill, who died 1695 ; Sir Thomas Ogle, Knt. died Nov. 23, 1702. He was the first governor of the Hospital, having been appointed March 3, 1691. Anne Acton, Housekeeper, 1705. John Noades, Surgeon, 1707. Mary, wife of Augustus Frazer, Chaplain, 1710. Isaac Garnier, Apothecary, 1712. Sir Theodore Colladon, Physician, 1712. David Crawford, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, 1713. Emanuel Langford, D.D., Chaplain, 1724. Col. Thomas Chudleigh, Lieutenant Governor, 1726. Alexander Inglis, Surgeon, 1736. Peter Warburton, a Captain in the Hospital, aged

ninety-four, 1739.¹ Sir Thomas Renton, 1740; he was Physician to George I.; and from his great skill in the cure of ruptures, was appointed by warrant, March 30, 1722, to attend the pensioners in Chelsea Hospital. Kingsmill Eyre, Esq., Secretary and Registrar, 1743. Richard Bettesworth, Esq., Major, 1745. Captain Thomas Stuart, Adjutant, 1750. William Cheselden, Surgeon, 1752. Colonel Richard Harward, 1758. John Cossley, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, 1765. John Campbell, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, 1773. John Ranby, Esq., Serjeant, Surgeon to the King and Surgeon to the Hospital, 1773. Nathaniel Smith, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, 1773. Colonel Arthur Owen, Governor of Pendennis Castle, 1774. Mrs. Sophia Pittonet, 1774. William Sparke, Esq., Major, 1775. Catharine, wife of Lieut. Col. Dawson, 1785. Alexander Reid, Surgeon's Mate, 1789. Lewis Grant, Esq., Adjutant, 1791.

W. Bulkeley, Esq., Major, 1801. He was attended to his grave by the tears and regret of all to whom he was known. As an officer in the establishment, to which he belonged, the various additional comforts he had been the means of procuring for the pensioners; the regularity and order which he had introduced and maintained through the Hospital; the kindness and can-

¹ In July 1739, Christian Davis, alias Mother Ross, was interred here with military honours. This eccentric woman served in three or four campaigns under King William and the Duke of Marlborough, and, according to her own account, (published soon after her death) conducted herself with uncommon bravery. She married to her third husband, a pensioner of the Hospital, and resided the latter part of her life at Chelsea, being principally supported by the charity of some persons of quality.

dour, which he invariably exercised towards the numerous distressed applicants for admission into it, will make his loss sensibly felt by all who come under this description.

General Sir William Fawcett, K.B., Governor, 1804.

Sir William Fawcett was of a very ancient and respectable family, settled at Shipdenhall, near Halifax in Yorkshire. Having very early in life shewn a strong predilection for the army, an ensigncy in General Oglethorp's regiment was procured for him as soon as he was of a proper age; but this regiment being in America, he did not join it, but went over to Flanders as a volunteer, with recommendations to some of the general officers. He soon after married a lady of good fortune and family, and exchanged his commission for an ensigncy in the third regiment of Guards. His abilities and attention to his duty soon became conspicuous; and on General Elliott's being ordered to Germany, he appointed him one of his Aid-de-camps. On General Elliott's death, he was placed in the same situation by the Marquis of Granby. The many eminent and honourable situations he afterwards held, are too well known to be here mentioned; and the manner in which he performed the duties of his several offices, will long be gratefully remembered by his country. His manners were formed with equal strength and softness; and to coolness, intrepidity, and extensive military knowledge, he added all the requisite talents of a man of business, and the most persevering assiduity without the least ostentation. He died March 22, 1804, aged seventy-six, and was interred in the burial ground

of the Royal Hospital. His remains were attended to the grave by their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, and several noblemen and general officers. A handsome monument has since been erected with the following inscription to his memory, and also that of his lady :

General
SIR WILLIAM FAWCETT,
Knight of the Bath,
Colonel of His Majesty's Third Regiment
of Dragoon Guards,
and Governor
of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea,
departed this life
the 22nd March, 1804,
aged 76 years.

CHARLOTTA LADY FAWCETT,
His Widow,
departed this life
the 11th day of March, 1805,
aged 53 years.

General William Dalrymple, Lieutenant Governor,
1807.

Samuel Wyatt, Esq., Clerk of the Works, 1807.

Master William Haggitt, aged fourteen, 1809.

He was a youth of singularly amiable manners and promising talents, and met his death by an accidental fall, which brought on a fever, and terminated his existence in three days.

Quam amatus ! Quam amabilis !
Heu quam cito et immaturè abreptus !

We have made the following extracts from the Register kept in the vestry adjoining the chapel :

Charles Hickman, D.D. and Bishop of Londonderry elect, and Anne Burgoyne of the county of Warwick, were married April 15. 1703.

Hon. James Brydges, Esq.,^{*} and the Hon. Cassandra Willoughby, married August 4, 1713.

John Berkeley, Esq., of the parish of Stoke, Gloucestershire, and the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Viscountess Hereford,[†] married Feb. 21, 1717.

Rev. Augustus Frazer, the first Chaplain upon the establishment of the Royal Hospital, buried Sept. 29, 1722.

Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart., of Bunny, and Jane Parkyns, married April 7, 1747.

The Hon. John Grey, brother of the Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford, and Miss Lucy Danvers, daughter of the Hon. Sir John Danvers, of Swithland in the County of Leicester, Bart., were married May 26, 1748.

Mr. Cheselden, buried April 19, 1752.

This eminent professor of the art of surgery, who may be almost styled the father of the English school, was born at Sowerby, in the county of Leicester, in the year 1688. After receiving a school education, he was placed, about 1703, under Cowper, the celebrated anatomist, in whose house he resided.

^{*} First Duke of Chandos, at that time Paymaster of the Forces. was Viscountess Hereford, as heir to her brother, and widow of

[†] In Collins's Peerage this lady's name is said to be *Anne*; she Leicester Martin, Esq.

He also studied surgery under Mr. Ferne, head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, for nineteen years, and in 1711 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

So early as the age of twenty-two he read lectures on anatomy, of which the Syllabus was first printed, 1711, and afterwards annexed to his "Anatomy of the Human Body," first in 1713, in octavo. He continued his lectures for twenty years, and during that period obliged the world with many singular and curious cases, which are printed in the Philosophical Transactions, the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery at Paris, and other valuable repositories.

His Osteography, inscribed to Queen Caroline, was published by subscription in a handsome folio, in 1733. In his several publications on anatomy, he never failed to introduce select cases in surgery; and to Le Gran's "Operations in Surgery," which he published in 1749, he annexed twenty-one useful plates, and a variety of valuable remarks, some of which he made so early as while he was a pupil of Mr. Ferne.

But what he more particularly attended to, was the operation of cutting for the stone. In 1722, he obtained great applause that way, and the year after published his "Treatise on the High Operation of the Stone." In 1729, he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and almost on the institution of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, 1732, had the honour of being the first foreigner associated with that learned body.

In 1728 he confirmed the reputation he had acquired, by giving sight to a lad fourteen years old, who had

been totally blind from his birth, by the closure of the iris, without the least opening for light in the pupil. He drew up a particular account of the whole process, and various observations made by the patient after he had recovered his sight.—See *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xxxv. p. 451.

Having now obtained the utmost of his wishes as to fame and fortune, he sought for the most desirable of blessings—a life of tranquillity, and found it, 1737, in the appointment of head surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, which he held till his death.

It appears he was on intimate terms with Mr. Pope, by whom he is several times mentioned with respect and affection.

Rev. William Young,¹ buried Sept. 3, 1757.

This gentleman published an English and Latin Dictionary, and was also editor of Hederic's *Lexicon*. It is said by Murphy, in his life of Fielding, that he sat for the character of Parson Adams; and some anecdotes are related of him which corroborate the assertion.

Lord Lindores, Major General, buried Sept. 3, 1765.

The Right Hon. James O'Hara, Baron of Tyrawly and Baron of Kilmain, buried July 24, 1773.

This nobleman died at the advanced age of ninety-one,² and was buried here at his own particular request.

John Ranby, Esq., Surgeon, buried Sept. 4, 1773.

Mr. Ranby sustained a very high character in his

¹ Late of Gillingham, Dorset. *Gent Mag.* vol. xxii. p. 486.

² *Gent. Mag.* 1773.

profession: he published an excellent treatise on gunshot wounds, and he introduced the use of bark in chirurgical cases. He also published an Account of the last Illness of the Earl of Orford, and several other professional tracts. He was intimately acquainted with Sir Hans Sloane, and was appointed, by his last will, one of the trustees of his museum.¹ In the year 1754, Mr. Ranby had a dispute with Samuel Lee, which gave rise to a pamphlet with the following title: "A Narrative of some Proceedings in the Management of Chelsea Hospital, as far as relates to the appointment and dismissal of Samuel Lee, Surgeon, London, 1754. This attack was immediately answered by a "True Account of all the Transactions before the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, as far as relates to the admission and dismissal of Samuel Lee, Surgeon, to which is prefixed a short account of the nature of a Rupture, by John Ranby and Cæsar Hawkins, Serjeant, Surgeons to His Majesty, London, 1754." This is an account of a dispute between Mr. Lee, Messrs. Cheselden, Ranby and Hawkins, whether Lee had by a new method cured ruptures, which by others were deemed incurable; and the question is brought to a very short issue, by the account of the nature of a rupture prefixed, written with the utmost perspicuity, and without any technical terms. The public is certainly a gainer by the controversy; and it is hoped that many will be delivered from the hands of daring and ignorant

¹ Gent. Mag. Jan. 1753.

² Gough's Brit. Topography, vol. i. Middlesex.

pretenders, by the principles laid down and supported by such authority.

Alexander Reid, Surgeon, buried May 5, 1789.

Mr. Reid was born in Cheyne Row in 1719, and placed under the instruction of Mr. Cheselden at Chelsea Hospital. Here he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, which situation he held forty-eight years. About the year 1764, he opened two houses in Chelsea for the purpose of inoculating persons with the small-pox. He published an improved and enlarged edition of Mihles Surgery, and several pamphlets on surgical and other subjects.

The average of the burials in the undermentioned years were as follows:

1693	to	1702	- - - - -	51
1730	to	1739	- - - - -	52
1780	to	1789	- - - - -	52
1790	to	1798	- - - - -	56
1799	to	1804	- - - - -	55

In the following years they were:

1804	-	-	-	63
1805	-	-	-	70
1806	-	-	-	59
1807	-	-	-	58
1808	-	-	-	58
1809	-	-	-	41

Six thousand seven hundred and sixty-five persons have been buried within the precincts of the Hospital, from its first foundation to December 1802 inclusive, of

whom six thousand three hundred and seventeen were pensioners.

But few instances of longevity are recorded, though, no doubt, many have occurred, as the age of the deceased pensioners is not specified in the Register.

Dr. Moseley, in his learned treatise on "Tropical Diseases," has added some very curious matter on the influence of the moon in the termination of longevity, and gives the following curious and authentic particulars relative to the deaths of the pensioners. The doctor says, "As Physician to His Majesty's Royal Hospital of Invalids at Chelsea, I have a greater field for gerontocomia, and more opportunities than any other person in Europe can have, for observing the natural termination of alliance between the soul and body of man—where time, and not disease, has mouldered away this earthly fabric, and rendered it uninhabitable to that tenant which never decays. Our pensioners enter here according to the vacancies, but none under the age of sixty, and these are selected from the most proper objects among the pensioners of the establishment, the number of which is 23,688. (Midsummer, 1803.) The average of deaths among four hundred and seventy-six, the number of our house invalids, is about sixty annually. Of twenty-four instances of deaths of men between the ages of eighty-five and one hundred, which have come to my knowledge within these few years, thirteen died at the full moon, two at the first quarter, and two at the last quarter; many of these events happened on the exact day of the lunar periods I mention, and none that exceeded forty-eight

hours from them. My predecessor, Dr. Monsey, died here in his ninety-sixth year, a few hours before the new moon in December, 1788. He had been physician to the Hospital forty-six years and six months.

“ In the Hospital for French Protestants and their descendants, in Old Street, St. Luke’s, where there are considerably more females than males (about three to two) I observe, that the full moon has the superior influence; at Chelsea Hospital, where there are none but males, the new moon has the superiority. The inference requires consideration.”

Dr. Moseley then gives a statement of the deaths of the most remarkable aged people, that have been known in the world, and, in our opinion, clearly proves the truth of his hypothesis. We would recommend this work not only to the medical student, but to the general scholar, did its merits not speak for themselves—it is full of instruction and entertainment: and we hope that the curious matter contained in our extract will prove our excuse for its length.

Although Dr. Monsey was not buried here, yet, as he died in the Hospital, we must not omit to notice so remarkable a character.

Dr. Messenger Monsey was born in 1693, at a remote village in the county of Norfolk, of which his father was rector. He received a good classical education, and after spending five years at the University, studied physic for some time under Dr. Wrench, at Norwich; from which place he went and settled as a physician at Bury St. Edmunds.

Having accidentally afforded some professional assistance to the Earl of Godolphin, that nobleman took him under his protection, and introduced him to many of the first characters of the age.

He was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1742, succeeded Dr. Tessier, as Physician to Chelsea Hospital. His character and humour bore a striking resemblance to that of Dean Swift. By his will he directed that his body should not suffer any funeral ceremony, but undergo dissection; after which, "the remainder of his carcase," to use his own expression, "may be put into a hole, or crammed into a box with holes and thrown into [the Thames, at the pleasure of the surgeon." The surgeon to whom he assigned this charge, was Mr. Forster, of Union Court, Broad Street; who, in pursuance of the Doctor's singular will, delivered a discourse in the theatre of Guy's Hospital, to a numerous audience at the dissection of the body. Dr. Monsey died December 26, 1788, at his apartments in Chelsea Hospital, aged ninety-five.

A portrait of Dr. Monsey was published in the European Magazine for February 1789, accompanied with a biographical memoir.

On taking our leave of the Royal Hospital, we cannot refrain from again repeating the praises of the founders of so truly noble an institution. The necessity of such a foundation as the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is, and always must remain the same, while England has an enemy, and liberty needs a supporter. No one can withhold his warmest tribute of approbation from

an institution where the brave veteran finds his wounds healed, his valour rewarded, and his days crowned with ease and competence.¹

The following are the names of some of the principal officers of the Hospital, from its first establishment, with the dates of their appointment:

Governors.

Sir Thos. Ogle, March 3, 1691.
 Colonel John Hales, Nov. 10, 1702.
 Brigadier General Thomas Stanwix, Jan. 13, 1714.
 Colonel Charles Churchill, June 6, 1720.
 Lieutenant General William Evans, June 20, 1727.
 Sir Robert Rich, Bart. May 6, 1740.
 Lieutenant General Sir George Howard, Feb. 13, 1768.
 General George Marquis Townshend, July 6, 1795.
 General Sir William Fawcett, July 12, 1796.
 Right Hon. General Sir David Dundas, K.B. June, 1804.

Lieutenant Governors.

David Craufurd, Esq. Jan. 1, 1694—5.
 Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, Jan. 14, 1714—5.
 Colonel William Wyndham, April 15, 1726.
 Colonel Thomas Norton, April 22, 1730.
 John Cossley, Esq. July 3, 1748.

¹ The industry and conduct of the surveyor and Sir Stephen Fox, jointly, in the erection and settlement hereof, are worthy remembrance. Sir Stephen Fox, as Lord of the Treasury, took care of the due payment of the works, whilst the surveyor vigorously prosecuted his part in the buildings, and, lastly, prescribed

the statutes and whole economy of the whole, which, for cleanliness, health, and convenience, is deservedly esteemed one of the best regulated in Europe, well suiting, in every particular, the pious design and munificence of its royal founders.

Wren's Parentalia, p. 327.

Nathaniel Smith, Esq. Nov. 6, 1765
 John Campbell, Esq. Feb. 11, 1773
 Bernard Hale, Esq. May 1, 1773
 General William Dalrymple, March 28, 1798
 General Samuel Hulse, March, 1807.

Majors.

Captain Richard Betsworth, June 25, 1702
 Robert Stapylton, Lieutenant in the Queen's own Regiment of Horse, appointed second Major of Chelsea Hospital, May 12, 1707
 Second Major Florence Kane, Esq. April 19, 1715
 Launcelot Story, Esq. Jan. 7, 1746
 Nathaniel Smith, Esq. Jan. 27, 1761
 William Sparke, Esq. Nov. 6, 1765
 Lieutenant Colonel John Wrighten, April 3, 1775
 William Bulkeley, Esq. Oct. 21, 1779
 Lieutenant Colonel Matthews, Oct. 6, 1801.

Adjutants.

Sylvanus Tomkyns, April 23, 1715
 Robert Lawson, Feb. 19, 1716—7
 Thomas Stuart, May 23, 1720
 John Ward, Esq. Dec. 26, 1750
 Lewis Grant, Feb. 6, 1761
 Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Dawson, Nov. 9, 1791
 Captain George Acklom, April 30, 1794.

Chaplains.

Rev. Augustin Frazier, and Rev. Emanuel Langford, D.D. June 6, 1692
 Rev. Thomas Merry, June 25, 1702
 Rev. Francis Hare, A.M. August 9, 1703
 Rev. William Day, Oct. 5, 1724
 Rev. Henry Bland, D.D. June 20, 1727
 Rev. William Ashburnham, A.M. Sept. 6, 1737
 Rev. Richard Green, March 18, 1741—2

Rev. Thomas Lowe, June 2, 1744
 Rev. Philip Francis, D.D. May 9, 1764
 Rev. William Jennings, June 8, 1768
 Rev. John Jago, A.M. May 4, 1775
 Rev. Thomas Comyn, March 22, 1782
 Rev. William Haggitt, A.M. April 30, 1788
 Rev. Richard Yates, March 28, 1798.

Secretary and Registrar.

James Frazier, Esq. April 19, 1715
 Kingsmill Eyre, Esq. July 13, 1716
 Peregrine Furye, Esq. March 25, 1743
 John Luke Nicholl, Esq. Oct. 24, 1759
 John Luke Nicholl and John Nicholl, jointly and severally, Feb. 14, 1764
 John Powell, Esq. Dec. 10, 1777
 Hon. Horatio Walpole, April 17, 1783
 Samuel Estwick, Esq. Dec. 23, 1783
 George Aust, Esq. Nov. 20, 1795.

Physicians.

Charles Frazier, M.D. June 20, 1692
 Sir Theodore Culloden, M.D. 1714

The Rev. Philip Francis was a very ingenious writer, of Irish extraction, if not born in that kingdom. His father was a dignified clergyman in Ireland, being dean of some cathedral; and Philip, his son, was also bred to the church, and had a doctor's degree conferred upon him. He was more distinguished as a translator than as an original writer. His versions of Horace and Demosthenes have been justly valued; the former is accompanied with notes, and is, perhaps, as complete and as useful a work of its kind as hath yet appeared.

He was also a considerable political writer, and in the beginning of the present reign is supposed to have been employed by the government; for which service he was promoted to the rectory of Barrow, in Suffolk, and to the chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital. He was also the author of two tragedies, "Eugenia," and "Constantia; but, as a dramatic writer, was not very successful. He died at Bath, March, 1773, leaving a son, who was at that time one of the supreme council of Bengal.

John Smart, M.D. April 23, 1715
 George Lewis Tessier, M.D. Oct. 20, 1740
 Messenger Monsey, M.D. June 22, 1742
 Benjamin Moseley, M.D. Dec. 29, 1788

Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates.

John Noades, Esq. June 25, 1702
 Thomas Church, S.M. March 1, 1703
 Butler Noades, S.M. March 4, 1707.
 Alexander English, Esq. March 16, 1707
 Alexander Reid, S.M. April 23, 1715
 William Hepburn, S.M. March 5, 1715
 William Cheselden, Esq. Jan. 27, 1737
 John Thomas, S.M. May 12, 1743
 John Ranby, Esq. May 13, 1752
 Robert Adair, Esq. Sept. 1, 1773
 William North, S.M. May 21, 1779
 James Harbro, S.M. March 13, 1789
 Thomas Keate, Esq. March 17, 1790
 John Leeds, S.M. September 6, 1802
 William North, jun. S.M. August, 1809.

Apothecaries.

Isaac Garnier, June 25, 1702
 Thomas Garnier, June 10, 1723
 Daniel Graham, November 14, 1739
 Richard Robert Graham, May 18, 1747.

Comptrollers.

Robert English, Esq. June 24, 1692
 Henry Wood, Esq. August 3, 1715
 James Brett, Esq. March 14, 1717
 Thomas Moore, Esq. March 26, 1718
 Edward Eyre, Esq. Feb. 4, 1723
 Nathaniel Smith, Esq. July 17, 1750
 John Patterson, Esq. January 27, 1761

Charles Cooper, Esq. March 17, 1761
 Henry Tomkins, Esq. October 21, 1788
 Loftus Nunn, Esq. December 26, 1794.

Stewards.

John Grahme, Esq. June 24, 1692
 Henry Powell,¹ Esq. June 25, 1702
 Richard Brayne, Esq. July 20, 1716
 Edmund Drake, Esq. July 28, 1720
 Daniel Ivie, Esq. Jan. 17, 1722
 Robert Earle, Esq. Oct. 10, 1727
 Lancelot Storey, Esq. May 6, 1741
 Henry Harris, Esq. Jan. 16, 1746
 William Earle, Esq. April 6, 1761
 Percival Beaumont, Esq. Dec. 6, 1774
 Valentine Fowler, Esq. July 24, 1787.

Clerks of the Works.

Roger Hewitt, Esq. June 24, 1692
 Charles Hopson, May 15, 1703
 Hugh Warren, April 23, 1715
 John Lane, Jan. 9, 1728—9
 George Leach, March 14, 1753
 John Vardy, Feb. 13, 1756
 Robert Adam, Esq. August 30, 1765
 Samuel Wyatt, Esq. March 5, 1792
 John Soane, Esq. March 1807.

Organists.

Peter Dumas, April 23, 1715
 Theophilus Cole, April 25, 1719
 Barnaby Gunn, April 16, 1730
 Thomas Rawlins, March 14, 1753
 Thomas Wood, July 27, 1767
 Charles Burney, Mus. D. Dec. 18, 1783.

¹ The appointment of second major made instead of the office of steward, which was abrogated by her majesty's patent, May 28, 1707; and Henry Powell, late steward, allowed a pension of 30*l.* a year.

In the year 1805, their Majesties and the princesses honoured the Royal Hospital, for the first time, with a visit. They arrived at the grand entrance about eleven o'clock in the morning, and were received by their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, Duke of Kent, and Duke of Cumberland, General Sir David Dundas, Lieutenant Colonel Mathews, and other officers of the establishment.

The royal visitants were first conducted into the chapel, and after having seen every thing worthy of notice, they proceeded to the Dining Hall, and from thence to the Great Kitchen ; after which they walked through the lower wards into the centre court, where the veterans were drawn up in line, and received their Majesties with presented arms.

His Majesty proceeded along the front of the line, and was particularly pleased with the appearance of the men ; and upon taking his station in front, the King said to Sir David Dundas, " I consider this to be the most respectable corps in the kingdom." Afterwards their Majesties walked to the Governor's apartments, and partook of a cold collation.

Upon leaving the Royal Hospital, their Majesties expressed their entire satisfaction of the domestic economy and regulations of the Hospital. A great number of spectators collected during their Majesties' stay, by whom they were heartily greeted upon their departure for the Royal Military Asylum.

In concluding this account of Chelsea Hospital, we cannot forbear making an extract from Maitland's History of London, respecting the passage of Julius Cæsar over the Thames, which that author, from his own observation and inquiries, supposes to have taken place near this site.

The Britons' having been defeated in the reign of Claudius by the Roman Prætor, were obliged to take refuge in their bogs and marshes on the banks of the Thames; but being closely pursued by the Romans, they forded that river, and the Romans were unable to follow them, until after the arrival of the Emperor Claudius, when he, with his army also passed the river, and completely routed them.

"This consideration," Maitland says, "occasioned my attempting to find out the largest marshes on the south side of the Thames, where there was any probability of a ford, when I discovered that the greatest marshes on that side before the imbanking of the said river, reached from Wandsworth to Woolwich; wherefore I endeavoured, by sounding the said river, at several neap tides, from the first of these places to London Bridge, to discover a ford, which, to my no small satisfaction, I did on the 18th of September, anno 1732, about ninety feet west of the south-west angle of Chelsea College Garden, where, in a right line from north-east to south-west, I found the deepest part of the channel to be only four feet seven inches deep, and the day before, it blowing hard from the west, my waterman assured me that the water, then,

¹ Dion. Cass. Hist. Rom. Lib. 60.

was above a foot lower; and at such tides, before the course of the river was obstructed, either by banks or bridges, it must have been considerably shallower; and, considering that this is the lowermost ford in the river Thames, I not only take it to be the place where the Britons passed, but likewise that which Julius Cæsar forced,¹ when he routed the Britons, notwithstanding what has been alledged by Camden, and others, in favour of Cowey Stakes, where the water is not only deeper, but likewise that there are many other places in the said river, between the ford above mentioned, and Cowey Stakes, which are much shallower."

In Antoninus's second journey, London appears to have been seventy-seven Roman miles from the port Ritupis, in Kent, where Cæsar landed, to which being added about three of the same miles, from the millarium, (London Stone) in Canon Street, to the aforesaid ford at Chelsey, they will exactly answer to the

¹ Cæsar cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesin in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit: quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc ægre, transiri potest. Eo quum venisset animadvertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas.

Ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita: ejusdemque generis sub aqua defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur: his rebus cognitis à captivis perfugisque. Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit.

Sed ea celeritate atque impetu milites ierunt, quum capite solo

ex aqua exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possunt, ripas que dimitterent ac se fugæ mandarent. De Bello Gallico, Lib. V. Sect. xviii.

Polyænus relates that Cæsar was indebted more to stratagem than valour for this victory, as he obtained it by sending forward an elephant bearing some archers and armed men on his back. The Britons, never having before seen such an animal, were struck with dismay, and fled precipitately.

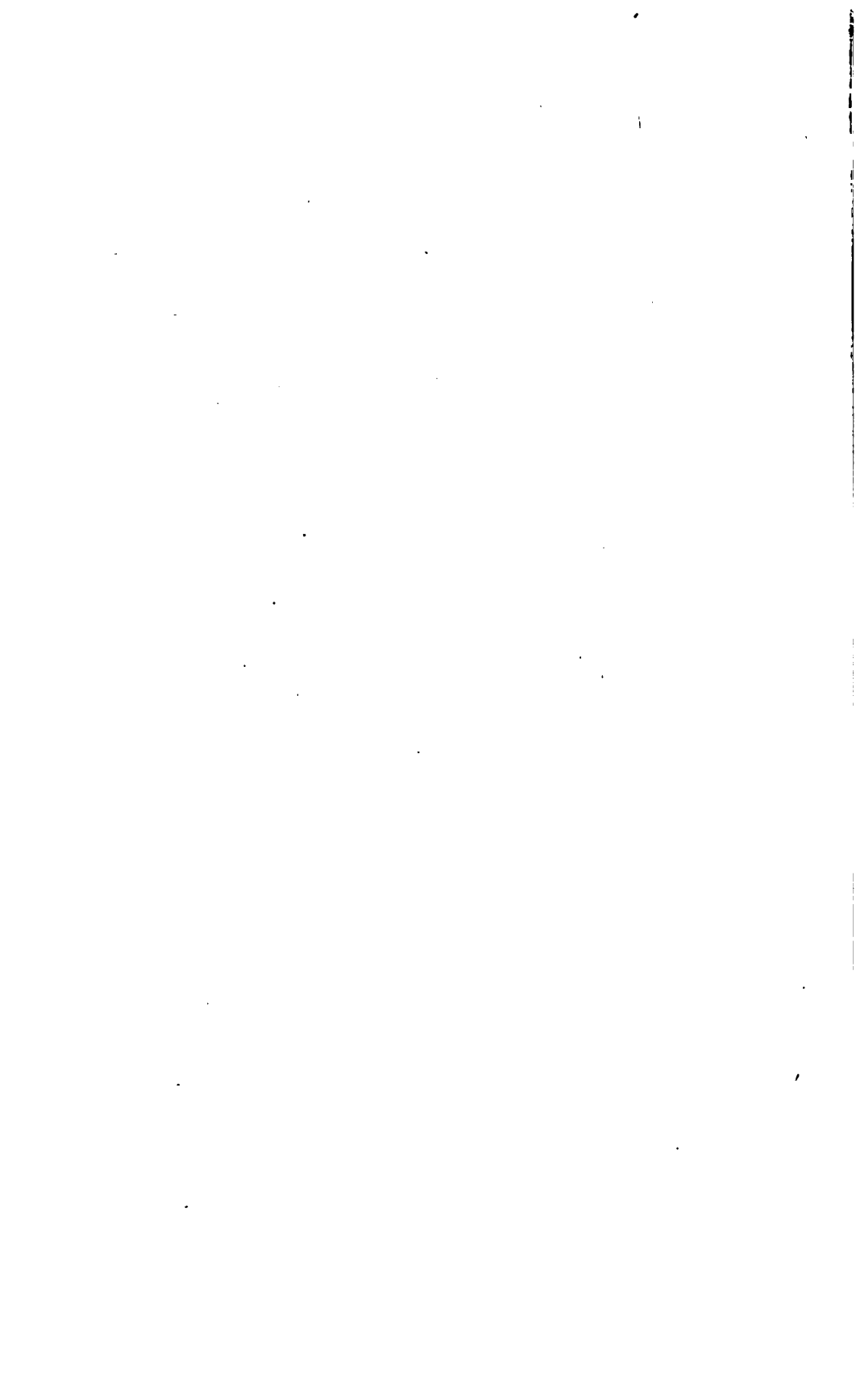
Polyænus, Lib. VIII.

account of about eighty miles,¹ given by Cæsar of the distance of Cassivelaun's confines from the Sea, where he passed the river Thames; whereas seventeen Roman miles, the distance from London to Cowey Stakes, being added to the account in the Itinerary, the same will be thereby increased to ninety-four miles, which can by no means agree with the account given by Cæsar."²

¹ De Bello Gallico, Lib. V. Sect. xi.

² Maitland's London, p. 5.





THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
FOR CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.



To Colonel Williamson, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, this plate is respectfully inscribed
by his humble servant
Thos. Faulkner.

CHAPTER VI.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

THE Royal Military Asylum for the children of soldiers of the regular army, is situated near the Royal Hospital; the principal, or western front, faces the park to the north of the Royal Hospital.

The first stone of this elegant structure was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, on the nineteenth day of June, 1801, accompanied by a great many general officers, and a number of the nobility.

The motives which gave rise to this establishment, and the principles upon which it is founded, are alike honourable to the present enlightened age, and congenial with the soundest maxims of policy, humanity, and benevolence.

The necessity, likewise, of such an institution, will appear obvious to all, when we consider the helpless and forlorn condition of many of these orphan objects of commiseration, who, in this comfortable asylum, will be clothed, have good wholesome food, acquire a decent education, be taught the principles of christianity, and finally, be made useful in whatever course of life they may adopt.

Having said thus much respecting the object and intention of this benevolent institution, we shall now

endeavour to present our readers with a description of the building.

It is environed on all sides with high walls ; a handsome iron railing opens towards the grand front ; the ground is laid out in grass plots and gravel walks, and planted with trees.

The edifice forms three sides of a quadrangle ; it is built of brick, with an elegant stone balustrade ; in the centre of the western front, which is ornamented with a noble portico of the Doric order, consisting of four immense columns, which support a large and well-proportioned pediment ; on the frieze of which is the following inscription :

" The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of Soldiers of the Regular Army."

Over this inscription are the imperial arms.

The northern and southern wings are joined to the principal front by an elegant colonade, which extends the whole length of the building, and forms a good shelter for the children in wet weather.

The vestibule is in the centre of the grand front ; on the left are two dining-halls, eighty feet long, and thirty feet wide ; near these dining-halls the boys wash every morning in a stone chamber, built for the purpose, which is furnished with a good cold bath.

Over the boys' dining-halls are two school-rooms of the same dimensions ; here they are taught to read and write, and cast accounts. The school-hours in the morning are from half-past nine till twelve, and from half-past two till five in the afternoon.

On the right of the vestibule are the girls' dining-halls, of the same dimensions as the boys'; at the extremity of these halls is the girls' bathing-place; this is also furnished with a cold bath, which can be emptied and filled at pleasure.

One of the school-rooms is fitted up as a chapel.

The committee-room is over the vestibule; here the board meet quarterly, and the committee as occasion requires.

The north wing is divided into three wards, named from the Royal Family, viz. King's—Prince of Wales's—and Duke of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the commandant and surgeon, and the dormitories for the boys.

The south wing is divided into three wards, named likewise from the Royal Family, viz. Queen's—Princess of Wales's—and Duchess of York's.

This wing contains the apartments of the chaplain, quarter-master, matron, assistant-matron, and dormitories for the girls.

The serjeant-major and quartermaster-serjeant reside over the boys' bathing-place: and

The school-mistress and cook have their apartments over the girls' bathing-place.

The boys wear red jackets, blue breeches, blue stockings, and black caps.

The girls wear red gowns, blue petticoats, straw bonnets, and white aprons; they are taught to read, write, and cast accounts, knitting and needle-work of different kinds, and are constantly employed in all manner of household-work.

Regulations and Internal Economy.

The affairs of the Royal Military Asylum are regulated by commissioners appointed by the King's Sign Manual, who hold four quarterly boards yearly. The general business transacted at these boards is, the appointment of officers, approving of contracts, examining of accounts, and applications to Parliament for the sums of money necessary for the support of the Institution.

The board also selects the children for admission who are chosen, with the following regulations: First, to orphans, or to those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign stations; or to those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad; or to those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain. The merit of the father, as to regimental character, is always considered as a principal recommendation. None are admitted but children born in wedlock, of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Regular Army. Every child admitted to this Institution must be free from mental or bodily infirmity. The parents or friends who apply for the admission of children, are required to sign their consent to such children remaining in the Asylum as long as the commissioners may judge proper, and to their being disposed of, when of proper age, as apprentices or servants; or if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, in the Regular Army as private soldiers.

It was originally intended, that the number of children to be admitted into the Asylum should not exceed one thousand; viz. seven hundred boys and three hundred girls, exclusive of such as, upon a pressure of circumstances, might be received into the Infant Establishment in the Isle of Wight, which is a branch of the Royal Military Asylum, where the children are placed until they are of proper age to be removed to Chelsea. This Infant Institution is under the management of the aforementioned commissioners.

The Commandant has a general superintendence and controul over the whole establishment. All officers, assistants, and servants, are subject to his orders. He is invested with power to suspend until the meeting of a committee, any of the non-commissioned officers, assistants, or servants, whose misconduct may deserve it. It is, finally, his duty to report to the committee all circumstances that may call for their attention or advice.

The Treasurer receives all monies applicable to the purposes of the Institution, and pays the same conformable with the orders that the commissioners may from time to time issue, agreeably to the directions contained in his Majesty's warrant.

The Chaplain resides in the house. His duty is to read prayers twice and preach once, at least, every Sunday, and likewise on Christmas-day, Good Friday, and every public fast or festival; and it is ordered by the commissioners that all the officers, assistants, and servants, shall attend Divine Service on Sunday.

The Chaplain likewise examines the children in the

Church Catechism, and instructs them in the meaning thereof every Sunday, and reads prayers to them every Wednesday and Friday morning. He is also responsible for, and has a general superintendence of, their education, and takes care that they reverently and duly attend public worship. It is also his duty to watch over the moral and religious conduct of the officers, assistants, and servants of the Institution, and to visit frequently the schools, workshops, refectories, and dormitories, and particularly to report to the Commandant any misconduct among the children. And, finally, he is in every respect, to the best of his ability, to endeavour carefully to instruct the children in the principles of virtue and religion, and that a pious, sober, and orderly conduct be observed by every person throughout the Institution.

The *Adjutant* and *Secretary* is, in all respects, amenable to the Commandant. He summonses and attends all meetings of the Board and Committee, preserves minutes of all the proceedings of the commissioners, and keeps an alphabetical list of all applications for the admission of children into the Asylum, and a register of such as are admitted ; also the manner in which such child is disposed of on leaving the Asylum.

He keeps and delivers out the school-books and stationary to the Serjeant-Major of Instruction, and sees that the serjeants attend their duty. He likewise attends to the drill of the boys, and to such other military duties as are included in the situation of Adjutant.

The *Quarter-master* and *Steward* examines all the provisions, stores, and clothing sent in, and sees that they are of the quality and price agreed upon by public contract.

He is also accountable for all receipts, issues, and remains, and keeps an exact account thereof. He takes care that every thing necessary be provided for the meals of the children at the following hours: viz. Breakfast, at eight o'clock in summer, and at nine o'clock in winter; Dinner, at one o'clock the year round; and Supper, at seven o'clock in summer, and six o'clock in winter.

The *Surgeon* examines all the children brought into the Royal Military Asylum for admission, and makes a report of any peculiar cases occurring amongst them; he takes charge of the sick, and regulates all matters within the line of his professional duty, respecting them and the wards appropriated for their reception; and he suggests from time to time, to the committee, whatever may, in his judgment, appear likely to contribute to the health of the children.

The *Serjeant-Major of Instruction* causes the boys to rise by beat of drum, at six in the morning from the twenty-fifth of March to the twenty-ninth of September; and at seven o'clock in the morning from the twenty-ninth of September to the twenty-fifth of March.

The boys are allowed one hour to clean their boots and shoes, and wash their hands and faces. He then reads, or causes to be read, such prayers as may be directed by the chaplain; after which he proceeds with them to the school business of reading and writing, and

the four first rules of arithmetic, or to such other employments as may be assigned to qualify them either for the duties of a soldier, or for other situations in life. He attends them at meals, and at their hours of recreation, and takes care that they are all in bed at the hour appointed, and that no fire or candle is left in their dormitories.

The *Serjeant Assistants* follow the instructions of the Serjeant-Major, and assist him in every department of his arduous office. They watch over the boys when at play, and constantly attend Divine Service with the children. They are always present with the boys at meal times, and assist the Serjeant-Major in keeping silence and maintaining proper behaviour during meals.

The *Matron* has the direction of the female servants, subject to the controul of the Commandant, and the entire management of the girls, who are subject to the same rules as the boys in regard to the times of rising and going to bed, hours of instruction, reading prayers in the morning, and saying of grace before and after meat.

She superintends the education of the girls in reading, writing, sewing, knitting, and getting-up linen, in kitchen and household-work, and in such other female employments as may qualify them for useful servants. She takes care that they are properly employed according to their ages or abilities, and keeps them engaged in making up and repairing of their own and the house linen. She personally inspects their dormitories, both in the day-time and after they are gone to

bed; and appeals to the Commandant whenever she may consider his authority necessary to enforce obedience to her commands.

The *Assistant Matron* is immediately subject to, and under the direction of the Matron. She takes care that the girls go to bed and rise in the morning at the time appointed; that they come into school properly washed and combed; that they be regularly employed while in school; and that such as are of an age for that purpose, be employed in kitchen and laundry-work.

The *Reading Mistress* and the *Knitting Mistress*, and *Sempstress* are respectively engaged to assist the Matron and Assistant Matron in their several duties, as may be required. The *Nurses* take care that the children retire orderly to bed, that their apartments are kept constantly clean and in proper order; and that the children's clothing delivered to their care is kept in repair, and regularly returned to the Matron.

The *Nurses of the Infirmary* administer the medicines to the children as prescribed by the Surgeon.

The *Cook* is under the immediate controul of the Matron, and likewise of the Steward, from whom she daily receives the requisite quantity of provisions for the Institution.

The *Laundress* receives from the Matron, every Monday morning, the house and children's linen, and instructs and employs such girls as may be sent for that purpose.

Diet Table, Royal Military Asylum, for one Child.

<i>Days.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Sunday,	Milk Pottage Milk, 1-6th of a quart Oatmeal, 1-20th of a pound Bread, 1-20th of a quartern-loaf	Beef roasted, eight ounces Potatoes, twelve ounces Bread, 1-40th of a quartern-loaf Beer, half a pint	Bread, 1-20th of a quartern-loaf Cheese, 1½ ounce Beer, half a pint
Monday,	Ditto	Pudding, rice, three ounces Milk, 1-6th of a quart Potatoes, eight ounces Beer, half a pint	Bread, 1-20th of a quartern-loaf Milk, half a pint
Tuesday,	Ditto	Beef, boiled, eight ounces Broth, one pint Potatoes, eight ounces Bread, 1-40th of a quartern-loaf Beer, half a pint	Bread, 1-20th of a quartern-loaf Cheese, 1½ ounce Beer, half a pint
Wednesday,	Ditto	Soup, peas, one gill Potatoes, twelve ounces Bread, 1-40th of a quartern-loaf Beer, half a pint	Bread, 1-20th of a quartern-loaf Milk, half a pint
Thursday,	Ditto	Beef, stewed, eight ounces Potatoes, twelve ounces Bread, 1-40th of a quartern-loaf Beer, half a pint	Bread, 1-20th of a quartern-loaf Cheese, 1½ ounce Beer, half a pint
Friday,	Ditto	Pudding, suet, 1½ ounce Flour, six ounces Potatoes, eight ounces Beer, half a pint	Bread, 1-20th of a quartern-loaf Milk, half a pint
Saturday,	Ditto	Mutton, boiled, eight ounces Broth, one pint Potatoes, eight ounces Bread, 1-40th of a quartern-loaf Beer, half a pint	Bread, 1-20th of a quartern-loaf Cheese, 1½ ounce Beer, half a pint

Forms of Application, Recommendation, and Certificates for the Admission of Boys into the Royal Military Asylum.

To His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and others
His Majesty's Commissioners, for the Management
of the Affairs of the Royal Military Asylum.

Date.

The humble Petition of in behalf of
the Child of Soldier in His Majesty's Regiment
of Sheweth, that the said is the
lawful Child of as by the annexed Certifi-
cates will appear. That

[Here state the Service and present Situation of the Father; the
Situation of the Mother (if living), and Number and Age of their
other Children (if any).]

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, that
the said
may be admitted into the Royal Military
Asylum; and if this Prayer be granted,
your Petitioner hereby agrees, that the
said Boy shall remain in the Asylum as
long as the Commissioners thereof shall
think fit; and that, when of proper Age,
he shall be disposed of at their Discre-
tion, as an Apprentice, or Servant; or
placed, with his own free Consent, as a
Private Soldier, in the Regular Army.

[To be signed by the Parent, or Person
who has Charge of the Child.]

Certificate and Recommendation.

[To be signed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment: unless the Regiment be abroad, and the Child at home; in which Case, it is to be signed by the Colonel, or (in his absence from Great Britain or Ireland) by the Senior Officer of the Regiment, who may happen to be at home.]

I HEREBY certify, That _____ served in His Majesty's _____ Regiment of _____ Years, during which Time he conducted himself as a good Soldier; That he

[Here state whether the Soldier is still in the Regiment; or dead; or discharged: if dead, whether he died in the Service; and, if discharged, the Date of his Discharge, and whether he was recommended to Chelsea.]

I further certify, according to the best of my Knowledge and Belief, that the several Circumstances contained in the Petition on the preceding Page of this Paper are truly stated; and that the Applicant has no Parent capable of supporting Him; wherefore I recommend Him as an Object worthy of the benevolent Attention of the Commissioners of the Royal Military Asylum.

[Signature of the Officer.]

N.B. The Children to be admitted into this Institution must *be free from mental and bodily Defect or Infirmary*. They must be the Children of *Men actually serving in the REGULAR ARMY*; or have been born *before their Fathers ceased to serve therein*; and the Fathers, if living at the Time of Application, must either be still in the *Regular Service, or Out-Pensioners*.

The *Age* of the FEMALES must not exceed TEN Years.

The *Age* of the MALES must not exceed TWELVE Years.

CHILDREN under the *Age* of FIVE Years will not be admitted, except when belonging to *Regiments ordered to embark for Foreign Stations*; or in the Case of ORPHANS, or under other Circumstances of *peculiar Distress*, which must be *specially stated*.

A Marriage Certificate,

Signed by the Officiating Minister of the Parish, must be annexed to this IN ORIGINAL. Where it cannot be had, the Reason is to be assigned; and, in that Case, the Commanding Officer is to certify the Place and Date of Marriage, according to the best Information he can obtain.

A Certificate of Birth and Baptism,

Signed by the Officiating Minister, must be annexed to this IN ORIGINAL. Where it cannot be had, the Reason is to be assigned; and, in that Case, the Commanding Officer is to certify the Place and Date of the Birth of the Child, according to the best Information that he can obtain.

N.B. The original Certificates will be returned when required. No Copy can be admitted as valid.—Nor will the Commanding Officer's Certificate be deemed satisfactory, in any Case where a sufficient Reason for the Non-production of the Minister's Certificate is not assigned.

Certificate of Health.

I HAVE examined and find that he has no Defect in Sight or Limbs; is not afflicted with Fits, or with any infectious Disease whatever; and has no mental Infirmary.

[This to be signed by the Regimental Surgeon; or, if the Child shall be absent from the Regiment to which its Father belonged, by a sufficient Medical Practitioner.]

Form of Application for the Admission of Girls into the Royal Military Asylum.

To His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and others
His Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of
the Affairs of the Royal Military Asylum.

The humble Petition of in behalf of
the Child of Soldier in His Majesty's
Regiment of Sheweth, That the said
 is the lawful Child of as by the
annexed Certificates will appear.

That

[Here state the Service and present Situation of the Father ; the
Situation of the Mother (if living), and Number and Age of their
other Children (if any).]

Your Petitioner therefore humbly Prays, that
the said
may be admitted into the Royal Military
Asylum ; and if this Prayer be granted, your
Petitioner hereby agrees, that the said Girl
shall remain in the Asylum as long as the
Commissioners thereof shall think fit ; and
that, when of proper Age, she shall be dis-
posed of at their Discretion, as an Appren-
tice, or Servant.

[To be signed by the Parent, or Person
who has Charge of the Child.]

N.B. *The Forms of Application, Recommendation, and Certifi-
cates, are the same for Girls as for Boys.*

The present Commissioners appointed by Warrant and Sign Manual, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1805 ; viz.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
His Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
Right Hon. Secretary at War.
Right Hon. the Commander in Chief.
Master General of the Ordnance.
Commander of the Forces in North Britain.
Commander of the Forces in Ireland.
Quartermaster General.
Adjutant General.
The Paymaster General of the Forces.
The Governor of Chelsea Hospital.
The Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.
The Judge Advocate.
The Commissary General.
The Chaplain General.
The Deputy Secretary at War.
Lieutenant General Hewitt.
Lieutenant General Sir H. Burrard.
Lieutenant General De Lancey.
The Bishop of London.
The Bishop of Winchester.
The Right Hon. William Windham.
The Right Hon. Charles Yorke.
Matthew Lewis, Esq.

Official Establishment, 1810.

Commandant	-	-	Lieut. Col. G. Williamson.
Adjutant and Secretary	-	-	John Dugard, Esq.
Chaplain	-	-	Rev. George Clark, M.A.
Quartermaster	-	-	Joseph Hill.
Surgeon	-	-	Mr. Peter M'Gregor.
Assistant	-	-	Mr. Robert Norris.
Matron	-	-	Mrs. Robertson.

On the twentieth of June, 1805, their Majesties, the Princesses, and royal Dukes, honoured the Royal Military Asylum with a visit. They arrived about one o'clock, and visited the various apartments of the Military Asylum and work-shops; in the meantime the children were drawn up in front of the building, three deep; and near two hundred boys went through the different manœuvres of marching.

The children then retired to their four dining halls, where the boys, by the sound of drum, sung a verse of "God save the King." The girls likewise sung a verse by a similar signal. Grace was then said; and the children sat down to a dinner of roast beef and plumb-pudding, in the presence of the royal visitors, who were particularly pleased with their interesting appearance. His Majesty made many enquiries, and said it was one of the best institutions in the country, and recommended that the boys should learn the use of artillery.

Amongst the many demonstrations of joy on the late Jubilee, none were more truly pleasing than what took place at the Royal Military Asylum: The children,

about twelve hundred in number, after Divine Service, were drawn up in a long extended line in front of this noble building, and gave a general salute and three cheers in honour of the day. From thence they marched in military order to their respective halls, where a good dinner of roast beef and plumb-pudding awaited them, and two-pence placed by the side of each plate, to be spent as they pleased: Before and after dinner they sang "God save the King;" and the effect produced from upwards of a thousand voices, resounding through the different halls, was grand and affecting. They then returned in the same order; cakes were distributed, three more huzzas succeeded, and the afternoon was spent in the truest hilarity and most innocent merriment. The fineness of the day, the military dress of the children, the joy that lighted up their little countenances, afforded a spectacle which our gracious sovereign himself might have contemplated with pleasure.

In concluding this brief description of the Royal Military Asylum, it may justly be observed, that the contemplation of such a noble fabric as this, is calculated to excite the liveliest sensations of gratitude towards those illustrious and noble personages under whose immediate patronage it was first planned, and finally completed.

To the soldier it must continually afford the most pleasing prospects for the comfort and support of his infant children, and will induce him to fight, if possible, with greater confidence and energy; at least, will incite him to enter the field against the enemies of his

king and country, with a full and complete assurance that, if he falls in battle, his family will never feel the pangs of misery, famine, or want; there indeed can exist but one opinion of the utility and necessity of such an institution as the Royal Military Asylum for the children of soldiers of the Regular Army, which appears to have entirely realized the benevolent intentions of its original projectors.



CHAPTER VII.

MANOR.

IT has been observed that, in looking over the division of the manors of this country, it evidently appears that they were originally in few hands, consequently that the property possessed by individuals was large; but the great influx of wealth of late years has been the means of making that property become more general.

Manors are, in substance, as ancient as the Saxon Constitution,¹ though perhaps differing a little, in some immaterial circumstances, from those that exist at this day: just as was observed of feuds, that they were partly known to our ancestors, even before the Norman Conquest.

A Manor, *Manerium à manendo*, because the usual residence of the owner, seems to have been a district of ground held by lords, or great personages, who kept in their own hands so much land as was necessary for the use of their families, which were called *terræ dominicales*, or demesne lands, being occupied by the lord, or *dominus manerii*, and his servants. The other tenemental lands they distributed among their tenants; which, from the different modes of tenure, were called

¹ Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 2, p. 90.

and distinguished by two different names: First, book land, or charter land, which was held by deed under certain rents and free services; and, in effect, differed nothing from free socage lands; and from hence have arisen all the freehold tenants which hold of particular manors, and owe suit and service to the same. The other species was called folk land, which was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common folk, or people, at the pleasure of the lord, and resumed at his discretion, being, indeed, land held in villenage. The residue of the manor being uncultivated, was termed the lord's waste, and served for public roads, and for common pasture to the lord and his tenants.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the Manor of Chilchell, or Chelcheya, was given to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster by Thurstan, who held it of the King.¹ This gift was confirmed by a charter, which transfers the manor with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and freely as it was held by Thurstan. This Charter, which is in the Saxon language, is still preserved in the British Museum, and it is printed in Hickes's Thesaurus,² with the following Latin translation:

Ego Edvardus Rex, Rodberto Episcopo et Osgodclapæ et Ulfo Vicecomiti et omnibus meis Thanis, et Fidelibus Amicis in Middlesexia benevole salutem dico, vobis notum facio me velle, et consentire ut Sanctus Petrus, et Patres et Fratres Westmonasterienses in eorum convictum habeant prædium istud, quod est in Cealchylle,

¹ Dart's Hist. Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 20.

² Vol. i. p. 159.

omniaque jure ad illud pertinentia, cum terra, et cum aqua, cum Sylva et cum agro, cum prato et cum pascua, cum porcorum esca et cum fructibus, et cum omnibus emolumentis, tam plenè et liberè quam Præfectus meus Palatinus Thurstanus ea primo ex me tenuit et sacro dein loco donavit.

Quod quidem donum ego plane corroboro iis iterum etiam concedens ut insuper habeant privilegium tenendi curiam ad causas cognoscendas et dirimendas lites inter Vassallos et Colónos suos ortas, cum potestate transgressores et calumniæ reos mulctis afficiendi easque levandi, porro etiam ut ibi habeant in vendendis et emendis mercibus a tolneto¹ immunitatem, cum privilegio habendi totam suorum servorum propaginem,² potestatem, etiam fures in terra,³ sua cum re furtiva deprehensos in jus vocandi et puniendi, cum privilegio fugitivos suscipiendi et omnia alia jura, quæ omni modo exinde oritura sunt, præterea quoque una cum hoc prædio liberrima dono tertiam quamque arborem et tertiam quamque farcinam jumentariam fructuum, qui nascuntur in sylva proxima ad Kyngesbyrig sita, quæ, sicut antiquis temporibus lege cautum erat, est communis.

Quamobrem omnino nolo permittere, ut quis sive ex sylva, sive ex agro, quæ is Thurstanus illi loco dedit, unum jugerum auferat, vel excludat, vel ut quis jus habeat eo proficiscendi ad sumendam rem ullam, vel ullo tempore, præter Abbatem et Fratres, quibus indutum est eo proficisci ad sumenda quæ monasterio opus sunt. Volo igitur et firmiter mando sub pæna gravissima, ut hæc confirmatio nostra in loco illo sancto æternæ hæreditatis vim et firmitatem semper obtineat. Amen.

Charta, quam hic latio donavimus, cerâ sigillo impressa et ligamine serico, pro more Normannorum, pendente firmata est, cujus in prima fronte extat effigies regis dextra crucem, sinis-

¹ Hoc est, quòd vos et homines Vestri de homagio sitis quieti in omnibus mercatis de tolneto, de Rebus venditis et emtis.

² Hoc est, quòd habeatis totum generationem villanorum, cum eorum Sectis et calcittis ubicunque in Anglia fuerint, in-

ventis except quod aliquis natus, quietus per unum annum et diem in Aliqua Villa privilegiata manserit.

³ Hoc est, quòd latrones capti in dominio Vestro, vel feodo Vestro de latrociniis convicti in curia vestra indicentur.

tra Orbem tenens, in aversa autem eadem effigies dextra
 hastram, cui supereminet columbra et Sinistrâ gladium ges-
 tans. Inscriptio autem in utraque facie est, "*Sigillum
 Eadwardi Anglorum Basilii.*"

I Edward the King to Robert the Bishop; and to Osgodclape and Ulfus Viscounts, and to all my Thanes and faithful friends in Middlesex, kindly send greeting: I make known unto you that I will and consent that Holy Peter, and the Fathers and Brothers of Westminster, for their support, may possess that manor which is in Cealchyth, and all things by right belonging thereunto, with land and with water, with wood and with field, with meadow and with pasture land, with the food for swine, with the fruits, and with all the emoluments, as fully and as freely as Thurstan, the governor of my palace, first held of them of me, and afterwards gave them to that sacred place. Which gift I indeed confirm to them again, granting that, moreover, they may have the privilege of holding a court to try causes, and settle disputes between vassals and villeins, with the power of fining transgressors and calumniators, and of mitigating such fines; also, that there they may have, in selling and buying goods, an immunity from toll, with the privilege of possessing the whole offspring of their slaves, the power also of bringing to justice and punishing thieves taken in the act of thieving, on their lands, with the liberty of committing fugitives, and all other rights which in any manner thereout may arise: besides, together with this manor, (as a free gift), every third tree, and every third horse load of fruits grown in the neighbouring wood at Kyngesbyrig,¹ which, as in ancient times, was confirmed by law. Wherefore I by no means allow any one to take away or separate one acre from the wood, or field, which the said Thurstan gave to that place, or that any one may have the right of going there to take any thing at any time, except the Abbot and Brothers, to whom it is permitted to go and take whatever things are needful for the monastery.

I will, therefore, and strictly command, under the heaviest punishment, that this our confirmation may always retain the virtue and efficacy of Eternal Inheritance in that Holy Place. Amen.

¹ Now called Knightsbridge.

This Charter is sealed with a waxen seal, suspended by a silken string, after the Norman fashion, in the front of which is the effigies of the King, holding in his right hand, a cross, and in his left, a globe; on the reverse is the same image, holding in his right hand, a spear surmounted of a dove, and bearing in his left a sword, with this inscription on both sides: "*The Seal of Edward King of England.*"

This grant was afterwards confirmed by William the Conqueror, in whose charter it is called Land at Chelcheya.¹

The Record of Domesday Book,² which was begun in the 1080, and finished in the year 1086, makes the following mention of lands in Chelsea, belonging to

¹ Dart's Hist. Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 20.

² This survey was made by verdict, or presentment of Juries, or certain persons sworn in every hundred, wapentake, or county, before commissioners, consisting of the greatest earls, or bishops, who enquired into, and described as well the possessions and customs of the King, as of his great men. They noted what, and how much arable land, pasture, meadow, and wood, every man had, and what was the extent and value of them in the time of Edward the Confessor, (expressed by letters, T.R.E., i. e. *Tempore Regis Edwardi*), and at the time of making the survey.

This survey was made by counties, hundreds, towns, or manors, hides, half hides, virgates, and acres of land, meadow, pasture, and wood. Also they notice

what mills and fisheries, and in some counties what, and how many freemen, socmen, villeins, bordars, servants, cattle, sheep, hogs, working horses, &c. in every town and manor, and who they belonged to. Always setting down the King's name first, then the bishops, abbots, and all the great men that held of the King in Chief.

Brady, p. 205, 206.

Yet this is not so exact a survey as some historians would represent it, if we may judge of the rest by what Ingulphus relates about his own monastery of Croyland, that the commissioners were so kind and civil, as not to give in the true value of it; and we may reasonably suppose that other monasteries found the like favour. See Tyrrel's Saxon and English History, p. 55.

Edward of Sarisburie, but takes no notice of any lands being in the possession of the Church of Westminster, from which Lysons¹ supposes that there were two manors in Chelsea at that period, and that they afterwards became consolidated into one, as we find mention of only one manor at any subsequent period :

XX. Terra Edwardi Sarisber⁷ Osvlvestan Hvd⁷.

Edward de Sarisberie ten ^{Cercehede} ^{Chelched} P. u. hid⁷

Tra. ē. v. car. In dñio. i. hida. 7 ii. car̄ ibi sunt o.

Villi. i. car. 7. ii. car̄ poss adhuc fieri. Ibi. ii. uilli de. ii.

uirg. 7 iii. uilli. qf̄q de dim⁷ virg. 7 iii. bord. qf̄q de. v. ac.

7 iii. ferui. Plū. ii. car. Pasta ad pecum uille. Silua. lx.

Porc. 7 lii. den. In totis ualent ual. ix. lib. Qdo recep̄ :

simil 7 sep̄. Hoc Edward tenuit Wluene ho⁷ regis. E. potuit uende⁷ cui uoluit.

Edward of Sarisburie holds Chelched, which contains two hides, or five carucates; one hide is in demesne. There are two villeins

¹ Lysons's Environs, v. 11, p. 73.

² These villeins belonging principally to lords of manors, were either villeins *regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor, or land, or else they were *in gross*, or at large; that is, annexed to the person of the lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another. They could not leave their lord without his permission; but if they ran away, or were urloined from him, might be claimed and recovered by action,

like beasts, or other chattels. They held, indeed, small portions of land by way of sustaining themselves and families; but it was at the mere will of the lord, who might dispossess them whenever he pleased, and it was upon villein services, that is, to carry out dung to hedge and ditch the lord's demesnes, and any other the meanest offices; and these services were not only base, but uncertain, both as to time and quantity. A villein, in short,

holding two virgates, and four holding half a virgate each ; four borderers, each holding five acres and three slaves, two carucates of meadow land, pasture for the cattle of the village, woods for sixty hogs, and 52*d.* rents ; the whole is valued at 9*l.* Wluuene, a servant of King Edward, holds this manor, and has the power to alien it to whomsoever he pleases.

Gervace, Abbot of Westminster, natural son of King Stephen, aliened the manor of Chelchithe,¹ which he gave to his mother Dameta and her heirs, to be held in fee with the village and appurtenances, either in land or water, to hold it peaceably and honourably, with all privileges, paying to the Church of Westminster, annually, the sum of 4*l.* For which grant, she gave to the church the sum of 40*s.*, and a pall of the value of 100*s.*²

By the *Nomina Villarum* in the British Museum, dated 1316, it appears at that time to have been held by the heirs of Bartholomew de Septem Fontibus.³ It is singular, that among the inquisitions *post mortem*, in the Tower, there is not one of the manor of Chelsea.

In the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third, anno 1345, Robert de Woodhous held certain lands at Kingsholt of Richard Heyle, lord of Chelsith. Robert de Heyle, in 1368, leased the whole of his manor of Chelsith, except Westbourn and Kings-

was in much the same state with us, as Lord Molesworth describes to be that of the boors in Denmark, and Steinboock attributes also to the *traals*, or slaves in Sweden ; which confirms the probability of their being, in

some degree, monuments of Danish tyranny.

Blackstone's Com. vol. 2, p. 91.

¹ Dart's Hist. Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 20,

² Ibid. p. 23.

³ Harl. MSS. No. 6281.

holt, to the abbot and convent of Westminster, for the term of his own life, for which they were to allow him a certain house within the convent, lately occupied by Sir John Molyns, for his residence, to pay him the sum of 20*l.* per annum, to provide him daily with two white loaves, two flagons of convent ale, and once a year a robe of Esquiers silk.

The King's license for this lease is among the records of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The manor was then valued at 25*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Several court rolls of this manor, during the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., are still preserved among the records of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. At one of these courts, (16 Ric. II.) Florence North, a brewer, was presented for not putting up a sign as was customary; and at another (11 Ric. II.) the wife of Philip Wells, was fined 6*d.* for being a common babbler. (Garrulatrix).

Simon Bayle appears to have been lessee of the manor house and appurtenances, 33 Hen. VI., anno 1455, and from that period there is a total deficiency of records till the reign of Henry VII., when it was in possession of his trusty and faithful minister, Sir Reginald Bray, whose brothers were buried in Chelsea Church, and from whom it descended to Margaret, the only child of his next brother, John, who married William Lord Sandys.* We are indebted to the industrious research of Mr. Lysons for the foregoing particulars respecting the manor to this period.†

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 311.

† Lysons's Environs, vol. ii. p. 74.

Lord Sandys being seised of this manor, in right of his wife, sold it in the year 1536 to King Henry VIII., who, having parted with the old manor house and chapel belonging to the same, on the north side of the Church of Chelsea, to the ancestors of Sir Thomas Lawrence, built a new house on the eastern side of the spot where Winchester House now stands, and supplied it with water from a spring at Kensington, intending it as a nursery for his children. The old manor house was pulled down, and the ground on which it stood was afterwards leased out by Sir Thomas Lawrence, with the gardens and close adjoining to several persons who built houses and tenements thereon.*

In some subsequent records it appears that this manor was part of the jointure of Queen Catharine Parr, widow of Henry VIII. who resided at Chelsea with her fourth husband, Thomas Seymour, the Lord High Admiral.

From the records in the Augmentation Office, it appears that this manor was granted to the Duke of Northumberland; for he surrendered it to the Crown in the year 1551. King Edward VI. soon after granted it to the Duke's third son, John, Earl of Warwick; and again, in 1553, to the Duke himself, who was beheaded a short time after for proclaiming Lady Jane Grey, Queen of England. His widow, Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, was possessed of the manor, and died at her house at Chelsea in the year 1555,² and was buried in Chelsea Church.

* Dr. King's MSS.

² Collins's Mem. Noble Families, p. 53.

The manor house was granted in fee by patent, April 11, 1557, to John Caryl, Esq., and by him aliened in the month of June following, to James Basset, Esq.; notwithstanding which, Lady Anne of Cleve is said, in the account of her funeral, to have died at the "King and Queen's Majesties' Place of Chelsea beside London," in the month of July in the same year.¹

In the year 1559, Queen Elizabeth gave this manor to Anne, Duchess of Somerset, widow of the late Protector, for life; she dying in 1588, the Queen, in the following year, granted the manor, with the manor house, to John Stanhope, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, subject to a rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, who probably soon after surrendered it; for the Queen gave it to the Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England, as a reward for his great services against the Spaniards in that memorable sea fight in the year 1588. It was granted to the said Earl for three lives, and for forty years after.²

Lysons mentions three several patents, granting this house to the Howard family, probably in confirmation of the foregoing grant, to Katharine Countess of Nottingham in 33 Eliz.; to Margaret, Countess of Nottingham, for life, in 2 James I.; and to James Howard, son of the Earl of Nottingham, for forty years after the decease of the Countess, his mother, in 7th James I.³

It remained in possession of this noble family till 1639, when James, Marquis of Hamilton, purchased the interest of the Countess of Nottingham in it, and

¹ Lysons's *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 75.

² Dr. King's MSS.

³ Lysons's *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 76.

obtained a grant from the Crown of the inheritance of the house and manor.¹

This manor having been seized among the forfeited lands by the parliamentary faction, was sold in 1654 by trustees appointed for that purpose, to Robert Austin, Thomas Smithby, and other persons. This conveyance still exists amongst the Cadogan title deeds; as Austin and Smithby joined afterwards in the conveyance to Charles Cheyne, Esq., it seems probable that they purchased it in trust for the coheirs of the Duke of Hamilton. William Lord Douglas and his wife, Anne Duchess of Hamilton, conveyed Chelsea Place in the year 1657 to Charles Cheyne, Esq.; and in 1660, the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton sold the manor also to Mr. Cheyne, who purchased it, as we learn by the inscription on his lady's monument in Chelsea Church, with a part of the large dower she brought him.

In the year 1712 Sir Hans Sloane purchased this manor of William Lord Cheyne, the second and last Viscount Newhaven; and in the year 1753 Sir Hans Sloane died, leaving two daughters coheiresses, Elizabeth and Sarah, the former of whom married Charles, second Lord Cadogan, and the latter, George Stanley, Esq.

The Right Honourable Charles Sloane, late Earl Cadogan, inherited one moiety of the manor from his father, and he, dying in 1807, was succeeded by his son Charles Henry, the present Earl.

The other moiety was left by the late Hans Stanley,

: Dr. King's MSS.

Esq. to his sisters Anne, wife of Welbore Ellis, Esq., afterwards Lord Mendip, and Sarah, wife of Christopher Doiley, Esq.; who having no issue, the reversion is vested under Mr. Stanley's will in Lord Cadogan and his heirs.

Having thus traced the manor from an early period to the present time, we shall now give a few brief notices of some of the noble personages and families who have successively possessed it, and resided on it.

Sir Reginald Bray, who was instrumental in the advancement of Henry VII. to the throne, was the second son of Sir Richard Bray, one of the Privy Council, to Henry VI. His family came into England with the Conqueror.¹ When the Duke of Buckingham had concerted with Morton, Bishop of Ely, then his prisoner at Brecknock in Wales, the marriage of the Earl of Richmond with the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., the Bishop recommended Sir Reginald for the transaction of this affair with the Countess. He proceeded in the business without delay, and speedily brought it to a conclusion.

After Henry came to the Crown, Sir Reginald was greatly in favour as long as he lived, and had great honours and wealth bestowed upon him. His skill in architecture appears from Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey, and the chapel of St. George, at Windsor,² as he had a principal concern and direction in the building of the former, and the finishing and

¹ Holingshed's Chronicle.

² Antiquities of Windsor.

bringing to perfection the latter, to which he was also a liberal benefactor.

He died August 5, 1501, possessed of a very large fortune, and was buried by direction of his will in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor; but his father and brothers were buried at Chelsea.

Catharine Parr was born about the year 1510. She was the eldest of the two daughters of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal in Westmoreland, who was esquire of the body to Henry VIII. She received a learned education, which was not thrown away upon her; for she made a rapid improvement, and soon became celebrated for her talents and acquirements. She was first married to Edward Borough, secondly to John Nevile Lord Latimer; and becoming a second time a widow in the bloom of youth, her perfections both of body and mind, were such as to attract the notice of Henry himself; to whom she was married at Hampton Court, July 12, 1543. Immediately after the King's death she was privately married to Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral, to whom she was suspected to have been formerly attached. This marriage turned out most unhappily.¹ The boundless pride of the Duchess of Somerset, the Admiral's elder brother could not endure for a sister-in-law, a woman of higher rank than herself; and stirred up such animosities between the brothers, as finally ended in the ruin of both. Added to these, the Admiral's own turbulent passions and uncontrouled ambition, excited his discontent, and led him to aspire to the hand of the Princess Elizabeth

¹ Dugdale's Baronage. Ballard's Memoirs.

herself, who then resided at Chelsea under the care of the Queen Dowager, and whose indiscreet familiarities with him are still on record.¹ The Queen died at Sudley Castle in 1548, not without suspicion of poison. She wrote many psalms, prayers, and meditations, both in English and Latin; and several of her letters, dated from Chelsea, in 1548, are published among the Burleigh Papers.²

The Princess Elizabeth, after the death of her royal father, was placed under the care of Catharine Parr and her husband, at Chelsea; but his behaviour shews how improper a person he was to preside over her education and morals; this we learn from "the confession of Katharine Aschyly," wherein she related, "what familiarities she hath known betwixt the Lord Admiral and the Lady Elizabeth's grace; "She saith at Chelsey incontinent after he was married to the Queene, he wold com many mornynge into the said Lady Elizabeth's chamber before she were redy, and sometye before she did rise; and if she were up he wold bid hir good morrow and ax how she did, and strike hir on the bak famylyarly, and so go forth through his lodgings, and sometye go through to the maydens, and play with them, and so go forth; and if she were in hir bed, he wold put open the curteyns and bid hir good morrow; and one mornynge he strave to have kissed hir in hir bed, and this examinat was there, and bad hym go away for shame.

"An other tyme, at Chelsey, the Lady Elizabeth

¹ Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope, and Burleigh Papers*, vol. i. p. 91.

² Vol. i. p. 61. 93.

herynge the pryvie-lock undo, knowyng that he wold com in, ran out of hir bed to hir maydens, and then went behynd the curteyn of the bed, the maydens beyng there, and my lord tarried to have hir com out, she cannot tell how long. This examinat hard of the gentlewomen.

“ She thinks Mr. Powell told it hir, and then in the gallery this examine told my lord that thes things were complayned of, and that my lady was evil spoken of. The Lord Admirall swore, God’s precious soule, he wold tell my Lord Protector how yt slawndreid hym, and he wold leave it, for he meant no evill.”¹

Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral, Brother of the Protector, was created Lord Seymour of Sudley, in the year 1547.² He was nominated by Henry VIII. one of the twelve assistants to the executors of his will, during the minority of Edward VI. This turbulent and aspiring man, dissatisfied that his elder brother should enjoy a greater share in the administration than himself, caballed among such of the nobility as envied the Duke’s power, in order to get himself admitted to the chief management of affairs.³ But his designs being discovered, he was on January 19, 1549, committed to the Tower, and after a very impartial trial in Parliament,⁴ condemned to lose his head; which sentence was executed on Tower-hill, the 20th of March following.

His marriage with the Queen Dowager, and his in-

¹ Burghley State Papers Temp. Edward VI. p. 98.

² Collins’s Peerage, p. 142.

³ Bolton’s Ext. Peer. p. 275.

⁴ Lodge Illust. vol. i. p. 112. State Trials, vol. vii.

trigues with the Princess Elizabeth, we have already mentioned.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was Earl Marshal and Lord High Admiral in the reign of Edward VI. He was a man of parts, courage, and enterprise, but fraudulent, unjust, and of unrelenting ambition. He had the address to prevail with Edward VI. to settle the Crown upon his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey.' " This attempt to violate the order of succession displayed (says Hume) his ambition and injustice in a full light; and when the people reflected on the long train of fraud, iniquity, and cruelty, by which that project had been conducted, that the lives of the two Seymours, as well as the title of the princesses, had been sacrificed to it, they were moved by indignation to exert themselves in opposition to such criminal enterprizes."² On the accession of Mary, the Duke was impeached, and attainted of High Treason, and beheaded August 22, 1553.

Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, was daughter of Sir Edward Guildford, Knight; she was a most singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, having been the wife of one of the greatest men of that age, she lived to see her husband lose his head on a scaffold, to see one son share his father's fate, another die in a prison, and the rest of her children living but by permission. Amidst this distress, which was heightened by the confiscation of her property, she displayed great firmness of mind, though left destitute of fortune and friends, till the arrival of some of the Spanish nobility,

¹ Granger, vol. i. p. 133.

² Hume's Hist. Reign of Mary.

who interested themselves so warmly in her favour, that they prevailed on the Queen to reinstate her in some of her former possessions, and she conducted herself with such wisdom and prudence as enabled her to restore her overthrown home, even in a reign of cruelty and tyranny. Her surviving progeny were no less remarkable for their prosperity, than their brethren for their misfortunes.¹ In her will she expresses her gratitude to the Spanish noblemen for the exertions which they made in her favour with the Queen. This will being all written with her own hand, without the advice of any learned in the laws, (as she herself says), part of it being very curious, is here transcribed :

She bequeathed

“ To the Lord Don Diago Damondesay, that is beyond the sea, the littell book clock, that hath the sun, the moon in it, &c., and her dial, the one leaf of it the almanack, and on the other side the golden number in the midst, and with commendation for the great friendship he hath shewed hir in making hir have so many friends about the King’s Majesty as she hath found.”

Also to Sir Henry Sidney, the gold and green hangings in the gallery at Chelsey, with her lord’s arms and her own. To her daughter, Mary Sidney, her gown of black barred velvet, furred with sables, and a gown with a high black of fair wrought velvet. To her daughter, Katharine Hastings, a gown of purple velvet, a summer gown, and a kirtle of new purple velvet to it, and sleeves. To Elizabeth, wife of Lord Cobham, a gown of black barred velvet, furred with lizards. To

¹ Lysons’s Environs, vol. ii. p. 101.

the Duchess of Alva, her green parrot, having nothing else worthy for her." "My will (says she) is earnestly and effectually, that little solemnities be made for me, for I had even have a thousand foldes my debts to be paide, and the poore to be given unto, than anye pompe to be shewed upon my wretched carkes; therefore to the wormes will I goe, as I have afore wrytten in all poyntes, as you will answer yt afore God; and you breke any one jot of it, your will hereafter may chaunce be as well broken."

In another part of her will she says, "After I am departed from this worlde, let me be wonde up in a shete, and put into a coffyn of woode, and so layde in the grounde with such funeralls as parteyneth to the buriall of a corse. I will at my yeres mynde have such devyne service as myne executors shall thynk mete, with the whole arms of father and mother upon the stone graven; nor in no wise to let me be opened after I am dead. I have not loved to be very bold afore women, much more wolde I be lothe to come into the hands of any lyving man, be he physician or surgeon."

Notwithstanding the strict injunctions contained in her will, she was buried with great funeral pomp, February 1, 1554; two heralds attending, with many mourners, six dozen of torches, and two white branches, and "a canopy borne over the effigies in wax, in a goodly hearse to the Church of Chelsey."*

* See Collins's Memoirs of the Sidneys, p. 36 and 37, wherein the will is printed at length; and where the reader will find a full account of this extraordinary woman.

John Stanhope, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and Vice Chamberlain of the Household, was the son of Sir Michael Stanhope of Shelford, in the County of Nottingham. He was employed in several offices of trust and honour during this reign; and on the accession of James I. was advanced to the Peerage by the title of Lord Stanhope of Harrington. He was highly and deservedly esteemed by this monarch, who entrusted to him and his lady the education of his daughter Elizabeth. In 1613 Lord Stanhope attended this princess into Germany, on her marriage with the Elector Palatine, and died at Worms soon after.¹

The Earl of Nottingham resided many years in the manor house at Chelsea, at which place he was frequently honoured with visits from Queen Elizabeth. In the Sidney papers, mention is made of the Queen's visits to him here in 1597, 1599, and 1600. Rowland White, in a letter to Sir Robert Sidney, speaking of the last visit says: "Her Majesty dined this day at Chelsey at my Lord Nottingham's; it is thought she will stay there till Monday; she took with her but the Lord Worcester, Sir John Stanhope, and two or three ladies."²

The Earl died at Haling House in Surry, December 14, 1624, aged eighty-seven. "An hearty gentleman," says Fuller, "and cordial to his sovereign, of a most proper person; one reason why Queen Elizabeth, (who, though she did not value a jewel by, valued it

¹ Grainger, vol. i. p. 336.

² Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 66, vol. iii. p. 19.

the more for a fair case), reflected so much upon him. True it is, he was no deep seaman, (not to be expected from one of his extraction), but had skill enough to know those who had more skill than himself, and to follow their instructions, and would not starve the Queen's service by feeding his own sturdy wilfulness, but was ruled by the experienced in sea matters: the Queen having a navy of oak, and an admiral of osier."¹

The Earl's first wife was Catharine, daughter of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. This lady died at Arundel House in London, February 25, 1603, and was buried at Chelsea.

He married secondly soon after the accession of James I., Margaret, daughter of James Stuart, Earl of Murray, by Elizabeth, daughter of James, Earl of Murray, natural son to James V. of Scotland. Lord Cecil, writing to the Earl of Shrewsbury from the Court, in 1603, says, "the Earl of Nottingham hath begun the Union, for he hath married the Lady Margaret Stuart, and came up the morning after to tell the King."²

This lady survived the Earl, and afterwards married William Viscount Monson, who was degraded from his honours in 1661, for having been accessory to the murder of Charles I.³

She died in London, and was buried at Chelsea, August 19, 1639.

James, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of Hamilton;

¹ Fuller's Worthies, p. 83, 84.

² Lodge's Illust. vol. iii. p. 187.

³ Brydgc's Mem. Peers, James I. p. 236.

was at the head of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, and was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I., having attended him when Prince of Wales on his romantic journey to Spain. At the coronation he carried the sword of state, and was made Master of the Horse and a Privy Counsellor. He was nevertheless accused by his enemies of a design upon the King's life, but Charles gave so little credit to it, that he made no scruple of lying in the same bed-chamber with him, without using any precaution for his safety. In 1648 he marched from Scotland with a numerous army on behalf of his sovereign, but was presently defeated by Cromwell and Lambert; the latter of whom took him prisoner.¹ He was beheaded March 9, 1649. "He was," says Collins, "a person of extraordinary qualities, a profound judgment, a quick apprehension, and a manly eloquence."²

The ancient and respectable family of Lawrence first came into England with William the Conqueror, and settled at Ashton Hall in the County of Lancaster, where they resided for three hundred years, and possessed an immense property, which, in the year 1591, included thirty-four manors, the rental of which amounted to 6,000*l.* per annum.

When Richard I. engaged in the crusade, or holy war, Robert Lawrence of Ashton Hall, raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and accompanied the King; and at the siege of Ptolemais, (now called Acre), in the year 1191, he had the honour of Knight Banneret conferred upon him for his eminent services

¹ Granger, vol. ii. p. 121.

² Collins's Peerage.

in the field, and permission to bear for his arms, *Argent, a Cross Ragulée, gules*, which honours accompanied his descendants till 1628, when Sir John Lawrence of Iver, Bucks, was created a Baronet by Charles I.

It is uncertain when this family first came to reside in Chelsea, but they probably were settled here some time before they purchased the manor house. We have already made mention of several of the family who are buried in the chapel still bearing their name. The chief branches of the family resided here, in London, and at Iver, Bucks. Sir John Lawrence, Knight, was Lord Mayor of London in 1665; he lived in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopgate Street, as appears from an extract from the Parish Register of Hackney, given by Lysons, of the marriage of Sir John's daughter Judith with Sir Stephen Anderson of Eyworth, Bedfordshire, in 1673,¹ and also from several donations to that parish from Sir John and his family, being still upon record.²

The existing senior branch of this ancient family is now settled at Sevephampton, Gloucestershire, where they have resided for three hundred years past. Some most respectable families are branched off to different parts of the kingdom, and many noble families are related to them. By the marriage of William Gerard, Esq. of the County of Lancaster, (ancestor of Lord Gerard), with Cecilia only daughter of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and heir general of Sir John Lawrence, Knight, Ashton Hall, which had been for three hundred

¹ Lysons's *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 499.

² Maitland's *London*, p. 417.

years in the family, together with large estates in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, &c., went to his family. Lords Monteagle, Wells, &c. are also related to them by marriage.

Since this family have settled in England, they appear to have been honoured with fifteen titles, including knights banneret, knights, and baronets; and among whom we find the following, who have signalized themselves in the service of their King and country; viz.

Sir John Lawrence, made Knight Banneret, at the Siege of Ptolemais	-	-	-	-	Anno	1191
William Lawrence, Esq., slain at the Battle of St. Alban's	-					1451
John Lawrence, Esq., who, with Sir Edmund Howard, commanded a wing at the Battle of Flodden Field	-					1513
Oliver Lawrence, Esq., Knighted at the Battle of Mussleborough Field, by King Edward the Sixth	-					1547
Colonel Sir Robert Lawrence was Governor of Cork Castle during the Civil Wars for King Charles I.	-					
Sir John Lawrence, Knight, was made Lord Mayor of London	-	-	-	-	-	1665

The following "Pious Contemplation" of the arms of the Lawrence family, is written in the margin of their Pedigree, now in the possession of William Morris, Esq., of East Gate Street, Gloucester; it is supposed to have been written about the year 1664, but the author is unknown:

*The Cross in
general.* { Christ's Cross a mistique mirable may be,
His Blood was there let loose to set us free ;
To wash our stains away he shed his blood,
And dying, he thus dy'd the blushing wood.
Our parents from a tree received their fall ;
That gave us death, this doth lost life recall ;
This is the Lignum Vitæ to us all.

*The Field
Argent.* { The Field is argent, and the charge a Cross,
Riches without Religion are but dross ;
White like this field, O Lord, his life should be,
Who bears thy Cross, follows, and fights for Thee :
Those, therefore, who for argent, ermines yield,
Carelessly spot the honour of the field.

*A Cross
Gules.* { Who to the Field of War his courage bends,
Let every bloody charge have pious ends ;
Success for a religious sword makes room,
Great Constantine in this did overcome.
By the Cross, when Holy Blood had chang'd its hue,
The Lamb the roaring lion did subdue.

*Raguly or,
notched.* { The way to Heaven is not with roses spread,
But throng'd with thorns, as was Thy sacred head ;
Our peace is hack'd and hew'd, our life's a war,
We, for our cross, must many crosses bear,
Or a red sea¹ our passage doth withstand,
Or fiery serpents,² or a barrand sand,³
Ere we can reach the truly Holy Land,

*In Imitation
of a scaling
Ladder.* { Christ's Cross, the ladder is, that leads to bliss,
Blest Jacob's vision was a type of this ;
Who climbs by other steps is at a loss ;
To Heaven the only ladder is the Cross.

¹ Persecutions.² Afflictions.³ Want.

Sir Hans Sloane was the son of Alexander Sloane, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland, but of Scottish extraction;¹ his father being at the head of that colony of Scots which King James I. established in the north of Ireland, where Sir Hans was born at Killeleagh, April 16, 1660; he very early discovered a strong inclination to the study of natural history, which being encouraged by a suitable education, he applied those hours which youth usually squander away in trifling amusements, to the study of Nature and the admiration of her works. At the age of sixteen he was seized with a spitting of blood, which interrupted the regular course of his studies for nearly three years; he had, however, learned enough of physic to know that that malady could not be suddenly cured; and his prudence directed him to abstain from wine, and other inflammatory liquors; and observing a strict temperance and abstinence, which he esteemed the best preservatives that Nature had vouchsafed to mankind, he was enabled to prolong his life beyond the ordinary age of man. Soon after his recovery from this attack, his desire of perfecting himself in the several branches of physic, which he had chosen for his profession, led him to London; and, upon his arrival there, he entered himself as a pupil to the great Stafforth, an excellent chemist, bred under the illustrious Stahl, by whose instructions he gained a very considerable knowledge of the composition and preparation of the different medicines of that kind; at the same time he studied botany at Chelsea, and likewise regularly attended the public lectures

¹ *Biographia Britannica.*

of anatomy and physic at London. In short, he neglected nothing that had any relation to his profession. But his more distinguished talent and merit was that of a Naturalist; and it was this part of his character that introduced him early into an acquaintance with two of the most eminent persons of the age in that science, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Ray; and he was very careful to improve their friendship, by communicating to them every striking object of curiosity and use that fell under his observation, often exciting their wonder, and engaging their esteem, which continued till their death.

After four years close application to study in London, Mr. Sloane resolved upon visiting foreign countries for his further improvement; and with that view he first set out for France, in company with two other students, one of them Sir Tancred Robinson; this was in the year 1683. He was hospitably received by Mr. Lemery, a famous chemist, in his way to Paris, and on his return he favoured Mr. Lemery with four different kinds of phosphorus, which, till then, he had never the opportunity of seeing. Mr. Sloane spent his time at Paris much in the same manner as he had done before in England; he attended the hospitals, heard the lectures of Messrs. Tournefort, Du Verney, and other eminent masters; visited the learned of every faculty, and was every where received with particular marks of favour and esteem. From Paris Mr. Sloane went to Montpellier, and having received letters of recommendation from Mr. Tournefort, he found an easy access to all the learned men of that province,

where, during the space of one year, he found means to make an ample collection of curious plants, and then he made a tour through Languedoc with the same view; and passing through Thoulouse and Bourdeaux, he returned to Paris, where he made a short stay, and set out for England at the latter end of the year 1684,¹ with an intention to settle in his profession. Upon his arrival in London he immediately visited his two learned friends, Mr. Ray and Mr. Boyle, in order to communicate to them the discoveries he had made abroad. About this time Mr. Sloane became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Sydenham, who soon contracted such a warm affection for him, that he took him into his own house, and strongly recommended him to notice and esteem. He had not been long in London before he was recommended by Dr. Lister as a proper member of the Royal Society; and being approved, was elected January 21, the following year, 1685. Soon after he communicated several curiosities to that Society.

In 1687 he was chosen Fellow of the College of Physicians in London. The same year Christopher Duke of Albemarle, being appointed Governor of the Island of Jamaica, took Mr. Sloane with him as his physician.² They embarked at Portsmouth September 12, and arrived at Jamaica on the 19th of December. A new field was here opened for fresh discoveries in natural productions, which he cultivated with astonishing assiduity and success. He employed all his time

¹ Eloge de M. Sloane Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences.

² Vid Præfat. ad. Catalog. Plant. quæ in Insul. Jamaic. sponte proveniunt.

in making collections of natural curiosities, insomuch that though his whole stay at Jamaica was scarcely fifteen months, yet he brought together such a prodigious number of plants and other natural rarities, as greatly surprised his friends at his return. The Duke of Albemarle, dying almost as soon as he landed, and the Duchess, his consort, having resolved to return to England, the Doctor could not entertain a thought of leaving her in distress.

- Upon his arrival at London he again applied himself to the practice of physic, and soon became so eminent, that he was chosen Physician to Christ's Hospital on the 17th of October, 1694, which he held till the year 1730; and then, in consideration of his great age and infirmities, he found it necessary to resign. Although he regularly received the appointed salary of that office, yet he constantly applied the money to the relief of those who were the greatest objects of compassion in that hospital.

He had been elected Secretary to the Royal Society on the 30th of November, 1693, and reviewed the publication of the Philosophical Transactions, which had been omitted for some time. In the mean time he published his *Catalogus Plantarum, quæ in Insula Jamaica, sponte proveniunt, &c. seu prodromi Historiæ Naturalis, Pars Prima*, which he dedicated to the Royal Society and College of Physicians. In 1708 the Doctor was admitted a foreign member of the Royal Academy at Paris,¹ an honour the more to be esteemed, as we were at that time at war with France. His fame

¹ *Ladvoat Dictionnaire Historique*, tom. ii. p. 579. . .

and practice daily encreased among the great, and Queen Anne frequently consulted him in her last illness.

Soon after the accession of George I.¹ he was created a baronet, April 1716, an hereditary title of honour to which no English physician had ever before arrived ; and at the same time he was appointed Physician General to the Army, which he enjoyed till his Majesty's death in 1727.

Upon the accession of George II. to the throne, he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty. He was particularly favoured by Queen Caroline, who placed the greatest confidence in his judgment.

In the interim he had been chosen one of the Elects of the College of Physicians, June 1, 1716, and was elected President of that College, September 30, 1719.

The death of Sir Isaac Newton in 1727, made way for the advancement of Sir Hans Sloane to the presidency of the Royal Society. He had long been vice-president, and frequently sat in the chair for that great man. Being at length placed at the head of it, he laid aside the thoughts of all further promotion, and applied himself wholly to the study and discharge of his respective offices, which were not a few, nor of small importance. To answer the high opinion conceived of him, as an able physician, to improve his own knowledge in natural philosophy, and communicate it to others ; to enlarge his collection of valuable curiosities by correspondence at home and abroad ; with these, and other laudable pursuits he employed his time, his talents, and

¹ Martin's Biographia Philosophica.

his fortune, from the year 1727 to 1740, when at the age of eighty, he chose a more retired life, and resigned the presidency, though against the inclination of the Royal Society, who afterwards chose Martin Folkes, Esq. to succeed him.

In the month of January 1741, he began to remove his library and cabinet of natural curiosities from his house at Bloomsbury to that at Chelsea, and retired here to enjoy the tranquillity of a well spent life.

He did not, however, pass into that kind of solitude, which excludes men from society; he received at Chelsea, as he had done at London, the visits of people of distinction, of all the learned foreigners, and of the Royal Family, who sometimes did him that honour; and what is still more to his praise, he never refused admittance or advice to rich or poor, who came to consult him concerning their health. Sir Hans Sloane, during his last retirement at Chelsea, was so weak and infirm as to be entirely confined to his house, excepting occasionally taking the air in his garden in a wheeled chair.

Sir Hans died January 11, 1753, and was interred in the family vault with his lady, on the 18th. The funeral was attended by a greater concourse of people of all ranks and conditions than had ever been seen before on the like occasion. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Zachary Pearce, then Bishop of Bangor, who forbore to enlarge on the exalted qualities of the deceased, by reason of an express prohibition received from him a few days before his death.

Sir Hans married, in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of Alderman Langley, of London, who died in 1724, by whom he had one son and three daughters.

In his person, Sir Hans was tall and well proportioned; his conversation was sprightly, familiar, and obliging, and nothing could exceed his civility to strangers, being always ready to shew and explain to them his whole cabinet.

He was extremely solicitous that his collection of natural curiosities, which he had taken so much pains to collect, should not be again dissipated at his death; and yet, not willing that so large a part of his fortune should be lost to his family, and at the same time desirous that the public should enjoy the pleasure and advantage of his collection, he bequeathed the whole of it to the nation on condition that 20,000*l.* should be made good by Parliament to his family;¹ a sum, though in appearance large, was not more than the value of the

¹ This morning about ten o'clock above forty of the trustees appointed by the last will of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. to take charge of his museum, met the Lord Cadogan and the other executors at the manor house, Chelsea. His lordship produced the will, and acquainted the trustees with the codicils, containing the dispositions for continuing his collection together at Chelsea, and for giving a small part of its value to his family; and for that purpose to make an offer of the said museum to the King, or Parliament of England

for 20,000*l.* to be paid to the family; and if the same was accepted and continued at Chelsea, to give the manor house and land at Chelsea, with the museum as it is now disposed, which would save the expense and hazard of removing the same, and to be kept open, at proper hours, for the access of the studious and curious. Then Mr. Sloane acquainted the trustees, that the executors, being apprehensive of danger, the medals of gold, silver, and some curious copper coins, and the precious stones such as pearls, rubies, emeralds,

gold and silver medals, ores, and precious stones. The Parliament accepted the legacy, and fulfilled the conditions, and Montague House, as is well known, was allotted for its reception. We shall conclude this account of the life of Sir Hans Sloane, with an enumeration of the contents of his various invaluable collections from a schedule which was handed about at the time of their removal from Chelsea to the British Museum. The following were the totals of the contents of his museum; but this enumeration must not be regarded as strictly authentic, but rather as approximations than as accurate enumerations :

Library of printed books and manuscripts, including books				
of prints and drawings	-	-	-	vols. 50,000
Coins and medals	-	-	-	- 23,000
Antique idols, utensils, &c.	-	-	-	- 1,125
Cameos, intaglias, seals, &c.	-	-	-	- 1,500
Vessels and utensils of agate, jasper, &c.	-	-	-	- 542
Anatomical preparations of human bodies, parts of mummies, calculi, &c.				
	-	-	-	- 756
Quadrupeds and their parts	-	-	-	- 8,186
Birds and their parts, eggs and their nests	-	-	-	- 1,172

&c., and the vases of gems, &c., had been removed for safety to the Bank of England; and that two of the executors had seen them all packed up. The Earl of Macclesfield having been desired by the trustees to take the chair, the will and codicils were read, an account also of the nature and value of the museum, and an abstract of the articles it contained, was read by Mr. James

Empeon, who had taken care of the museum for many years past, and was then appointed secretary to the trustees. Sir George Lyttelton then moved, and Mr. West seconded, that a memorial should be presented to his Majesty, relating to this matter; and a committee was appointed to draw up the same.

Gent. Mag. Jan. 1753.

Fishes and their parts	-	-	-	-	1,556
Amphibia	-	-	-	-	521
Crustacea	-	-	-	-	1,436
Shells, echini, entrochi	-	-	-	-	5,845
Insects	-	-	-	-	5,439
Corals, sponges, zoophytes	-	-	-	-	1,421
Stones, ores, bitumens, salts, &c.	-	-	-	-	9,942
Volumes of dried plants	-	-	-	-	334
Mathematical instruments	-	-	-	-	55
Miscellaneous artificial curiosities	-	-	-	-	2,098
MS. catalogues of the whole museum, 38 volumes, folio, and eight quarto. ¹					

In the year 1748, Sir Hans Sloane was honoured with a visit by the Prince and Princess of Wales.² Dr. Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society, conducted the Prince and Princess of Wales into the room where Sir Hans was sitting, being ancient and infirm. The prince took a chair, and sat down by the good old gentleman some time, when he expressed the great esteem and value he had for him, personally, and how much the learned world was obliged to him for his having collected such a vast variety of curious books, and such immense treasures of the valuable and instructive productions of nature and art. Sir Hans's house formed a square of about one hundred feet each side, inclosing a court, and three front rooms had tables set along the middle, which were spread over with cases filled with all sorts of precious stones, in their natural beds, or state, as they are found in the earth, except the first, that contained stones formed in animals, which are so

¹ Synopsis of the contents of the British Museum, anno 1809.

² Gent. Mag. July 1748.

many diseases of the creature that bears them ; as the most beautiful pearls, which are but warts in the shell-fish, the bezoag, concretions in the stomach, and stones generated in the kidney and bladder, of which man woefully knows the effects ; but the earth, in her bosom, generates the verdant emerald, the purple amethyst, the golden topaz, the azure sapphire, the crimson garnet, the scarlet ruby, the brilliant diamond, the glowing opal, and all the painted varieties Flora itself might wish to be decked with ; here the most magnificent vessels of cornelian, onyx, sardonyx, and jasper, delighted the eye, and raised the mind to praise the great Creator of all things.

When their royal highnesses had viewed one room, and entered another, the scene was shifted ; for when they returned, the same tables were covered for a second course, with all sorts of jewels, polished and set after the modern fashion, or with gems carved or engraved, the stately and instructive remains of antiquity. For the third course, the tables were spread with gold and silver ore, with the most precious and remarkable ornaments used in the habits of men from Siberia to the Cape of Good Hope, from Japan to Peru, and with both ancient and modern coins, and medals in gold and silver, the lasting monuments of historical facts, as those of a Prusias King of Bythinia, who betrayed his allies ; of an Alexander who, mad with ambition, overran and invaded his neighbours ; of a Cæsar, who enslaved his country to satisfy his own pride ; of a Titus, the delight of mankind ; of a Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, recording on a silver medal his blind zeal for

religion, in perpetuating thereon the massacre of the Protestants in France, as did Charles IX., the then reigning king in that country. Here might be seen the coins of a King of England crowned at Paris, a medal representing France and Spain striving which should pay their obeisance to Britannia, others shewing the effect of popular rage when overmuch oppressed by their rulers, as in the case of the De Wits in Holland, the happy deliverance of Britain by the arrival of William, the glorious exploits of a Duke of Marlborough, and the happy arrival of the present royal family amongst us.

The gallery, one hundred and ten feet in length, presented a most surprising prospect. The most beautiful corals, crystals, and figured stones, the most brilliant butterflies and other insects, shells painted with as great variety as the precious stones, and feathers of birds, vying with gems. Here the remains of the world before the Deluge excited the awful idea of that catastrophe; and are so many evident testimonies of the truth of Moses's history.

Then a noble vista presented itself through several rooms filled with books, many hundred volumes of dried plants; a room full of choice and valuable manuscripts; the noble present sent by the present French king to Sir Hans, of his collection of paintings, medals, statues, palaces, &c. in twenty-five large atlas volumes, besides other things, too numerous to mention here.

Below stairs some rooms are filled with the curious remains of antiquities, of Egypt, Greece, Etruria,

Rome, Britain, and even America ; others with large animals preserved in the skin ; the great saloon lined on every side with bottles filled with spirits, containing various animals. The halls were adorned with the horns of various creatures, as the double horned rhinoceros of Africa, of deers' horns from Ireland, nine feet wide, and with weapons of different countries ; among which it appears, that the Magalese, and not our most Christian neighbours, the French, had the honour of inventing that butcherly weapon, the bayonet : fifty volumes in folio, would scarcely suffice to contain a detail of this immense museum, consisting of above two hundred thousand articles.

Their royal highnesses were not wanting in expressing their satisfaction and pleasure at seeing a collection which surpassed all the notions or ideas they had formed from even the most favourable accounts of it. The prince on this occasion shewed his great reading and happy memory ; for in such a multiplicity, and such a variety of the productions of nature and art, upon any thing being shewn him he had not seen before, he was ready in recollecting in having read of it ; and upon viewing the ancient and modern medals, he made so many judicious remarks, that he appeared to be a perfect master of history and chronology ; he expressed the great pleasure it gave him to see so magnificent a collection in England, esteeming it an ornament to the nation ; and expressed his sentiment, how much it must conduce to the benefit of learning, and how great an honour will redound to Britain, to have it established for public use to the latest posterity.

George Edwards, F.R.S., in the preface to his *Gleanings of Natural History*, speaking of the number of his patrons, says: "The second was the good Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., who employed me, for a great number of years, in drawing miniature figures of animals after nature, in water-colours, to encrease his very great collection of fine drawings by other hands, which drawings are now all fixed in the British Museum, for the help and information of those in future generations, that may be curious or studious in natural history. Sir Hans, in the decline of his life, left London, and retired to his manor house at Chelsea, where he resided about fourteen years before he died. After his retirement at Chelsea, he requested it as a favour to him, (though I embraced it as an honour done to myself), that I would visit him every week in order to divert him, for an hour or two, with the common news of the town, and with every thing particular that should happen amongst his acquaintance of the Royal Society, and other ingenious gentleman, many of whom I was weekly conversant with; and I seldom missed drinking coffee with him on a Saturday, during the whole time of his retirement at Chelsea. He was so infirm as to be wholly confined to his house, except sometimes, though rarely, taking a little air in his garden in a wheeled chair; and this confinement made him very desirous to see any of his old acquaintance to amuse him. He was always strictly careful that I should be at no expense in my journies from London to Chelsea to wait on him, knowing that I did not superabound in the gifts of fortune. He would calculate what the expense

of coach hire, waterage, or any other little charge that might attend on my journies backward and forward would amount to, and would oblige me annually to accept of it, though I would willingly have declined it. During the latter part of his life he was frequently petitioned for charity by some decayed branches of families of eminent men, late of his acquaintance, who were famous for their learned works, &c ; which petitions he always received and considered with attention ; and provided they were not found fraudulent, they were always answered by his charitable donations.

“ The last time I saw him was on the 10th of January 1753 ; and he died on the 11th, at four o'clock in the afternoon.”



CHAPTER VIII.

Ancient Houses, from the Reign of Henry VIII. to the Restoration.

Et Chelsega, locus ferens coronam,
Henrico Veniente Rege, primam.

CHELSEGA, vulgò CHELSEY.

Nomen autem villæ inditum à dorso excrescentis arenæ in alveo fluminis. Morus accola illustris villæ famam auxit. At postquam pertinax esse cepit, et Decretis publicis fidem abrogare, famam villæ partam Labefactavit. Sed postea nova loco accessit gloria. Henricus Octavus, Regum Splendor unicus, conspicuas Ædes ibidem nuper posuit.

Cyanea Cantio, Joannis Lelandi, p. 6. 41.
Londini, 1658.

CHELSEA has been inhabited for several centuries by many noble and distinguished characters, who probably were induced to make it their residence from its proximity to the metropolis, its healthy air, and delightful situation on the banks of the Thames; and from the great number of noble houses and stately edifices, it was anciently denominated the "Village of Palaces."

But few of these buildings now remain; yet, as there

is a history attached to every ancient house, which may be gathered, either from the written records of its inhabitants, or caught floating on the stream of tradition, though the latter must generally be received with caution: it shall be our endeavour in the subsequent pages, to trace out the sites of those which have disappeared, or fallen into decay, and to give some characteristic anecdotes of their illustrious owners.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who signalized himself at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, appears to have resided at Chelsea, at which place his will was dated in 1369.¹ It is probable he was proprietor of the same house and premises which afterwards belonged to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, and which were granted by Richard III. to Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, for life, to be held by the service of a red rose.²

William, Marquis of Berkeley, who died in 1491, left a house at Chelsea to John Whiting and his heirs.³

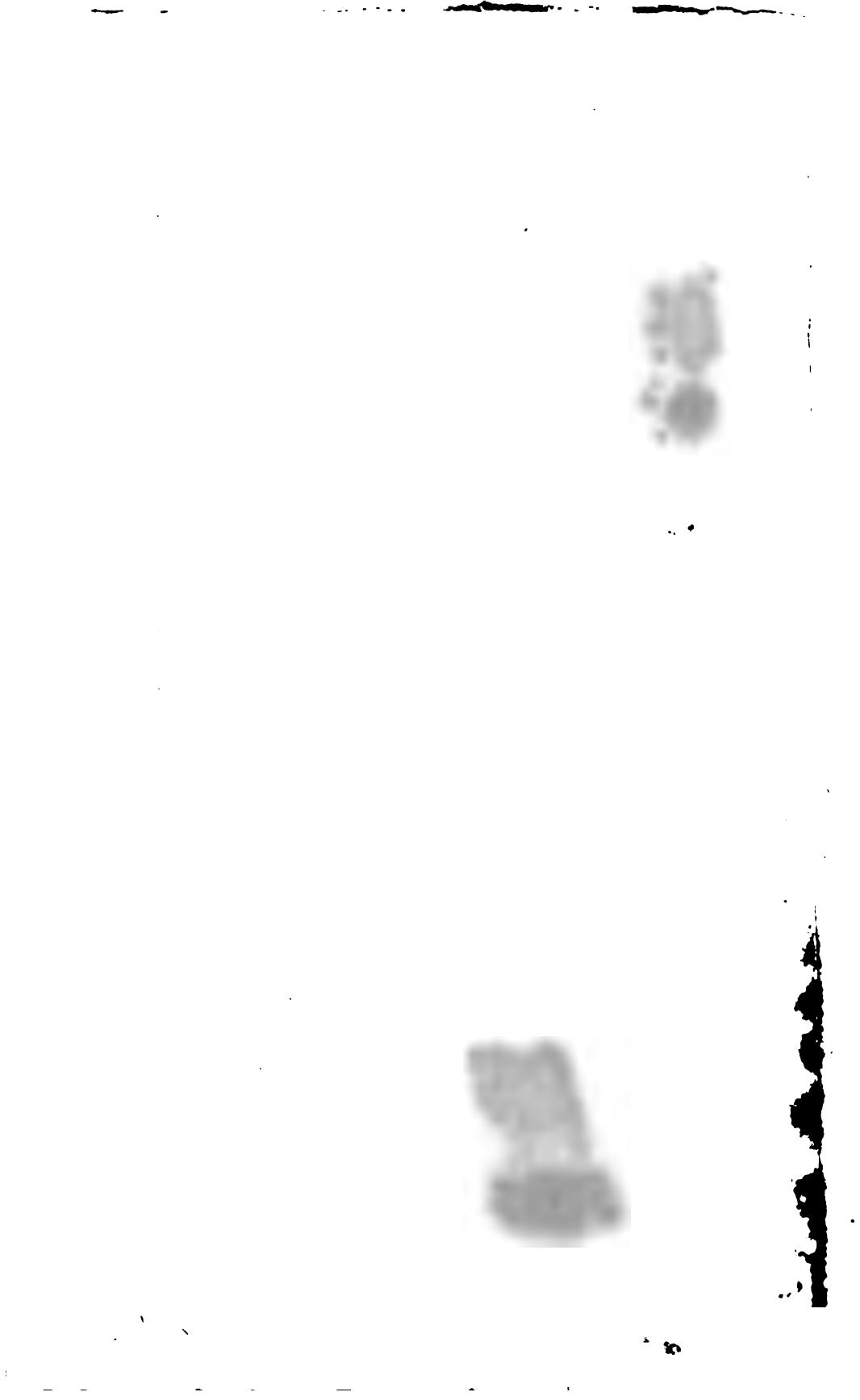
This nobleman was educated under Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and was advanced to the peerage by Edward IV. by the title of Viscount Berkeley. In the reign of Richard III. he was created Earl of Nottingham, but afterward fled into Brittany to the Earl of Richmond, on whose accession to the throne he was appointed Earl Marshal, and advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Berkeley.⁴

¹ Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 232.

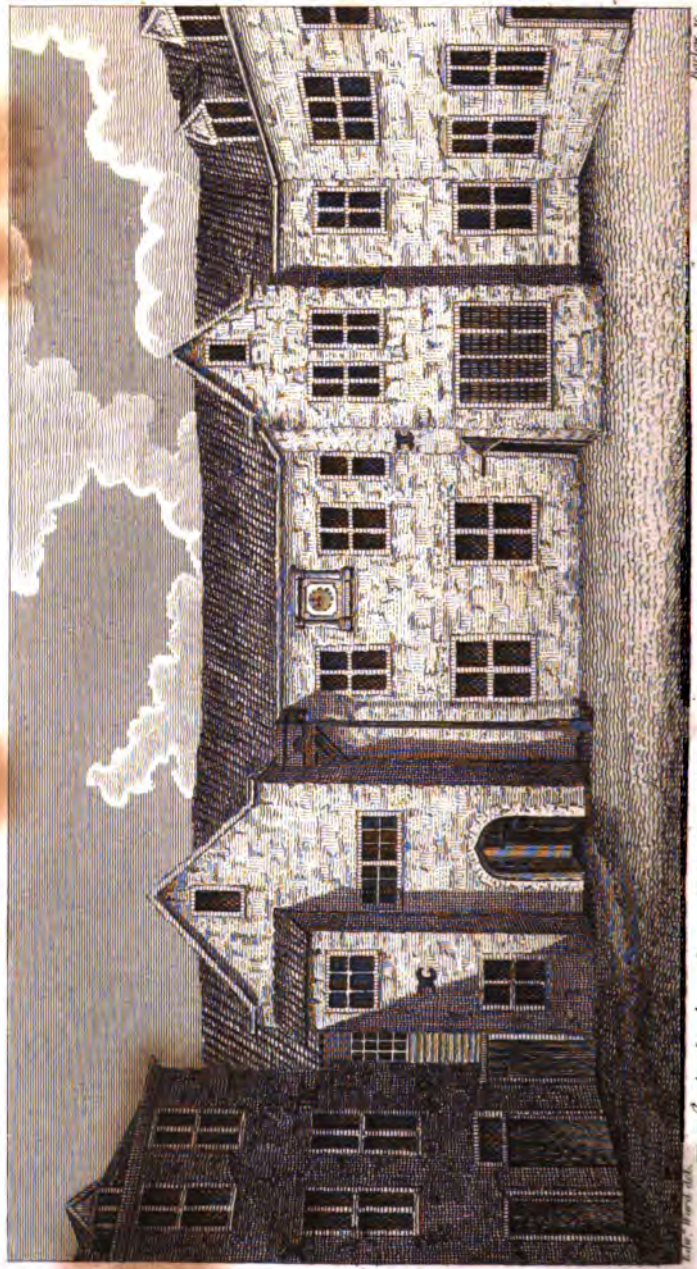
² Lysons's Environs, vol. ii. p. 78.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Collins's Peerage.



SOUTH FRONT of the ANCIENT HOUSE, supposed to have been INHABITED by SIR T. MORE.



To Hugh Stephens, Esq. of Chayne Walk, Chelsea: this plate is, respectfully inscribed
by his humble servant—
Thos. Faulkner.

Published January 18. 1811 by T. Faulkner, Chelsea.

The sites of these noblemen's houses are unknown; and all our endeavours to discover them have proved fruitless.

The most ancient house now remaining in this parish is situated on the banks of the river, not far from the site of the manor house, built by King Henry VIII., and appears to have been erected about that period. It was for many years the residence of the Shrewsbury family; but little of its ancient splendour now remains; sufficient, however, to shew that it was once capable of accommodating its noble possessors. It is an irregular brick building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The principal room is one hundred and twenty feet in length, and was originally wainscoted with carved oak, part of which is still preserved in a small building in the adjoining gardens. One of the rooms is painted in imitation of marble, which appears to have been an oratory; and some portraits on pannel were a few years ago destroyed, which ornamented some of the larger rooms. This is to be regretted, as they represented, in all probability, some of its former owners.

There are embrasures at equal distances in the north wall of the garden, which give it the appearance of once having been fortified; and there is a subterraneous passage leading from the house towards Kensington, which has lately been for a short distance explored.

George, Earl of Shrewsbury, succeeded his father in the title, June 28, 13th Edward IV., while a minor. In the reign of Henry VIII. he was in high favour with that monarch, was Steward of the Household and a

Privy Counsellor, and accompanied the king at his interview with Francis I. at Guisnes.

In 28 Henry VIII., on the rebellion in the North, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, occasioned by the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, he was constituted the King's Lieutenant to march thither with a powerful army, he himself having raised a number of men at his own expense,¹ when the Earl and the Duke of Norfolk succeeded in bringing the rebels to submission, and obtained for them the King's pardon. This nobleman resided occasionally at Chelsea; and his sixth son by his first wife was born here.² The Earl died July 26, 1542; he is characterised by Polydore Virgil, "as a person, noble, prudent, and moderate, through the whole course of his life."³

His successor, Francis, his son and heir, is mentioned among the freeholders in the Court Rolls of the manor of Chelsea, 35 Henry VIII.⁴ This nobleman also enjoyed the favour of his sovereign during three succeeding reigns. In 1545 he was appointed the King's Lieutenant in the North; and the following year installed one of the Knight's Companions of the most noble order of the Garter.⁵ In the 2 Edward VI. he had the command of a large army that was sent into Scotland, and in 1 Queen Mary was made President of the Council of the North. He died September 21, 1560.

¹ Lord Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.* p. 413.

² Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 332.

³ *Ibid.* p. 567.

⁴ Lysons's *Env.* vol. ii. p. 78.

⁵ Lord Herbert's *History of Henry VIII.*, p. 511.

George, Earl of Shrewsbury, son of the preceding, was installed a Knight of the Garter, May 17, 1562.¹ In 1568 he had the custody of the Queen of Scots committed to his charge. In 1573, he presided as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Duke of Norfolk; and on the death of the Duke, which happened soon after, he was constituted Earl Marshal of England. He died November 18, 1590, and was buried at Sheffield, in the County of York. The inscription on his monument, among other things, sets forth,² "that, as he excelled in mind, so was he skilled in the affairs of war. On the arrival of Mary Queen of Scots in England, she was put under his care, and so continued till 1584. His behaviour to her was generous and honourable, sparing no cost for her entertainment; neither can words express the care and concern he had for her. Nor can envy itself say otherwise than that he was a faithful, provident, and prudent person; which shewed that his integrity was not to be suspected in the least, although evil disposed persons gave out that he used too much familiarity with his royal prisoner. Thus, though noble by descent, he was more noble and illustrious in his actions; famous at home and abroad; loyal to his prince, and true to his country; and resigned his soul in a good old age." The Earl married to his second wife, Elizabeth, widow of Sir William St. Loo, Captain of the Guards to Queen Elizabeth, who survived him, and to whom he probably bequeathed his house at Chelsea, as it appears to have

¹ Camden's *Eliz.* p. 147.

² Collins's *Peerage*.

descended to her son William, first Earl of Devonshire.¹

In "Lodge's Illustrations of English History" is a letter of this nobleman, dated from Chelsea in 1585.

*Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury.*² This lady, who was much celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and still more for her extraordinary fortune in the world, was daughter of John Hardwick, Esq. of the County of Derby. At the age of fourteen she was married to Robert Barley, Esq. who, in about two years, left her a very rich widow. Her next husband was Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire. Her third was Sir William St. Loo, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth. In this third widowhood she had not survived her charms of wit and beauty,³ by which she captivated the then greatest subject of the land, George, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she brought to terms of the greatest honour and advantage to herself and children; for he not only yielded to a considerable jointure, but to a union of families, by marrying Mary, her youngest daughter, to Gilbert his son, and afterwards his heir; and giving the Lady Grace, his youngest daughter, to Henry, her eldest son. In 1590 she was a fourth time left, and continued to death a widow; a change of conditions that, perhaps, never fell to any one woman, to be four times a creditable and happy wife, and to rise, by every husband, into greater wealth and higher honours, and after all to live seventeen years a widow in absolute power and

¹ Dr. King's MSS.

² Granger, vol. ii. p. 50.

³ Bishop Kennett's Mem. of the Family of Cavendish, p. 67.

plenty. She built three of the most elegant seats that were ever raised by one hand in the same county, Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes, all transmitted entire to the first Duke of Devonshire. The Countess died in 1607, aged eighty-seven. She bequeathed all her estates to her son William, Earl of Devonshire; and we find this nobleman to have been in possession of this mansion at Chelsea soon after her death.¹

William, Earl of Devonshire, received his education with the sons of the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father-in-law; and being distinguished for his eminent abilities was advanced to the dignity of Baron Cavendish by James I. in the third year of his reign. At which time of his creation his Majesty stood under a Cloth of State in the hall at Greenwich, accompanied by the princes and the greatest part of the nobility, both of England and Scotland.² In 1618, he was created Earl of Devonshire. He died at Hardwick in 1625. The Earl married, to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Boughton of the County of Warwick, and widow of Sir Richard Wortley. This lady survived him, and continued to reside at Chelsea till her death, which happened in 1643, as appears by the parish books, in which are also entries of the burials of some of her domestics.

After the death of the Countess, this ancient house became the property of Sir Joseph Alston,³ who was created a baronet by Charles II. in 1682. He was in possession of it in 1664, at the time of Hamilton's Sur-

¹ Dr. King's MSS.

² Dr. King's MSS.

³ Stowe's Annals, p. 863,

vey; it afterwards came into the possession of Mr. Tate, and is now occupied as a stained paper manufactory, as described in page 35 of this work, and which is justly esteemed the first establishment of its kind in Europe.

SIR THOMAS MORE'S HOUSE.

About the year 1520, the celebrated Sir *Thomas More* purchased an estate at Chelsea, and built himself a house, as Erasmus describes it, "neither mean nor subject to envy, yet magnificent, and commodious enough."¹ But before we enter upon a description of this house, the site of which has been long disputed, we shall give some account of this illustrious character, who has rendered Chelsea famous by his residing in it.

Sir Thomas More was born in London,² in Milk Street, where his father for the most part dwelt, in the year 1480, and in the twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth.³ His father, who had been twice married, was one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and greatly esteemed for his abilities, integrity, and learning. Sir Thomas was by his first wife; she was of the family of Hancombe of Holywell, in the

¹ Extruxit ad Flumen Thamysim haud procul ab urbe Londino Prætorium nec sordidum nec ad invidiam usque magnificum, commodum tamen. Erasmi Epist. Lib. 27, ad Johanni Fabro Episc. Viennensi.

² Some have reported him of mean parentage merely from a mistake of a modest word in an epitaph of his own making on his monument in Chelsea Church,

where *nobilis* is taken not in the civil, but in the common law sense, which alloweth none noble under the degree of barons. Thus men cannot be too wary what they inscribe on tombs, which may prove a record (though not in law in history) to posterity.

Fuller's Worthies, Lond. p. 288.

³ Hoddesdon's Life of Sir T. More, p. 2.

County of Bedford. He received the first rudiments of his education at a Free School in London, called St. Anthony's, where many eminent men had been brought up. After he had made a sufficient progress at this school in the Latin tongue, his father procured him to be placed in the house of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor, who delighted so much in his good parts, and his wit and humour, that his grace would often say to the nobility who dined with him, " This child here, who waits at table, whoever shall live to see it, will prove a surprising man."

He was sent in 1497 to Oxford,¹ where he remained about two years, and from thence removed to New Inn, London, and soon afterwards to Lincoln's Inn, where he continued his studies till he became a barrister. At the age of twenty-one he was elected a Burgess in Parliament, and distinguished himself remarkably, in 1503, by opposing a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such strength of argument, that it was actually refused by the Parliament. The king, learning from whom this opposition proceeded, out of revenge committed his father, Sir John More, a prisoner to the Tower,² and fined him in the sum of 100*l*. The King afterwards endeavoured, through the means of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, to gain Mr. More over to his views, but without success; and, as he was obliged to absent himself, he retired for a time and devoted himself to the study of the liberal sciences of music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. In the

¹ Knight's Life of Dean Colet, p. 30.

² Hoddesdon's Life of Sir T. More, p. 7.

mean time, Henry VII. dying, and leaving him free from further apprehensions, he was enabled to emerge from retirement, and once more to pursue his professional duties. In 1520, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and soon after this purchased a house at Chelsea, by the river-side, where he settled with his family. Erasmus¹ has given a very pleasing description of the manner of Sir Thomas More's living with his wife and family at Chelsea: "There he converseth with his wife," says he, "his son, his daughter-in-law, his three daughters, and their husbands, with eleven grand-children. There is not a man living so affectionate to his children as he; he loveth his old wife as well as if she was a young maid."

This behaviour to his wife was the more commendable, as she is represented as inclining to old age, and of a nature somewhat harsh, or, according to his great grandson, More,² "of good years, of no good favour nor complexion, nor very rich, her disposition very near and worldly;" "he persuaded her," says Erasmus, "to play on the lute, and so with the like gentleness he ordered his family; such is the excellence of his temper, that whatsoever happeneth that could not be helped, he loveth it as if nothing could have happened more happily; you would say there was in that place Plato's academy, but I do his house an injury in comparing it to Plato's academy, where there were only disputations of numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes of moral virtues; I should rather call his

¹ *Erasmi Epist. Lib. x. Epit. 30.*

² *More's Life of More, London, 1726, p. 49.*

house a school or university of Christian religion ;¹ for though there is none therein but readeth or studieth the liberal sciences, their special care is piety and virtue ; there is no quarrelling, or intemperate words heard, none seen idle ; that worthy gentleman doth not govern it with proud and lofty words, but with well-timed and courteous benevolence, every body performeth his duty, yet there is always alacrity, neither is sober mirth any thing wanting."

He suffered none of his servants either to be idle, or to give themselves to any games ; but some of them he allotted to looke to the garden, assigning to every one his sundry plot ; some again he set to sing, some to play on the organ. He suffered none to give themselves to cards or dice. The men abode on one side of the house, the women on the other, seldom conversing together. He used before bed-time to call them together, and say certain prayers with them, as the *Miserere* psalm ; *Ad te Domine levavi* ; *Deus Misereatur nostri* ; *Salve Regina*, and *De profundis* for the dead, and some others. He suffered none to be absent from mass on Sundays, or upon holy days ; and upon great feasts he ordered them to watch the eves till mattins time.

He used to have one read daily at his table, which being ended, he would ask of some of them, how they understood such and such a place, and so then grant a friendly communication, recreating all men that were present with some jest or other.

His daughter Margaret, writing to her father in the

¹ *Erasmii Epist. Lib. xxvii. Epist. 8.*

Tower, says: "What do you think, most dear father, doth comfort us at Chelsea in this your absence; surely the remembrance of your manner of life passed amongst us; your holy conversation; your wholesome counsels; your examples of virtue, of which there is hope that they do not only persevere with you, but that they are, by God's grace, much more increased."

Henry VIII., to whom he owed his rise and fall, frequently came to Chelsea, and spent whole days in the most familiar manner with his learned friend; and it is supposed, that the King's answer to Luther was fitted and arranged for the public eye, with the assistance of Sir Thomas during these visits. It was published in 1521, under the title of "*Assertio Septem Sacramentorum Adversus M. Lutherum*;" and, in 1523, Sir Thomas published, written by himself, "*Responsio ad Convitia M. Lutheri congesta in Henricum Regem Angliæ*."

Notwithstanding all this familiarity, Sir Thomas understood the temper of his royal master very well, as the following anecdote sufficiently testifies: "One day the king came unexpectedly to Chelsea, and dined with him, and after dinner walked in his garden for the space of an hour, holding his arm about his neck. As soon as his Majesty was gone, Sir Thomas's son-in-law observed to him how happy he was, since the King had treated him with that familiarity he had never used to any person before, except Cardinal Wolsey, whom

¹ Roper's Life of Sir T. More, More's Life of Sir T. More, p. 15, 16. Hodgesdon's Hist. p. 93.
of Sir T. More, chap. vi. p. 31.

he once saw his Majesty walk with arm in arm.' 'I thank our Lord,' answered Sir Thomas, 'I find his grace, my very good Lord, indeed; and I believe he doth as singularly love me as any subject within this realm; however, son Roper, I may tell thee I have no cause to be proud thereof; for if my head would win him a castle in France it should not fail to go off.'¹

Whilst this king's unlucky divorce was so hotly pursued, Sir Thomas was one day walking with his son-in-law, Roper, along by the Thames side, near Chelsea; amongst other talk, Sir Thomas said: "Now would to our Lord, son Roper, that upon condition that three things were established in Christendom, I were put into a sack, and here presently thrown into the Thames."—"What great things are those, good Sir," said he, "that should move you so to wish?"—"Would'st thou know them, son Roper?"—"Yea, marry Sir, with a good will," said he, "if it would please you."—"In faith, son, they be these: first, that where the most part of Christian princes be at mortal war, they were at universal peace; secondly, whereas the Church of Christ is at this time sore afflicted with many errours and heresies, it were settled in a perfect uniformity of religion; thirdly, that whereas the matter is now in question, it were to the glory of God and quietness of all parties, brought to a conclusion."²

Sir Thomas usually attended Divine Service at Chelsea Church, and very often assisted at the celebra-

¹ Roper's Life of T. More, London, 1716, p. 13. Hoddes-
don's Life of Sir T. More, p. 22.

tion of mass. The Duke of Norfolk coming one day to dine with him during his chancellorship, found him in church with a surplice on, and singing with the quire. "God's body, my Lord Chancellor," said the Duke, as they returned to his house, "what a parish clerk! A parish clerk! you dishonour the King and his office."—"Nay," said Sir Thomas, "you may not think your master and mine will be offended with me for serving God, his master, or thereby count his office dishonoured." He built a chapel in his parish church at Chelsea, where the parish had all ornaments belonging thereunto abundantly supplied at his charge, and he bestowed thereon much plate, often speaking these words: "Good men give it, and bad men take it away."²

"He seldom used to feast noble men, but his poor neighbours often, whom he would visit in their houses, and bestow upon them his large liberality, not groats, but crowns of gold, even more than according to their wants.³ He hired a house also for many aged people in Chelsea, whom he daily relieved; and it was his daughter Margaret's charge to see them want nothing; and when he was a private lawyer he would take no fees of poor folks, widows, nor pupils."⁴

Among the illustrious foreigners entertained and patronized by Sir Thomas More, may be mentioned Hans Holbein; who, during the space of three years, lived in his house at Chelsea, and was employed in drawing the portraits of his patron and his family. Of

¹ Roper's Life of More, p. 29.

² More's Life of More, p. 149.

³ Ibid. p. 167.

⁴ Hoddesd. Life More, p. 63.

all the works of this celebrated painter, the groupes of Sir Thomas More's family are in the highest esteem. The most famous of these pictures is at Burford, in Oxfordshire.¹ A few particulars of the life of this painter may with propriety be mentioned here.

Hans Holbein was born at Augsburg in 1495 or 1498. His father was a citizen of that place, and an esteemed painter; but whilst Holbein was young he removed from Augsburg to Basil in Switzerland, and there settled. He learned the rudiments of his art from his father; and though his paintings were held in much esteem he continued in indigence, squandering in dissipation whatever he acquired. Erasmus, residing at that time at Basil, sat for his portrait to the young painter, and was so well pleased with it, that he persuaded Holbein to go over to England, giving him a letter of recommendation to Sir Thomas More.

Sir Thomas More received him with all the joy imaginable, and kept him in his house at Chelsea near three years. As soon as the chancellor thought that

¹ At Mr. Lenthal's, in Burford, we admired a capital picture of the family of the Mores, which is said to be Holbein's, and appeared to us entirely in that master's stile; but Mr. Walpole thinks it not an original, and says he found a date upon it subsequent to the death of that master. It is, however, a good picture of its kind; it contains eleven figures, Sir Thomas More, and his father, two young ladies, and other branches of the family. The heads are as expressive as the composition is formal; the

judge is marked with the character of a dry, facetious, sensible old man. The chancellor is handed down to us in history, both as a cheerful philosopher and a severe inquisitor. His countenance here has much of that eagerness and stern attention which remind us of the latter. The subject of that piece seems to be a dispute between the two young ladies, and alludes probably to some well known family story.

Gilpin's River Wye, p. 5.

he had sufficiently enriched his house with Holbein's productions, he resolved to introduce him to Henry VIII. Having invited the King to Chelsea, and hung up all Holbein's paintings, disposed in the best order and in the best light, in the great gallery; the King, upon his first entrance, was so charmed with the sight of them, that he asked "whether such an artist was now alive, and to be had for money?" Upon which Sir Thomas presented Holbein to the King, who immediately took him into his service, and brought him into great esteem with the nobility of the kingdom.

He painted the portrait of the King several times, and most of the nobility of the court sat to him. He remained in England till his death, which was occasioned by the plague in 1554.

He painted in oil-distemper and water-colours; and several specimens of his architecture still remain. His pictures are remarkable for their character and expression, with a richness and softness of colouring that has never been surpassed. There is a tradition of his painting with his left hand, but it is without any foundation.

But, of all foreigners, Erasmus was the most esteemed by Sir Thomas More. Their friendship had long been continued by mutual letters expressing great affection, and increased so much, that Erasmus took a journey into England to see him, and enjoy his personal acquaintance and more entire familiarity.¹

Erasmus, who was the boast and glory of his country, distinguished himself as a reformer of religion and

¹ Knight's Life of Dean Collet, p. 39. Hoddesdon's Life of Sir T. More, chap. 5, p. 28. More's Life of Sir T. More, p. 82.

a restorer of learning. His religion was as remote from the bigotry and persecuting spirit of the age in which he lived, as his learning was from the pedantry and barbarism of the schools. He was much esteemed by the King and the English nobility, whom he celebrates as the most learned in the world. He lived in the strictest intimacy with More, Lynacre, Collet, and Tonsal; and preferred the society of his ingenious and learned friends to that of the greatest princes of Europe, several of whom sought his acquaintance. We find in his works, particularly his Colloquies, and Epistles, a more just and agreeable picture of his own times than is to be met with in any other author. His "Moriæ Encomium," which will ever be admired for the truest wit and humour, is an ample proof of his genius. He was Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, Greek Professor at Oxford, and Minister of Aldington in Kent.¹

When he was about to return home, Sir Thomas lent him a favourite horse to convey him to the coast; but instead of returning the horse, he took him to Holland, and, in return, sent More the following epigram:

Quod mihi dixisti,
De Corpore Christi,
Crede quod edas et edis;
Sic tibi rescribo,
De tuo Palfrido,
Crede quod habeas, et habes.

This was a witty, though not, perhaps, a very honest satire upon the zeal of Sir Thomas for the most ab-

¹ Granger, vol. i. p. 101.

surd dogma of the Romish Church—Transubstantiation.

This gave offence to More ; and his great-grandson says, in success of time, he grew less affectionate towards him, by reason, he saw him fraught with much vanity and inconstancy respecting religion ; as when Tindall observed to Sir Thomas, that his darling Erasmus had translated the word church into congregation, and priest into elder, as himself had done, Sir Thomas answered : “ If my darling Erasmus has translated those places with the like wicked intent that Tindall hath done, he shall be no more my darling, but the devil’s darling.”

Sir Thomas resigned the Great Seal, May 16, 1533, and resolved never again to engage in public business. He passed his time at Chelsea altogether in study and devotion, not without some presentiments of the storm which was gathering over his head.

The morning after he had resigned the Great Seal he went to Chelsea Church with his lady and family ; where, during divine service, he sat as usual in the quire, wearing a surplice ; and because it had been a custom after mass was done for one of his gentleman to go to his lady’s pew, and say “ My lord is gone before,” he came now himself, and making a low bow, said, “ Madam, my lord is gone.” She thinking it to be no more than his usual humour, took no notice of it ; but in the way home, to her great mortification, he unrid-dled the jest, by acquainting her with what he had done the preceding day.

It is worthy of notice that the morning he was sum-

moned to repair to Lambeth, for the purpose of taking the oath of supremacy, he went to his parish church, and there was confessed, and received the sacrament; and whereas, whenever at other times before he parted from his wife and children, they used to bring him to his boat, and there kissing them, bid them farewell; at this time he suffered none of them to follow him to his gate, but pulled the wicket after him, and with a heavy heart, as by his countenance appeared, he took boat with his son Roper, and their men; in which sitting sadly awhile, at last suddenly he said to his son Roper, "I thank our Lord, son, the field is won;" when his son answered at random, not knowing then his meaning, "I am very glad thereof." But one may easily know what he meant; and his son afterwards perceived that the burning love of God wrought in him so effectually, that it now had conquered all carnal affections, trusting to that saying of our Saviour, "Behold, and have confidence, I have conquered the world."¹

He was first taken into the custody of the Abbot of Westminster, and upon a second refusal, four days afterwards, committed prisoner to the Tower of London. After he had lain fifteen months in prison, he was arraigned, tried, and found guilty, for denying the King's supremacy; and accordingly condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his head to be stuck on a pole on London Bridge. But this sentence, on account of the high office he had filled, was, all but

¹ More's Life of More, p. 220. Roper's Life of More, p. 41. Hoddesdon's Life of More, p. 91.

the last particular, changed by the King into beheading, which was executed July 5, 1535, on Tower Hill.

That gaiety of spirit, and innocent mirth, which has so distinguished him in his life, did not forsake him in his last moments: Going up the scaffold, which seemed to him too weak, and ready to fall, he said merrily to the lieutenant of the Tower, " I pray you, Mr. Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself." After his prayers were ended, he turned to the executioner, and said with a cheerful countenance, " Pluck up thy spirits, man, and be not afraid to do thine office; my neck is very short; take heed, therefore, thou strikest not awry, for thine own credit's sake." Then, laying his head upon the block, he bid the executioner stay till he had removed his beard; saying, " My beard has never committed any treason;" and immediately received the fatal blow.¹

Thus ended the life of the great Sir Thomas More, who, for his judgment, humility, devotion, sweetness of temper, contempt of the world, and true greatness of mind, was the ornament of his own, and may be an example to every age. Many people have censured his behaviour on the scaffold, as being too light and ludicrous for the occasion; but it was so natural to him, and the consciousness of his own integrity gave him such inward pleasure, that what was a mournful solemnity to the spectators was to him a matter of joy. Monsieur de St. Evremond is very particular in setting

¹ More's Life of Sir T. More, T. More, p. 94; *ibid.* p. 129. p. 274. Hoddesdon's Life of Sir Stapleton Vit. T. Mori, p. 353.

forth the courage and constancy of Petronius Arbiter during his last moments, and thinks he discovers in them a greater firmness of mind and resolution, than in the death of Seneca, Cato, or even Socrates. Mr. Addison has observed upon this, "that if he was so much pleased with gaiety of humour in a dying man, he might have found a much nobler instance of it in Sir Thomas More, who died upon a point of religion, and is respected as a martyr by that side for which he suffered."

There is no great danger of imitation from his example; men's natural fears will be a sufficient guard against it. "I shall only observe," says Addison, "that what was philosophy in this extraordinary man would be phrenzy in any one who does not resemble him, as well in the cheerfulness of his temper, as in the sanctity of his life and manners."¹

Sir Thomas was of a low stature,* well proportioned; his complexion tending to phlegmatic, his colour white and pale, his hair neither black nor yellow, but between both; his eyes grey, his countenance amiable and cheerful; his voice neither big nor shrill, but speaking plainly and distinctly; it was not very tunable, though he delighted much in music; his body reasonably healthful, only that towards his latter end, by using much writing, he complained much of the ache of his breast. In his youth he drank much water; wine he only tasted of when he pledged others; he loved salt

¹ Spectator, No. 349.

Life of Sir T. More, p. 281.

² Hoddesdon's Life of Sir T. More, p. 131. Stapleton Vit. T. Mori, cap. 20, p. 361. More's

Houbraken's Heads of Illustrious Men.

meats, especially powdered beef, milk, cheese, eggs, and fruit, and usually he ate of coarse brown bread, with which, perhaps, he rather used to punish his taste, than for any love he had for it; for he was singularly wise to deceive the world with mortifications, only contenting himself with the knowledge which God had of his actions.

Sir Thomas More had so good a character from his very enemies, for his parts and learning, that we need not doubt of the truth of what they said of him; even Cardinal Wolsey himself, who never affected him (because his fear prevailed above his esteem of him), yet, after his fall, when he despaired of ever recovering the high dignity of the chancellorship, is reported to have said that there was no person so fit to succeed him as Sir Thomas More.¹

But amidst all the encomiums which we think are due to the memory of Sir Thomas More, and all of them too little to set forth his praises as they deserve to be set forth, we must not conceal what was a great alloy to all his virtues, his furious and cruel zeal in the persecution of heretics. Much of this however, if not the whole, must be attributed to the ignorance and superstition of the age and religion he had been bred in; for he was, in his own natural temper, the furthest

¹ Quin ipse Cardinalis Eboracensis vir quæcunque fuit hominis fortuna, non stupidus; quum perspiceret nullum superesse spem reditus ad pristinam dignitatem, assuaverit in ea insula nullum esse tanta oneri parem præter unum Morum nec hoc

erat favoris aut benevolentiae suffragium. Cardinalis dum viveret Moro parum æquus erat, cumque metuebat verius quam amabat. Erasmi Epist. Hutteno.

See Knight's Life of Erasmus, p. 335, where there is an engraving of Sir Thomas More's tomb.

from cruelty and ill-nature of any man in the world; and this is not the only instance where a zeal for religion has served to make a sweet disposition fierce, and to render a man worse by grace than he is by nature; but perhaps this allay might be permitted in him by Providence, to shew us that even the best among mortal men have their frailties and their errors, and that there is no perfection on this side heaven.

From the words *hereticisque* not being inserted in the inscription on his monument,¹ but a blank space left, it has been doubted whether it ever was intended to be there; but the word stands in the copy of the epitaph transmitted by Sir Thomas himself to Erasmus; and, in a subsequent letter, Sir Thomas enters into a defence of himself for inserting it, as Erasmus had probably questioned the propriety of it.²

Sir Thomas was twice married; his first wife was the eldest daughter of John Colle of Newhall in Essex. It appears that Sir Thomas enjoyed an uninterrupted state of happiness with this lady, and he deeply regretted her loss. It seems very probable, that his most famous work, "The Utopia," was written during this congenial period of his life. The Utopia is a philosophical romance, in which More, after the example of Plato, erects an imaginary republic, arranges a society in a form entirely new, and endows it with insti-

¹ See his epitaph, p. 76.

² Quod in Epitaphio profiteor hæreticis me fuisse molestum, hoc ambitiosè feci. Nam omnino sic illud hominum genus odi ut illis ni resipiscant tam in-

visus esse velim quàm cui maxime quippe quos indies magis ac magis exerior tales ut mundo ab illis vehementer metuam.

T. More Erasmo Rot. Erasmi, Epist. lib. 27, ep. 10.

tutions more likely to secure its happiness than any which mankind have hitherto experienced. But with an improvement on the model of Plato, the republic of the Utopians assumes an actual existence; it is discovered by an adventurous navigator in a distant part of the new hemisphere, where it had for many ages continued to flourish; and More only communicates to the world what he learnt from the narrative of an intelligent eye witness.¹ There is no doubt to be made but all More's notions of government were recommended under this ingenious fiction of a commonwealth; and, if in some instances of his conduct afterwards he seemed evidently to counteract them, it may be supposed that he had seen reason to change his sentiments upon farther knowledge and more experience of men and things. These instances we apprehend, however, will be found to be very few, and the diffusion of property, which is the ground-work of his plan, if we may judge from his superlative contempt of riches all through life, which in these days will be thought, perhaps, to be either folly or frenzy, was not one of the things which he afterwards disapproved.

This production, so much more talked of than read, is comprised in two books; the first of which, though short, and merely introductory, is the best written, and most interesting. With all its defects this work will always be a favourite with the scholar, and even with the statesman. To the former, its pure and elegant

¹ Macdiarmid's *Lives of British Statesmen*, p. 19. Warner's *Life of More*, p. 29.

Latinity, and its happy imitation of the philosophical dialogues of antiquity, will recommend it; while the latter will value it as a record of the sentiments of a great and good man, on some of the most important branches of general, as well as municipal politics.

Within two or three years after the death of his first wife, he married a widow, Mrs. Alice Middleton, by whom he had no children. Her character has already been alluded to; many anecdotes are related of her husband's forbearance and good temper towards her. She appears to have been one of the most loquacious, ignorant, and narrow minded of women; but, notwithstanding, she proved a kind and careful mother-in-law to his children. She survived her husband, but how long is not mentioned by any of More's biographers. After his death she was driven from her house at Chelsea; and is said to have subsisted upon an annuity of twenty pounds per annum, granted her by King Henry VIII., "a poor allowance," as the great grandson well observes, "to maintain a Lord Chancellor's lady."

Sir Thomas had four children, three daughters and one son; the latter was the youngest. His first wife wished very much for a boy; at last she brought him this son, who proved to be but of slender capacity; upon which Sir Thomas once said to his wife, that she had prayed so long for a boy, that she had one now who would be a boy as long as he lived. On the death of the father, the son was committed to the Tower for the same offence for

which his parent suffered, but he got at last his pardon and liberty, and lived not many years after.

Of the children of More, the eldest and most accomplished was Margaret, a woman, indeed, of such transcendent talents as to place her in the very first rank of learned women of this, or any other country.¹ Her disposition was gentle and affectionate; her sentiments were always expressed with diffidence; and her filial love and reverence towards the best of parents, throws a never-fading lustre upon her memory. She attended her father the morning of his execution, when she repeatedly burst through the crowd, embraced his knees, implored his blessing, wept upon his cheek, and bade him adieu. "She was no sooner parted from him, and gone ten steps, when she, not satisfied with the former farewell, overcome, like one who had forgotten herself, with the entire love of so good a father, having neither respect to herself nor to the press of people about him, suddenly turned back, and ran hastily to him, took him about the neck, and divers times together kissed him; when, as he spoke not a word, but carrying still his gravity, tears fell also from his eyes, yea, there were very few in all the troop who could refrain hereat from weeping; no, not the guard themselves; yet, at last, with a full heavy heart, she was severed from him for ever!"²

Margaret was married, during her father's life-time, to William Roper, Esq., Prothonotary of the Court of

¹ Dibdin's Memoirs of Sir T. More prefixed to his edition of the *Utopia*, London, 1808.

² More's *Life of More*, p. 283.

King's Bench, and survived her father nine years. At her death, in 1544, she left five children.

More's second daughter, Elizabeth, was married in the life-time of her father, to John Dancy, son and heir to Sir John Dancy. His third daughter, Cecilia, was married to Giles Heron of Shacklewell in Middlesex.

It has been much disputed whether his body was deposited in Chelsea Church or in the Tower; some authors are of opinion, that his daughter Margaret removed his corpse from the Tower to his family vault at Chelsea; but it has been deemed improbable from the circumstance of Bishop Fisher's body having been removed to the Tower by Margaret, that it might be interred, according to his request, near her father, who was there buried. Some years previous to his death Sir Thomas More caused a vault to be made in the chancel of Chelsea Church, where he deposited the bones of his first wife, and which he intended for the place of his own interment; but it clearly appears from the preceding remarks, that his intentions were unhappily not fulfilled.¹

A few specimens of his prayers and meditations are subjoined:

Oratio pro Amicis.

Almighty God! have mercy on M. and N., as with special meditation and consideration of every friend, as godly affection and meditation requireth.

¹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. marks on More's Life of Sir Thomas More. British Museum. vol. i. Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 506. Dr. King's Remains Ayscough's Cat. No. 4455.

Oratio pro Inimicis.

Almighty God! have mercy on M. and N., and on all that bear me evil will, and would me harm; and their faults and mine together, by such easy tender merciful means, as thine infinite wisdom best can devise, vouchsafe to amend and redress; and make us saved souls in heaven, together with thee and thy blessed saints. O glorious Trinity! for the bitter passion of our sweet Saviour, Christ. Amen.

The thing, good Lord, that I pray for,
Give me thy grace to labour for.

A Spiritual Glass daily to look on.

Read distinctly, pray devoutly, sigh deeply, suffer patiently, make you lowly, give no sentence hastily, speak but wrath, and that truly; prevent your speech discreetly; do all your deeds in charity; temptation resist strongly; break his head shortly; weep bitterly; have compassion tenderly; do good works busily; love perseverently; love heartily; love faithfully; love God all only, and all others, for him, charitably; love in adversity; love in prosperity; think always of Love, for Love is none other than God himself; thus to love, bringeth the Lover to love without end.¹

¹ Knight's Life of Erasmus, Appendix, p. cvi.

Dr. King's Supplement to the Life of Sir Thomas More.

"A supplement of some things relating to Sir Thomas More, which are not taken notice of, or at least not so fully set forth in Mr. Anthony Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, or Mr. Roper's *Life of the said Sir Thomas More*, taken out of his *Life* written by Thomas More, his great grandson, and some other authors, with some remarks on some passages by J. King D.D., Rector of Chelsea :¹

"Sir Thomas More was only son of Sir John More, Knight, one of the Justices of the King's Bench; his mother was a Handscombe of Holywell in the County of Bedford. She brought Sir John two daughters: the first, Jane, married to a noble gentleman, Richard Stafferton, Esq., and the second, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Rastal, Judge Rastal's father.

"Sir John More had a second wife, Mrs. Alice More, of a knightly family in Surry. She outlived our Sir Thomas ten years, and kept the paternal estate from him, which was at More Place, now called Gubbins, in the parish of North Mimms in Hertfordshire. She was thrust out of her jointure by Henry VIII., and died at Northall about a mile off, and lies buried in that church.

¹ Ayscough's Catalogue. MSS. British Museum, No. 4455.

² The family of the Handscombes continue at Holywell in Bedfordshire unto this day.

Holywell is situated on the edge of that county, near Hitching in Hertfordshire.

“ Sir Thomas More was a man of admirable natural and acquired parts ; and as he was himself very learned, so was he a friend and patron of learned men. He held an intimate correspondence with most foreigners celebrated for letters, and was highly esteemed at home by all the learned bishops and great men of this nation. These things, together with his works, are sufficiently enlarged upon by these authors, and therefore there is no need to repeat them.

“ The place where he fixed his family was Chelsea in Middlesex, where he lived several years. Which place he chose for its vicinity to London, for the salubrity of the air, for the pleasantness of the situation, and for the incomparably sweet, delightful, and noble River Thames, gently gliding by it ; where he kept always, while he was a great minister, a barge for his conveniency or recreation.

“ At Chelsea he built a house' with gardens, orchards, and all conveniencies about it. At a good distance from his mansion house, he erected a pile called the New Building, which contained a chapel, a library, and a gallery, which he used for devotion, study, and retirement. He also built a chapel, or chancel, in his parish church of Chelsea, which still remains, having his coat of arms in the glass of the east window thereof.

“ In the place, I conceive, where Beaufort House now stands, for I cannot guess upon what ground the note at the bottom of page xxx of Mr. Wood's Athen. Oxon. inserted in Mr.

Hearn's book, says that Sir Thomas More's house was the same house where Sir John Danvers lately lived, where two pyramids are at the gate.”

“ He hired a house for aged people in the parish, and was a very charitable and liberal person ; and from his example, his son Roper, having lived in his family sixteen years, took his pattern, bestowing yearly in alms to the value of 500*l.* ; a vast sum in that age.

“ But for all these shining virtues and endowments he was, by the permission of God, and the impetuous humour of a merciless prince, tried for his life, and executed as a traitor.

“ Several particulars of his trial are omitted by his son Roper and Mr. Wood, which I here supply :

“ May 7, 1535, he was arraigned before Audley, Lord Chancellor, Sir John Fitz-James, Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Baldwin, Sir Richard Leicester, Sir John Port, Sir John Spelman, Sir Walter Leslie, and Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert.

His Jury.

1. Sir Tho. Palmer,	5. Geofry Chamber,	9. Tho. Billington,
2. Sir Tho. Pairs,	6. Edw. Stockmore,	10. John Parnell,
3. G. Lorde, Esq.	7. William Brown,	11. Rich. Bellame,
4. Tho. Burbage, Esq.	8. Jasper Lake,	12. George Stoaks.

“ He was found guilty of High Treason for denying the King’s supremacy to a new Act of Parliament. The only positive witness against him was Rich, the Solicitor General, who swore that he affirmed that an Act of Parliament could no more make the King of England Supreme Head of the Church of England, than an Act of Parliament could decree that God

was no God; but this he utterly denied at his trial. But, however, being convicted, he received sentence of death, pronounced by the Lord Chancellor, as in cases of High Treason.¹ He was beheaded on Tower Hill, July 6, 1535.

“ His body was buried in the chapel of St. Peter in the Tower, in the Belfry, or, as some say, at the entrance of the Vestry, near Bishop Fisher’s.

“ His head, after some months, was bought by his daughter Margaret, and taken down from London Bridge, where it was fixed upon a pole, and was buried as is related.²

“ His death wrought so much upon Dr. Larke, then Rector of Chelsea, that afterwards he suffered death also for denying the King’s supremacy.

“ Upon Sir Thomas’s death, all his lands were seized by the King, by virtue of two Acts of Parliament. By the

¹ By the 26th of Henry VIII., chap. i. the supremacy is annexed to the imperial crown of this realm, but no penalty on him who denies it; but by the 26th of Henry VIII., chap. xiii., it is made high treason (among other things) to deprive the King of his dignity, stile, or name of his royal estate.

² His great grandson makes no mention of his body being removed to Chelsea by his daughter Margaret, (as Mr. Wood’s account relates, p. xxxv.) nor is it likely that she who removed the body of Bishop Fisher from

the churchyard of Alhallows, Barking, and buried it near her father’s, would afterwards separate her father’s body from the bishop’s, both of whom, they of the Romish persuasion, accounted died martyrs for their church.

Mr. Wood says, in about fourteen days his head was taken down, and disposed by his daughter Roper, and buried some time after, and is now laid in a leaden box upon her own coffin, in a vault belonging to Roper’s family, under a chapel adjoining to St. Dunstan’s Church in Canterbury.

first Act was resumed what the King had granted him ; viz. Dunkington, Trenkford, and Barley Park in Oxfordshire.

“ By the second Act a settlement was frustrated, and his lady turned out of her house at Chelsea, only the King allowed (her) 20*l.* per annum.

“ His daughter Roper was imprisoned for keeping her father’s head as a relick, and purposing to print his books.

“ He was lamented by most of the learned men of Europe: by Erasmus, who, though not plainly taxing the King, yet says, Anthony was hated for the murder of Cicero, and Nero for putting Seneca to death, which he leaves his reader to apply as he pleases.

“ But Paulus Jovius speaks more boldly, and calls Henry VIII. a Phalaris for the action. He was a man of great wit and facetiousness in his writings and conversation, as appears from these few particulars :

“ When Sir Thomas More was at Bruges, in Flanders, upon an embassy, an arrogant fellow put up a challenge to dispute with any man, upon any question, in any art, science, or learning whatsoever, whereupon Sir Thomas More sent him word, that there was one of the English ambassador’s retinue, who accepted his challenge, and would dispute with him upon this question :

“ *An Averia capta in Withernamia sint irreplegiabilia.*”

Which terms the bragging fellow not understanding, was laughed out of the city.

“Manners, Earl of Rutland, in a jest to Sir Thomas More, said, “*Honores mutant Mores.*” Sir Thomas said, “It was very true in English if applied to Manners, not More.”

“Sir Thomas More demanding a debt owed him, was answered by his creditor, “*Memento Morieris.*” To him Sir Thomas replied, “And I bid you *Memento Mori Æris*, and I wish you would take as good care to provide for the one as I do for the other.”

“One Tub, an attorney, coming about a very frivolous matter for his hand, as a lawyer, he subscribed “A Tale of a Tub.”

“Another asking his judgment of a silly book turned into verse, he answered, “Now it is rhyme, but before it was neither rhyme nor reason.”

“Sir Thomas being one day at my lord mayor’s table, word was brought him, that there was a gentleman, who was a foreigner, enquired for his lordship, (he being then lord chancellor); they having nearly dined, the lord mayor ordered one of his officers to take the gentleman into his care, and give him what he best liked. The officer took Erasmus into the lord mayor’s cellar, where he chose to eat oysters and drink wine, (as the fashion was then) drawn into leather jacks and poured into a silver cup. As soon as Erasmus had well refreshed himself, he was introduced to Sir Thomas More. At his first coming into him he saluted him in Latin :

Sir Thomas asked him, "Unde Venis?"

Erasmus. "Ex inferis."

Sir Thomas. "Quid tibi Agitur?"

Erasmus. "Vivis vescuntur et bibunt ex ocreis."¹

Sir Thomas. "An Noscis?"

Erasmus. "Aut tu es Morus aut Nullus:"

Sir Thomas. "Et tu es aut Deus, aut Dæmon aut meus Erasmus."

"During his confinement in the Tower, Sir Thomas wrote the following lines on the wall of his prison-chamber with a coal, for ink he was not allowed :

"Ey flatteryng fortune, looke you never so fayre,
Nor never so pleasantly begin to smyle,
Although thou wouldest my ruynes all repayre,
During my life thou shalt not me beguyle,
Trust I shall, God, to enter in a while,
Thye haven of heaven sure and uniforme,
Ever after thie calme looke I for noe storme."

After the attainder of Sir Thomas More, the King seized upon all his possessions, without any regard to his widow or family, whom he left so poor, that his great grandson says, they had not money wherewith to buy him a winding-sheet.¹ The King afterwards granted Lady More a pension of 20*l.* per annum; and in 1544 she had a grant of a house in Chelsea, (formerly part of the possessions of her late husband, and then in the occupation of the rector) for the term of

¹ By "vivis vescuntur," he "bibunt ex Ocreis," drinking out meant eating of oysters; by of leather jacks.

² More's Life of More, p. 276.

twenty-one years, paying a rent of 20*s.* per annum. Her husband's son-in-law, William Roper, appears to have been a freeholder in this parish about the same time, according to the Court Rolls.¹

With respect to the mansion inhabited by Sir Thomas, the possessors of it have been very ably and minutely traced, by Mr. Lysons, from the attainder of Sir Thomas to its being pulled down, as we shall presently shew; but we shall first insert the following letter and remarks from Dr. King to Mr. Hearne respecting it.

A Letter designed for Mr. Hearne.

"SIR,

"Having lately, by the favour of my ever honoured and good lord, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, seen your Latin book, intituled, "*Gulielmi Roperi Vita, D. Thomæ Mori,*" &c. and finding at the bottom of page xxx. of Mr. Wood's account of Sir Thomas More, these words: "*The same house where Sir John Danvers's lately stood, where two pyramids are at the gate,*" I thought it fit to send you my thoughts on that matter.

"I perceive that you think that Sir John Danvers's was the house formerly Sir Thomas More's: I should be glad to know what authority you have for saying so; and in the meantime send you inclosed what reasons I have, until I am better informed, to differ from you. I have no other end but to find out the truth, and as

¹ Lysons's *Eufrons*, vol. ii. p. 85.

far as lays in my power, to give all assistance I can in your worthy enquiries into this piece of curious history.

Your hearty well-wisher,
and very humble servant,

JOHN KING.¹

Chelcey, 17¹⁶/₈.

“ Though Time is the great devourer of all things in this world, yet it is strange that in the course of two hundred years, a matter of this nature should be so much in the dark. As seven cities in Greece contended for the birth-place of Homer, so there are no fewer than four houses in this parish lay claims to Sir Thomas More’s residence : viz. 1. That which is now the Duke of Beaufort’s. 2. That which was lately Sir Joseph Alstone’s. 3. That which was once Sir Reginald Bray’s, and afterwards William Powell’s, which is now built into several tenements ; and, 4. that which was lately Sir John Danvers’s, which is also now pulled down ; and on part of the ground a small street is built, called Danvers Street, and some other houses.

“ Now of all these, in my opinion, Beaufort House bids fairest to be the place where Sir Thomas More’s stood ; my reasons are these that follow :

“ First, his grandson, Mr. Thomas More, who wrote his life, and was born in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, and may well be supposed to know where the most eminent person of his ancestors lived, says, that Sir Thomas More’s house in Chelsea was the same which my Lord of Lincoln bought of Sir Robert Cecil ;

¹ Dr. King’s MSS. British Museum. Ayscough’s Cat. No. 4455.

now it appears pretty plainly that Sir Robert Cecil's house was the same which is now the Duke of Beaufort's; for in divers places these letters, R. C. and also R. C. E. with the date of the year, viz. 1597; which letters were the initials of his name and his lady's; and the year 1597 was when he new-built, or, at least, new-fronted it. From the Earl of Lincoln, that house was conveyed to Sir Arthur Gorges, from him to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, from him to King Charles the First; from the King to the Duke of Buckingham; from his son, since the Restoration, to Plummer, a citizen, for debts; from the said Plummer to the Earl of Bristol; and from his heirs to the Duke of Beaufort; so that we can trace all the mesne assignments from Sir Robert Cecil to the present possessor.

“ 2. Sir Thomas More built the south chancel of the Church of Chelsea: in the east window where his coat of arms (viz. Argent, a Chevron ingrailed sable between three moor cocks of the same), remain as an evidence thereof unto this day; for that chancel belonged to Beaufort House until Sir Arthur Gorges sold that house, but reserved the chancel to a less house near it, to which it belongs still, and is in the heirs of the late Sir William Millman: so that the house to which the chancel originally belonged, was Sir Thomas More's, and that is Beaufort House.

“ If it be objected that Sir Thomas More's tomb stands in the rector's chancel on the south side, near the communion table, and since he had a chancel of his own, why did he not erect his monument there? I answer, Sir Thomas was one who often officiated at the altar

with his intimate friend, Dr. Larke, who suffered also quickly after him for the matter of the supremacy, and therefore, it may be supposed, desired to lay his remains as near the altar as conveniently he could, within the rails where he used to attend mass.

“To follow the owners of the house backward is more difficult: but immediately before Sir Robert Cecil it was the mansion house of Fynes Lord Dacres. The last of the family, Gregory, died September 25, 1594, and his lady died May 14, 1595, following; and both have erected for them a noble monument in the chancel belonging to that house.

“Before Lord Dacres, William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, and Lord High Treasurer of England, for above twenty years, who died in the fifteenth of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, 1572, having lived ninety-seven years.”

The custody of Sir Thomas More’s capital mansion at Chelsea was granted in the 28th of Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulet, afterwards Marquis of Winchester, to whom Edward VI. granted in fee both that and all other premises in Chelsea and Kensington, forfeited by his attainder.¹

The Marquis of Winchester, who was so much of a courtier as to accommodate himself to princes as well as subjects of very different characters, was, from his natural and acquired abilities, perfectly qualified to act with propriety in one of the highest offices of the state.² Having been Comptroller, and afterwards

¹ Lysons’s *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 86.

² Granger, vol. i. p. 188.

Treasurer of the Household, in the reign of Henry VIII. in which reign also he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, and honoured with the Garter; he, in the 4th of Edward VI. was made Lord High Treasurer of England, and in the following year was created Marquis of Winchester. By his councils it was, in a great measure, that the Duke of Northumberland's design in setting the Lady Jane Grey on the throne, was prevented; for which the Queens, Mary and Elizabeth, continued him in the Treasurer's Office, which he enjoyed for thirty years; and being asked how he preserved himself in that place through so many changes of government, he answered, "By being a willow, and not an oak."¹ He died at the age of ninety-seven, March 10, 1572, having lived to see one hundred and three persons descended from him as we are told by Camden, in his History of Queen Elizabeth.² The Marquis greatly improved and enlarged the house, as appears both by Norden and Lambarde, who tell us that he adorned Chelsea with stately buildings.

His eldest son, *John, second Marquis of Winchester*, who had been summoned to Parliament in the life-time of his father, as Lord St. John of Basing died at Chelsea, November 4, 1576.

Winifred, widow of the old Marquis, died in 1586, and this house appears to have been soon afterwards in the possession of Gregory, Lord Dacre, who married Anne, her daughter by her first husband, Sir Richard Sackville.³

¹ Collins's Peerage.

² Lysons's Environs, vol. ii. p. 86.

³ p. 269.

This noble lord was the son of Thomas Fynes Lord Dacre, who succeeded his grandfather in the 26th of Henry VIII.; and who, in 1541, having been engaged with some other persons in chasing the deer in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park, and a fray arising between them and the keepers, in which one of the latter was killed, was found guilty of being accessory to the murder, and suffered death accordingly; but his children were restored to their honours in the 1st of Queen Elizabeth.¹

Gregory, Lord Dacre, died at Chelsea, September 25, 1594, without issue; and his sister Margaret, the wife of Sampson Lennard, Esq., claimed the barony, and was allowed it in the 2nd of James I.

Lady Dacre survived her husband but a few months,² and bequeathed her house at Chelsea, with all its appurtenances, to the great Lord Burleigh, with remainder to his son Robert, afterwards Earl of Salisbury and Lord High Treasurer. "I have seen," says Lysons,³ "among the records at the Rolls Chapel, a pardon of alienation to Sir Robert Cecil, dated June 21, 39th Elizabeth, for acquiring these premises of Thomas Lord Buckhurst. This distinguished nobleman⁴ was brother to Lady Dacre, and resided frequently with his sister at Chelsea, whence many of his letters are dated; but it does not appear how he had any interest in this estate; he is not mentioned in Lady Dacre's will, either as executor or legatee. The Roll above quoted contains also a pardon to Lord Burleigh

¹ Bolton's Ext. Peerage, p. 82.

² See p. 109.

³ Vol. ii. p. 86, note.

⁴ Afterwards Earl of Dorset.

for having acquired this house and lands under Lady Dacre's will."

As Lord Burleigh died in 1598, soon after the death of Lady Dacre, it is supposed he never resided in Chelsea.

Sir Robert Cecil was the younger son of Lord Burleigh, and was born about 1563. He was Secretary of State and Master of the Court of Wards in the reign of Elizabeth. On the accession of James I. he was advanced to the peerage, and in 1605 created Earl of Salisbury. During this time he continued sole Secretary of State, and on the death of the Earl of Dorset was made Lord High Treasurer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, and died May 24, 1612.¹

The character of the Earl of Salisbury has been severely treated by the minor historians, (or as they have been not improperly called, "the scandalous chroniclers") of his time; but Dr. Birch, in his "Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, from 1592 to 1617," has considered it in a more impartial light than the ignorance or envy of his own time would admit of.

"He was evidently," says he, "a man of quicker parts, and a more spirited writer and speaker than his father, to whose experience he was at the same time obliged for his education and introduction into public business, in the management of which he was accounted, and perhaps justly, more subtle and less open: and this opinion of his bias to artifice and dissi-

¹ Collins's Peerage.

mulation was greatly owing to the singular address which he shewed, in penetrating into the secrets and reserved powers of the foreign ministers with whom he treated; and in evading, with uncommon dexterity, such points as they pressed, when it was not convenient to give them too explicit an answer.

“ He was properly a sole minister, though not under the denomination of a favourite, his master having a much greater awe of, than love for him; and he drew all business, both foreign and domestic, into his own hands, and suffered no ministers to be employed abroad, but who were his dependents, and with whom he kept a most constant and exact correspondence; but the men whom he preferred to such employments, justified his choice, and did credit to the use he made of his power.

“ He appears to have been invariably attached to the true interest of his country, being above corruption from, or dependence upon, any foreign courts; which renders it not at all surprising, that he should be abused by them all in their turns, as his attention to all the motions of the popish faction made him equally odious to them. He fully understood the English Constitution, and the just limits of the prerogative; and prevented the fatal consequences which might have arisen from the frequent disputes between King James I. and his Parliaments. In short, he was as good a minister as that prince would suffer him to be, and as was consistent with his own security in a factious and corrupt court; and he was even negligent of his personal safety whenever the interest of the public was

at stake. His post of Lord Treasurer, at a time when the Exchequer was exhausted by the King's boundless profusion, was attended with infinite trouble to him, in concerting schemes for raising supplies; and the manner in which he was obliged to raise them, with the great fortune which he accumulated to himself, in a measure beyond, perhaps, the visible profits of his places, exposed him to much detraction and popular clamour, which followed him to his grave; though experience shewed that the nation sustained an important loss by his death; since he was the only minister of State, of real abilities, during the whole course of that reign. He has been thought too severe and vindictive in the treatment of his rivals and enemies; but the part which he acted towards the Earl of Essex seems entirely the result of his duty to his mistress and the nation. It must, however, be confessed, that his behaviour towards the great, but unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh, is an imputation upon him which still remains to be cleared up; and this, probably may be done from the ample memorials of his administration in the Hatfield Library, which, with those of his illustrious father, are a treasure which the public has reason to regret should be longer confined there."¹

The Earl of Salisbury is supposed to have rebuilt Sir Thomas More's house, as the initials of his name, and that of his lady, were to be seen on the pipes and in several of the rooms.² He soon after sold it to Henry Fienes, Earl of Lincoln, who probably came immediately to reside in it, as there are some entries

¹ *Historical View*, &c. p. 347.

² *Dr. King's MSS.*

in the Parish Register respecting his family in the beginning of the year 1609.

Of this nobleman we have but little information, and that little not much to his advantage. He seems to have been a man of violent and unjustifiable passions and principles, and is recorded by Gervase Hollis, "as a great tyrant among the gentry of Lincolnshire, whom Denzil Holles used to confront on the Bench, and carry business against him in spite of his teeth." ^r Indeed, in many instances, his behaviour appears to have been strongly tainted by insanity. In Lodge's "British Illustrations," is a curious letter from him to the Earl of Shrewsbury respecting his pecuniary distresses. ^a

This Earl succeeded his father in 1586. He was one of the peers who sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, ¹ and also on the trial of the Earl of Essex, whose house he had jointly with other commanders reduced, notwithstanding a strong opposition.

By his first wife, Lady Catherine Hastings daughter to Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, he had two sons, Thomas, his successor in the title, and Edward; and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Morrison, and widow of William Norris, he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Arthur Gorges, and two sons, Henry and Robert. The latter died in 1609, and was buried at Chelsea. Henry, who was knighted, has left some curious memoirs of his own life, which were some years ago published in the "Gentleman's

¹ Brydges's Mem. Peers, James I., p. 43.

² Vol. iii. p. 107.

³ Camden's Hist. 2 Eliz. p. 445.

Magazine,"¹ and the "Annual Register."² In these he says: "My father died at Sempringham on Michaelmas day, in the year 1615; upon which day, before my father was dede, Thomas, then to be Earl of Lincolne, my half brother, sente on Millington, a sarvante of his poste towards London, to sease and take possetion of the houses and goods at Channonroe and Chelsey; but I living at Yaxly, neare the poste toun called Stilton, wher he was to pass, and mistrusting my fathar might die, hearing that he was very like, and I not heare of his death, did lay wayte at the post-house, and worde coming to me of Millington his passing by; I touke a hunting hors oute of my stable toue houars after he was passed by, and was at Channonroe that night before him, where I touke possetion of all the houses, and what was ther, and held it evar after."

On the death of Earl Henry, Sir Thomas More's house passed to Sir Arthur Gorges, who had married the Earl's daughter; notwithstanding this the family continued to reside in Chelsea, as appears by several entries in the Parish Register.³

Sir Arthur Gorges was knighted in 1597.⁴ He resided at Chelsea in a house built by himself, probably the house which Sir Robert Stanley afterwards acquired by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges. Rowland White, writing to Sir Robert Sydney, November 15, 1599, says, "As the Queen passed by the faire new building, Sir Arthur Gorges presented her with a faire jewell."⁵ This was the

¹ Vol. xlii.

² For 1772.

³ See p. 111.

⁴ Morgan's Sphere of Gentry.

⁵ Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 141.

knight whose monumental inscription is recorded at page 102, and who translated Lucan's "Pharsalia" into English verse, which was published by his son, Carew Gorges, in 1614.

His eldest son, Sir Arthur Gorges, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lincoln; by which marriage he became possessed of Sir Thomas More's house, which, in 1619, he conveyed to Lionel, Lord Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex and Lord High Treasurer.¹

This Sir Arthur Gorges was author of "An Explanation of His Majesty's Letters Patent for erecting an Office called the Public Register for general Commerce, 1612;" and he translated "*Bacon de Sapientia Veterum*, 1619." He died in 1625, and was buried at Chelsea."²

Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, was son of Thomas Cranfield, Esq., a merchant of London. He was bred in the Custom House, and became well versed in the theory and practice of trade.

By the interest of the Duke of Buckingham, his kinsman, he became successively master of the requests, of the King's Wardrobe, and of the Court of Wards; and after being advanced to the office of Lord High Treasurer, was created Baron Cranfield, in 1621, and the following year Earl of Middlesex. He murmured at the expense of the journey to Spain, which gave offence to the Duke; and he was in several instances less obsequious than that court luminary had usually found his satellites.

¹ Cadogan Title Deeds.

² See page 112.

Lord Middlesex, who had great pride, thought it beneath a Lord Treasurer to be the tool of a favourite, though a Lord Treasurer of that favourite's creation. He was questioned in Parliament, and deemed guilty of malversation in his office; upon which his Treasurer's Staff was taken from him. He was heavily fined, rendered incapable of sitting in the House of Peers, and committed prisoner to the Tower of London. The Duke seems not only to have gratified his revenge, but to have had an eye to his interest in this prosecution, as he is said to have acquired the Earl's house at Chelsea for his own share of the fines. "Retiring to his magnificent seat at Copt Hall," says Fuller, "the Earl of Middlesex there enjoyed himself contentedly, entertained his friends bountifully, neighbours hospitably, and the poor charitably."

He was a person of comely presence, cheerful, yet grave countenance, and a solid and wise man.

He died in 1645, was buried in Westminster Abbey, and had a long monumental inscription placed over him, which is printed by Dugdale.¹

Lord Middlesex held Sir Thomas More's house till 1625, when he sold it to King Charles I., who, in 1627, granted it to the Duke of Buckingham;² before which time the Duke was not in possession of it, as erroneously asserted on the authority of Wilson in his "Life of James I."

¹ Fuller's *Worthies*, London, p. 446. Parke's Edit. Walpole's p. 211. Dugdale's *Baronage*, Noble Authors, vol. iii. p. 1.

² Lysons's *Environs*, p. 87.

George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, the son of Sir George Villiers, was born in 1592. Having received a suitable education according to his rank, he was introduced at Court about the year 1613; and, by the elegance of his person and the courtliness of his address, presently gained as great an ascendant over King James, as the favourite of any other prince is known to have done by a long course of assiduity and insinuation. It is no wonder that an accumulation of honour, wealth, and power, upon a vain man, suddenly raised from a private station, should be so invidious, and especially as the Duke was as void of prudence and moderation in the use of these, as the fond king was in bestowing them. But it must be acknowledged that this great man was not without his virtues. He had all the courage and sincerity of a soldier, and was one of those few courtiers, who were as honest and open in their enmity as military men are in their friendship.¹

The Earl of Clarendon says, "That he was of a noble nature and generous disposition, and of such other endowments, as made him very capable of being a great favourite to a great king; that he was of a most flowing courtesy and affability to all men who made any address to him, and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person he chose to oblige; from which much of his misfortune resulted. He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, and in his contests with particular persons of the greatest reputation."²

¹ Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. i. p. 325.

² Hist. Reb. vol. i.

He married Lady Catherine Manners, daughter to Francis, Earl of Rutland, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. He was assassinated at Portsmouth in 1628, by one Felton. His eldest son, George, succeeded him in his title and estates, who, being very young at the time of his father's murder, was sent to travel during the civil wars; and returning to England whilst Charles I. was under restraint, he and his brother, Lord Francis Villiers, thought themselves obliged to venture their lives and fortunes for the King the first opportunity. The Duke had a commission of General of the Horse under the Earl of Holland; but, on the defeat of the King's forces at Kingston, was obliged to fly and take refuge abroad. The Parliament soon after voted that he should be proceeded against as a traitor, and his estates sequestered.¹

The house at Chelsea, which had been called Buckingham House, from the time it was granted to the first Duke, appears, by the following extract from a periodical paper, after his death, to have been in possession of his daughter Mary, who married James, Duke of Richmond and Lenox. "The Duchess of Lenox, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, being then at Oxford, petitioned the lords for leave to come to London, or to her house at Chelsey, to be under Dr. Mayerne's hands for her health; a pass was ordered for her, and the concurrence of the Commons desired."²

In 1649, Buckingham House was committed to the custody of John Lisle, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal; and a short time after it was granted

¹ Collins's Peerage.

² Perfect Occurr. April 10, 1646.

for twenty-one years to Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, who resided with his family at Chelsea some years.

John Lisle was of an ancient family settled in the Isle of Wight. He was bred to the law, chosen Member for Winchester 15 Charles I., and took the covenant in 1643, became a Colonel in the army, a Commissioner of the New Great Seal, and was an assistant to Bradshaw, the President of the High Court of Justice, that tried the King, sitting close to, and constantly attending the President during the whole time. He was chosen one of the Council of State in 1649 and 1650; and the Parliament, for his services, gave him the mastership of St. Cross, an ecclesiastical preferment worth 800*l.* per annum. Though partial to a Commonwealth, he accepted many places under the Cromwells, particularly that of Keeper of the Great Seal, which Whitlock informs us, he was ill able to execute, from his want of experience. But what was much to his disgrace, Oliver made him the tool of his severity: he was President of his High Courts of Justice, in which were condemned the unfortunate Colonel Gerard, Mr. Vowel, Sir Henry Slingsby, and Mr. Hewit. He sat in the restored Parliament, but finding the confusions must end in the restoration of royalty, he prudently retired to the Continent. The Parliament proscribed him, and confiscated his estates. He was afterwards shot, as he was going to church at Lausanne, by some unknown person.¹

Sir Bulstrode Whitlock was the son of Sir James Whitlock, Knight, a Judge of the King's Bench. He

¹ Noble's Mem. Cromwell, vol. i. p. 373.

was born in 1605, and was a member in the long Parliament for Marlow, where his abilities were early noticed. He was one of the Parliament Commissioners at the treaties of Oxford and Uxbridge, in which he and Hollis were particularly favoured by the King; he was also in the Committee of State in 1647; though an enemy to his Majesty's arbitrary principles, yet not a decided one to his person, being very averse to having him tried as a criminal; but when he was removed, he seemed to change his principles ever after, professing his attachment to a republic; under which form of government he was one of the Council of State, in 1649 and 1650, Lieutenant of the Castle and Forest of Windsor, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and sent Ambassador to Sweden; which appointment Oliver procured him after he discovered that he was more inclined to a republic than a monarchy. On the restoration of Charles II. he retired into the country, and spent the remainder of his life in the greatest privacy, incumbered with a large family of children. He died at his seat at Chilton Park in Wilts, July 28, 1675.¹

Sir Bulstrode wrote a memorial of English affairs from the latter part of the reign of Charles I. to the Restoration, and a history of his embassy to Sweden.

He was a man of integrity, and espoused the cause to which he adhered, from principle; and, though warmed, was never over-heated by party. His knowledge in the law was very extensive; his judgment, his experience, his dexterity, and address, in the management of affairs, were no less extraordinary. He

¹ Noble's Mem. House of Cromwell, vol. i. p. 385.

had a great share in those transactions of which he has given us an account, and is, in point of impartiality, at least equal, if not superior to Lord Clarendon himself.¹ Whitlock was as amiable in private life, as he was just and faithful in his public one.

After the Restoration, George, the second Duke of Buckingham, recovered his father's estates, and was the possessor of this house for a few years, but was soon obliged to dispose of it for the benefit of his creditors, and it was accordingly sold to John Godden, Esq. and others, for their use, in the year 1664. James Plummer, one of the principal creditors, was the person in whose name it was aliened, in 1674, to Strode and others, in trust, for George Digby, Earl of Bristol, who is said by Anthony Wood² to have died at Chelsea, and to have been buried in the church there, though no memorial of him, nor any entry of his interment is to be found in the Parish Register. It is certain that by his will, dated 1677, he directed that his body should be buried in the church belonging to the parish where he should die.³

George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, at the Restoration, stood high in the favour of his royal master. A short time previous to this event, he came over from Holland privately, by way of retrieving his affairs; and in 1657, married the daughter of Lord Fairfax, through whose interest he recovered the greater part of the estate which he had lost.

He was a Lord of the Bed-chamber, Lord Lieute-

¹ Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. iii. p. 69; vol. iv. p. 64.

² Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

³ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 87.

nant of York, and Master of the Horse. All these high offices, however, he lost again in 1666; for, having been refused the post of President of the North, he became disaffected to the King, and endeavoured to raise mutinies among the forces, and to stir up sedition among the people. But the King being soon after appeased by a shew of humble submission, the Duke was taken again into favour. In February 1676, he, together with the Earls of Salisbury and Shaftsbury, and Lord Wharton, was committed to the Tower by order of the House of Lords, for refusing to retract the purport of a speech concerning a dissolution of Parliament; but, upon a petition to the King, was discharged the May following. In 1680, he joined the Earl of Shaftsbury in all the violences of opposition; and falling into a bad state of health, about the time of King Charles's death, he went into the country, where he continued till his death, on April 16, 1688, which happened at a tenant's house at Kirkby Moorside, after three days' illness, arising from a cold which he caught by sitting on the ground after fox-hunting.¹

Of his personal character it is impossible to say any thing in vindication; for though his severest enemies acknowledge him to have possessed great vivacity, and a quickness of parts peculiarly adapted to the purposes of ridicule, yet his warmest advocates have never attributed to him a single virtue. His generosity was profuseness; his wit malevolence, and the gratification of his passions his sole aim through life. As he had lived a profligate, he died a beggar; and as he had raised no

¹ Parke's Edit. Walpole's Noble Authors, vol. iii. p. 312.

friend in his life, he found none to lament him at his death.¹

Dryden, in his poem of Absalom and Achitophel, has drawn the following admirable portrait of him in the character of Zimri :

“ A man so various, that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind’s epitome :
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
He’s every thing by starts, and nothing long ;
But in the course of one revolving moon,
Was Chymist, Fidler, Statesman, and Buffoon.
In squandering wealth, was his peculiar art,
Nothing went unrewarded but desert.
Beggard by fools, when still he found, too late
He had his jest, and they had his estate.”

Pope, in “ The Epistle to Lord Bathurst,” thus alludes to his death :

“ In the worst inn’s worst room, with mat half hung,
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung ;
On once a flock-bed, but repaired with straw,
With tape-ty’d curtains, never meant to draw ;
The George and Garter dangling from that bed
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies. Alas ! how chang’d from him
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim.”²

George Digby, Earl of Bristol,³ was the eldest son of John, Earl of Bristol, and was born at Madrid in 1612. He was educated at Oxford, and soon became distinguished by his remarkable advancement in all

¹ Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 457. ² Pope’s Works, vol. ii. Edit. 1735.

³ Park’s Edit. Noble Authors, vol. iii. p. 193.

kinds of literature. In the beginning of the Long Parliament he was disaffected to the Court; in a short time afterwards he appeared as a declared enemy to the Parliament; and having testified his dislike of their proceedings against Lord Strafford, he was expelled the House of Commons in June 1641.

Upon the death of the King he was exempted from pardon by the Parliament, and obliged to live in exile till the restoration of Charles the Second, when he recovered all he had lost, and was made a Knight of the Garter; after which he grew very active in public affairs, spoke frequently in Parliament, and made himself conspicuous for his enmity to Lord Clarendon. After a life which at different periods commanded the respect and the contempt of mankind, Lord Bristol died, neither loved nor regretted by any party, in 1677.¹

He bequeathed his house at Chelsea² to his Countess, Lady Ann Russell, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford, who, in January 1682, sold it to Henry, Marquis of Worcester, created Duke of Beaufort, in 1682, and who died in 1699. From this time it was known by the appellation of Beaufort House, and continued to be the occasional residence of that noble family till about the year 1720. Mary, relict of the first Duke, daughter of Lord Capel, died here in January 1714, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Beaufort House, after having stood empty for several years, was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane in the year 1738, and was pulled down in 1740. The gate, which was built by Inigo Jones for the Lord Treasurer

¹ *Biographia Dramatica*.

² *Lysons's Environs*, vol. ii. p. 88.

Middlesex, Sir Hans Sloane gave to the Earl of Burlington, who removed it to his gardens at Chiswick. The old mansion stood at the north end of Beaufort Row, extending westward at the distance of about one hundred yards from the water-side.¹ Some fragments of the walls, and parts of the foundation, are still to be seen adjoining to the burying-ground belonging to the Moravian Society.

Bowack thus describes the house in 1705 :² " This house is between two and three hundred feet in length, has a stately ancient front towards the Thames, also two spacious court-yards, and behind it are very fine gardens. It is so pleasantly situated that the late Queen³ had a great desire to purchase it before King William built Kensington, but was prevented by some secret obstacles."

Mr. Lysons, in concluding his account of this celebrated mansion, says : " I trust I shall not be thought too minute in describing a spot once the residence of Sir Thomas More, and since his time inhabited by such a series of illustrious characters, as seldom have been known to occupy the same premises." And we, pleading the same excuse, hope we shall not be deemed censurable, for enlarging upon his account of it. However unpleasant it may be to us to strip Alston House of the traditionary honour it has so long enjoyed, the foregoing statement must prove with how little reason it has been thus appropriated.

¹ Lysons's *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 88.

³ Queen Mary.

² p. 14.

Robert Ratcliffe, the first Earl of Sussex of that family, and Lord High Chamberlain of England, died at his place at Chelsea, November 26, 1542.¹

Robert Viscount Fitzwalter was created Earl of Sussex by Henry VIII. in 1529. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Derby; and thirdly, Mary, daughter of Sir John Arundel.²

In the extracts from the Parish Register at page 109, we have mentioned *Richard Fletcher*, at that time *Bishop of Bristol*, but afterwards of *London*, to have resided in Chelsea.

This prelate is generally said to have been a native of Kent; and, as such, is placed by Fuller among the worthies of that county.³ He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, but removed in 1569, to Corpus Christi (or Bene't) College. He proceeded D.D. in 1581, and became Chaplain to the Queen, to whom he had been recommended by Archbishop Whitgift for the Deanery of Windsor, but she rather chose to bestow on him that of Peterborough, upon the decease of Dr. Latymer, in 1583. He was appointed to attend upon the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay Castle, where he made a long speech;⁴ setting forth her past, present, and future state, in which he seems to have taken more pains to make a convert of her, than he received thanks. His very affecting and zealous prayer on this occasion is printed in Gunton's History of Peterborough Cathedral.⁵

¹ Lysons's Environs, vol. ii. p. 89. ² Collins's Peerage.

³ Part II. p. 72.

⁴ Strype's Ann. vol. iii. p. 385. ⁵ p. 75

The Queen, with whom he was in high favour, promoted him to the bishopric of Bristol in 1589, and made him her almoner about the same time. He was translated to the see of Worcester in 1592, and about two years after to that of London, which he solicited; and beseeched the Lord Treasurer¹ to obtain for him, alledging that he liked that better than any other, by reason of its having been his most common residence, and where he had many agreeable friends. Soon after he married the widow of Sir John Baker, which brought him into disgrace with the Queen, who disapproved of all marriage in the clergy, much less could she like to see a bishop, who was a widower, and no very young man, engaged in a second match.

He was banished from Court, and suspended from the exercise of his episcopal functions. The latter, however, was withdrawn by the intercession of friends, but he was not permitted to come to Court for a twelve-month; and it is doubted whether he ever perfectly recovered the Queen's favour. The anxiety arising from this disgrace was thought to have been a means of shortening his life, for he died suddenly, in 1596, says Fuller,² more of grief than of any other disease, being heart-broken. He was buried in his own cathedral.

Among other legacies to several parishes, he bequeathed 5*l.* to Chelsea. But his fortune being found scarce equal to his debts,³ his brother, Dr. Giles Fletcher, was obliged to have recourse to her Majesty by means of Mr. Anthony Bacon and the Earl of Essex,

¹ Strype's *Life of Whitgift*, p. 428.

² *Church Hist.* p. 233.

³ *Dr. Birch's Mem.* 2 *Eliz.* vol. ii.

for her favour and benevolence in behalf of his eight children, who seemed to be inclined to afford them some relief.

He was a comely person, of a goodly presence, and withal a courtly well-spoken man.

His first wife was buried at Chelsea in 1592.¹ By this lady he had John, the celebrated dramatic poet. One of his daughters was also baptized here in 1592.²

Sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, was born in 1573, and had for his godfather Theodore Beza. He was educated in his native country, and having made choice of physic for his profession, he went to Montpellier, where he took the degrees of Bachelor in 1596, and of Doctor in 1597. He practised in his profession for some time at Paris, and was appointed Physician in Ordinary to Henry IV. After the death of this monarch, he was continued in the same capacity by Louis XIII., which situation he held till 1616. About this time he was invited to England by James I. who appointed him First Physician to himself and his Queen. Charles I. conferred upon him the same office, and he continued in it till death.³

Sir Theodore is, perhaps, the only instance of a physician who was retained in that character by four kings. His reputation was deservedly great in his profession, and he may be justly considered as one of the reformers of the art of physic, as he was among the first that introduced the chemical practice, which time and experience have fully established.⁴ He composed a very

¹ See page 109.

² Bayle's Dict.

³ Master's Hist. Bene't Coll. p. 284.

⁴ Granger's Biog. Dict. vol. II. p. 288.

curious dispensatory of medicines, galenical and chemical, but never published any of his works, except "An Apology" for himself against the Faculty of Physic at Paris, who had attacked him for his application to the practice of chemistry, which was much despised by the physicians there. Guy Patin has given an account of this dispute, in which he calls Sir Theodore a quack on account of his pretensions to chemistry. There is a catalogue of his works in the Athenæ Oxonienses, and some of his valuable manuscripts are deposited in the Ashmolean Museum. The library at the College of Physicians was partly given to that Society by Sir Theodore.

This eminent physician resided for many years at Chelsea in a mansion built by himself, and which afterwards became the property of the Earl of Lindsey. Bowack thus speaks of it: "The Countess Dowager of Lindsey has a fair handsome house adjoining to the Duke of Beaufort's, said to be built by Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to Charles I. It has a very good front towards the Thames, built after the modern manner." Sir Theodore, who had also the title of Baron of Aulbone in France, died at this house in 1655, aged eighty-two, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields.

The celebrated painter in enamel, *John Petitot*, was introduced to King Charles I. by Sir Theodore Mayerne. Petitot, with his brother-in-law, Bordier, had come over to England from Geneva to improve themselves in the preparation of their colours, and were instructed

by Sir Theodore; who, by his experiments, had discovered the principal colours to be used for enamel, and the proper means of vitrifying them; which, by their beauty, surpassed all the enamelling of Venice and Limoges.

John Pym, a distinguished member of the House of Commons, resided at Chelsea for several years.¹ He was member for Tavistock, and was a remarkable instance of what strength of parts, and force of eloquence, could effect. His personal weight was superior to authority, but he was thought by many to have made a very ill use of his power; his intent was to reform, not to abolish the government; but he was a principal engine in bringing about a revolution which he never intended, and which he did not live to see. He died December 8, 1643. His excessive application to public affairs is supposed to have hastened his death. "He was a man," says Hume,² "as much hated by one party as respected by the other. At London he was considered as the victim of national liberty, who had abridged his life by incessant labours for the interest of his country. At Oxford he was believed to have been struck with an uncommon disease, and to have been consumed with vermin, as a mark of Divine vengeance for his multiplied crimes and treasons. He had been so little studious of improving his private fortune in those civil wars, of which he had been one principal author, that the Parliament thought themselves obliged from gratitude to pay the debts which he had contracted."

¹ Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 211.

² Hist. Eng. R. Charles I.

The Earl of Manchester resided at Chelsea in 1647, as appears from a newspaper of that time: "August 19, 1647. This day the lords sat not, some of them purposing to dine at the Earl of Manchester's house at Chelsey."¹

Edward, Earl of Manchester, a nobleman of many great and amiable qualities, was a zealous, and no less able patron of liberty, but without enmity to monarchy, or the person of the King. He was one of the avowed patriots in the House of Peers, and the only member of that House who was accused by Charles of High Treason, together with the five members of the House of Commons.² In the civil war he engaged in the service of the Parliament, and in 1643, was one of the lords who had the custody of the Great Seal. He had the charge of seven of the associated counties; and, with his usual activity and address, raised an army of horse, which he commanded in person.³ In 1644, he had a principal share in the victory at Marston Moor. After the Battle of Newbury he was suspected of favouring the King's interest, and was even accused by Cromwell of neglect of duty;⁴ and by the self-denying ordinance deprived of his commission. His great popularity made Cromwell wish to gain his interest, which he hoped to do by naming him one of his House of Lords; but it did not succeed, as he was one of the few who sincerely lamented his conduct to Charles I.; and he

¹ Perfect Summary of every Day's Proceedings in Parliament, August 16, 23, 1647.

² Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 255.

³ Rushworth, p. 633.

⁴ Rushworth Coll. vol. v. p. 732.

strove, as far as was consistent with his own safety, to restore the exiled son of that monarch.¹ When the Parliament met, he was called to the Chair of the House of Peers, an office he had held during the Interregnum; and on the return of Charles II. was appointed by the lords to congratulate him on that event. The King soon after appointed him Lord Chamberlain of the Household, which office he held till his death, which happened May 5, 1671, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Lord Clarendon says,² “ he was of a gentle and a generous nature, civilly bred, had reverence and affection for the person of the King, upon whom he had attended in Spain; loved his country with too unskilful a tenderness, and was of so excellent a temper and disposition, that the barbarous times, and rough parts he was forced to act in them, did not wipe out, or much deface those marks; insomuch as he was never guilty of any rudeness towards those he was obliged to oppress, but performed always as good offices towards his old friends, and all other persons, as the iniquity of the time, and the nature of the employment he was in, would permit him to do; which kind of humanity could be imputed to very few.”

¹ Noble's Mem. Cromwell.

² Hist. Rebellion, vol. iv.



CHAPTER IX.

Ancient Houses and Inhabitants from 1660 to the Reign of Queen Anne.—Hamilton's Survey.—Winchester House.—Earl of Radnor.—Duchess of Mazarine.—Chamberlayne Family.

HAMILTON'S SURVEY.

JAMES HAMILTON, in the year 1664, made a survey of this parish, probably by order of the lord of the manor. A copy of this authentic document is placed in the first chapter of this work. This map is drawn on a scale of twenty poles to an inch, and exhibits a very correct view of the property of this parish at the period when it was taken.

We shall next proceed to give an account of ancient houses, and eminent persons resident in Chelsea from the Restoration to the reign of Queen Anne.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.



Innovation and fanaticism were the Hydras from which the Restoration delivered England. During that calamitous period, our cathedrals and churches were pillaged, and our pulpits were filled with ignorant mountebanks, the willing instruments of a crafty usurper, to whose example may be ascribed many of the calamities of modern times, and many of those scenes of cruelty and tyranny under which the greatest part of Europe now suffers, and to the termination of which we look forward with an equal share of hope and fear. Among many other acts of cruelty, tyranny, and oppression, devised by the Parliamentarians, was the total destruction of the hierarchy, and selling or plundering of the manors, houses and lands, or whatever property belonged to the bishoprics.

The accounts of these transactions are minutely described in the periodical publications of those times.*

The ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester in Southwark, having been greatly dilapidated and destroyed during these troublesome times, an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1663, to empower George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, to lease out the houses in Southwark, and for other purposes, as is expressed at large in the Act, of which the following is the title :

" Anno 15. Car. 2^d. 5th July 1663.

" An Act to enable the Bp. of Winchester to lease out the Tenements now built upon the Scite of his Mansion House, in the Parish of St. Saviour's in Southwark, in the County of Surry, and the two Parks and other Demesnes at Bishop's Waltham, and other Lands in the County of Southampton."

In the ensuing year, the Bishop, in pursuance of this Act of Parliament, purchased a new brick house at Chelsea, then lately built by James, Duke of Hamilton, and adjoining to the manor house, for 4,250*l*. to be the future residence of the Bishops of this See, and to be called Winchester House. By the Act it is held to be within the diocese of Winchester.

The Bishopric of Winchester is of good antiquity,² and never changed the See since the first foundation.

* See Moderate Intelligencer, proceedings in Parliament, Oct. Jan. 19, March 19, 24. Octo- 16, 1650.
ber 8, 28; 1647. And several ² Heylin, p. 111.

The bishops are Chancellors of the See of Canterbury, and Prelates of the most noble Order of St. George, called the Garter, which office was vested in them by King Edward III. at the first foundation of that noble order, and has continued with them ever since. They were reputed anciently to be Earls of Southampton, and are so stiled in the Statutes of the Garter, made by Henry VIII.

Bishops since the Restoration of King Charles II.

- 1662. George Morley, Bishop of Worcester.
- 1684. Peter Mews, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
- 1707. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., Bishop of Exeter.
- 1721. Charles Trimmell, Bishop of Norwich.
- 1723. Richard Willis, Bishop of Salisbury.
- 1734. Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Salisbury.
- 1761. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury.
- 1781. Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Worcester.

George Morley, Chaplain to Charles I. was a polite scholar and an eminent divine. After the death of the King, he retired to the Hague, where he attended on Charles II. On the Restoration, he was made Dean of Christ Church, and the same year Bishop of Worcester, whence he was translated to Winchester. His constant practice was to rise at five o'clock in the morning, to go to bed at eleven, and eat but once a day. By these rules, he preserved his health with very little interruption, through the course of a long life. He died October 29, 1684.¹

¹ Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. iii. p. 236.

Peter Mews was fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, in the commencement of the civil war, when he left college, entered into the Royal Army, and was promoted to the rank of captain; he served for some time, and then retired beyond seas. During the Interregnum he took orders; and at the Restoration, as he was a zealous royalist, preferment was heaped upon him. In February 1673, he was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells, whence he was translated to Winchester. He died November 9, 1706.¹

Jonathan Trelawney was a younger son of Sir J. Trelawney of Petynt, Cornwall; but his elder brother dying in 1680, he inherited the title of baronet. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where is his portrait. He was in succession Bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester; a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world; a true son and friend of the Church, and exerted himself with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and address, in defence of her just rights and privileges. He was friendly, open, generous, and charitable, a good companion, and a good man. He died July 19, 1721.²

Charles Trimmell, son of the Rev. Charles Trimmell, Rector of Repton Abbots, Huntingdonshire, was educated at Oxford. He was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, February 23, 1707; was Clerk of the Closet to George I., and translated to the see of Winchester in August 1721. His lordship, naturally of a weak con-

¹ Ant. Wood, *Athen. Oxon*, Burnet, and Granger, vol. iii. p. 237.

² Granger, vol. iv. p. 293.

stitution, did not long survive his last promotion. He died at Farnham, August 15, 1723, aged forty. This prelate was a steady partizan of the Revolution, which he strenuously defended by his pen; warm, yet temperate; zealous, yet moderate; his piety did not prevent him from gaining a perfect knowledge of mankind; nor did his assiduous performance of the clerical duties interfere with the most perfect elegance of manners.¹

Richard Willis, Fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln by King William; and in 1714 was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, translated to Salisbury in 1721, and thence to Winchester September 21, 1729, where he resided till his death, which happened suddenly, August 10, 1734, at Winchester House, Chelsea, in his seventy-first year. His wife, Isabella, was buried in the north vault of Chelsea Church, November 1727, but he was interred in his own cathedral.²

Benjamin Hoadly, a prelate of great excellence, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Hoadly, Master of the Public Grammar School at Norwich.

He was born at Westerham in Kent, November 14, 1676, was entered at Catharine Hall in Cambridge, 1692, and afterwards became a fellow of that society.

He soon distinguished himself by several political works, which brought him into notice and esteem; and the House of Commons gave him a particular mark of their regard, by representing, in an address to the

¹ Noble's Cont. of Granger, vol. iii. p. 74.

² Ibid. p. 75.

Queen, the signal services he had done to the cause of civil and religious liberty. His principles were, however, unpopular at that time, and he did not receive, during her Majesty's reign, the rewards which were due to his merits.

As a writer, he possessed uncommon talents; his greatest defect was in his stile, extending his periods to a disagreeable length; for which Pope has thus recorded him :

“ ——— Swift, for a closer style;
But Headly for a period of a mile.”¹

Soon after the accession of George I. his abilities and attachment were properly regarded, and he was made Bishop of Bangor in 1715.

From the bishopric of Bangor, he was translated successively to those of Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, which last he enjoyed near twenty-seven years. He died April 17, 1761, aged 85.

A monument is erected to his memory in the cathedral of Winchester, with a Latin epitaph written by himself, from which the preceding particulars are collected; and on a small tablet underneath are these words :

“ Patri amantiſſimo, veræ religionis ac libertatis publicæ vindictæ, de ſe, de patriâ, de genere humano optime merito, hoc marmor poſuit, J. Hoadly filius ſuperſtes.”

Dr. John Thomas was born in the year 1696. In 1733, being then Fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St.

¹ Imitation of Fourth Satire of Dr. Donne.

Paul's to the united Rectories of St. Benedicts and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf in London. In 1742, he was nominated by the King one of the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's, on the death of Dr. Tyrwhit, and was sworn in one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. About this time he was appointed to preach Boyle's Lectures, but could not be prevailed with to publish those sermons. In 1747, he was consecrated a bishop, on the death of Dr. Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough. In 1748, he preached and published a sermon before the House of Lords on the General Fast, and another before the Northampton Infirmary. In 1752, on the resignation of Bishop Hayter, his lordship was appointed Preceptor to the Prince of Wales, (his present Majesty.) In 1757, he was translated to the see of Salisbury on the promotion of Dr. Gilbert to the archiepiscopal see of York, whom he also succeeded as Clerk of the King's Closet; and, on the death of Bishop Hoadly, he was further promoted to the see of Winchester.

Dr. Thomas died at his episcopal palace at Chelsea, on the first of May, 1781, aged eighty-five years.¹

The present Bishop of Winchester having been, in the year 1791, obliged, by the bad health of a part of his family, to seek the climate of Italy, collected there many curious articles of antiquity, modern art, and natural history; the principal of which are, Greek sepulchral vases, called the Etruscan vases, specimens of ancient marble, used in the Roman villas; mural paintings from Herculaneum; beautiful works in Mosaic,

¹ Gent. Mag. May 1781.

bronzes, gems, China, &c. These are disposed with great taste in various apartments of this house, and some of which we shall here enumerate :

The great entrance hall is forty feet long and twenty wide. On a table stands an antique juvenile bust of Bacchus, much admired :

“ Tibi inconsumpta juventa ?
 Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto
 Conspiceris cœlo, tibi, cum sine cornibus adstas
 Virgineum caput est.” OVID.

On the great stair-case is an ancient sepulchral Roman vase, ornamented with rams' heads and festoons of flowers, with the following inscription :

SEMPRONIÆ.
 ELEGANTIORIB. CHOREIS.
 PSALLENDQ. PRÆSTANTISS.
 SUÆ VIRIDIS IN MEDIO JUVVENTÆ.
 E. VIVIS.
 PER CRUDELIA FATA DIREPIÆ.
 SODALIŪ. SIBI. CHOORS. DILECTA.
 D. Q. M.
 MOER. M. P.

Near the preceding is a plaister cast, from a bust of Dr. Burney, taken from the original marble bust by Nollkens, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. C. Burney of Greenwich.

Here are also placed several large glass cases filled with Etruscan vases, and other curious remains from the ruins of Herculaneum, and some fine ancient China vases.

There are two drawing-rooms of the same dimensions as the hall: the first is ornamented with several Mosaic and mural paintings from Herculaneum, and other works of antiquity and ancient art.

In the next apartment are portraits of the present Bishop of Winchester, and the late Mrs. North.

Along the gallery, which leads to the garden, are disposed in cases a great variety of beautiful shells, spars, ores, and a large collection of various Italian marbles.

This house is also decorated with many specimens of modern art, in modelling, painting, &c., executed by Miss North, Mr. Brownlow North, and others of his lordship's children.

Winchester House is supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a conduit at Kensington, erected by Henry VIII. when he built the new manor house. On this house being pulled down, it was transferred to Winchester House by the lord of the manor, who is still at the expence of keeping it in repair.

EARL OF RADNOR.

John, Earl of Radnor, resided, as appears from Hamilton's Survey, in Paradise Row, adjoining Robinson's Lane. He entertained his Majesty, King Charles the Second, most sumptuously at his house in Chelsea, on the 4th of September, 1660;¹ and when the above survey was made, his relict, Lady Radnor, was in possession of his premises. There are several entries of

¹ Merc. Polit. Sept. 6, 1660.

baptisms and deaths of this family in the Parish Register.

John Roberts, Earl of Radnor, was a man of morose and cynical temper, just in his administration, but vicious under the appearance of virtue, learned beyond any man of his quality, but intractable, stiff and obstinate, proud and jealous.¹ He was the son and heir of Sir Richard Roberts, Bart., created Lord Roberts of Truro in Cornwall by James the First. At the beginning of the Grand Rebellion he adhered to the Parliament, was made a colonel under Robert, Earl of Essex, and governor of the garrison of Plymouth. He was some time Lieutenant of Exeter and Devonshire; but when he beheld how things would terminate, he withdrew, and acted little or nothing during the times of usurpation.²

Lord Clarendon agrees with Bishop Burnet in pronouncing him a man of a sour and surly nature, and one who was to be overcome before he would believe that he could be so.³

In 1661, he was made Lord Privy Seal, and was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1669 and 1670. In 31 Charles II. he was created Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor; and in the same year was made President of the Council upon the removal of Anthony, Earl of Shaftsbury. He died at his house in Chelsea, July 17, 1685. He married two wives; first, Lucy, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick; secondly,

¹ Burnet's Hist. own Times, vol. i. p. 98.

² Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 534.

³ Hist. Reb. vol. ii.

Lætitia, daughter of Sir John Smith, of the County of Kent, who survived him, and resided at Chelsea till her death, in 1714.¹

His son, Francis, by his second wife, who was a gentleman of general learning and good abilities, was buried at Chelsea, and was also a benefactor to the Parish.²

Count D'Estrades, Ambassador of Lewis XIV., who came to England to negotiate the sale of Dunkirk, resided at Chelsea during the years 1661 and 1662, as appears by the dates of his letters, a translation of which appeared in 1755.

Count D'Estrades was invited by a letter from the Chancellor himself, in order to conclude the bargain: 900,000*l.* were demanded; 100,000*l.* offered. The English, by degrees, lowered their demands; the French raised their offer; and the bargain was concluded at 400,000*l.*³

Sir Robert Atkyns, either the Chief Baron of the Exchequer or his son, the Historian of Gloucestershire, appears by the parish books to have resided in Chelsea in 1684.

Sir Robert Atkyns, K.B.,⁴ was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer under William III.; which office he held with distinguished ability and integrity. This gentleman promoted the Revolution, and defended it by his pen in tracts replete with legal knowledge.

¹ See page 114.

² See pages 114 and 127.

³ Hume's Eng. vol. vii. p. 16.

⁴ Biog. Brit.

Sir Robert Atkyns, his son, was born at Hadley, near London, in 1647,¹ and chiefly resided, as a private gentleman, at the family seat at Sappertoh in Gloucestershire; which county he, or his father, represented in 1685. There he lived in learned retirement, occasionally collecting materials for his history. He died in 1711, surviving his father but one year.

The Duchess of Mazarine came into England in the reign of King Charles the Second, and for a series of years contrived, by various methods, to make her house, at Chelsea, the resort of all that had any pretensions to wit, beauty, or politeness. To understand the nature of the entertainment above-mentioned, a sketch of this lady's life will hardly be thought improper.

Hortensia Mancini was one of the four daughters of Lorenzo Mancini by Jemima Mazarine, sister of the celebrated Cardinal Mazarine. She was brought into France at the age of six years; and, improving daily in wit and beauty, attracted the regard of the whole court. King Charles the Second, during his exile, saw her at Paris, and more than once demanded her in marriage; but the Cardinal, seeing no prospect of his restoration, refused his consent, though he lived long enough to repent it.

In 1661, she was married to the Duke de la Meilleraie,² with whom she lived about four years without

¹ Lysons's *Env.* vol. ii. p. 524.

² Elle épousa en 1661, Armand Charles de Porte de la Meilleraie dont le caractère singulier et l'esprit bizarre n'étoient pas propres à fixer une femme aimable. La Duchesse de Ma-

zarine fit tout ce qu'elle peut pour se faire separer de lui. Mais n'ayant pu l'obtenir, elle passa en Angleterre l'an 1667.

Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique Causes Célèbres, tom. xvi. p. 14.

reproach ; but their tempers were ill suited for happiness in the marriage state ; and the Duke took every opportunity to harrass her, and frustrate whatever plans she might be disposed to adopt, either for her amusement or pleasure ; her complaints were often repeated without any hopes of redress or amelioration ; and at length she fled from him, and sought refuge in a nunnery ; but this secluded mode of life was ill suited to a woman of her habits and disposition ; accordingly, we find her again, soon afterwards, residing under the protection of her relations, and occasionally figuring in the fashionable world, and frequenting the gay circles of fashion and folly at Paris.

In 1667, she was invited hither with a view to supplant the Duchess of Portsmouth in the King's affections. She was no sooner arrived, than the King settled on her an annual pension of 4,000*l.*; and there is little doubt but she would have succeeded entirely in gaining the King's affections, could she have kept herself secluded from the vices and follies of that dissipated age ; but she appears to have been, by her conduct, a woman equally destitute of religion and virtue. In the memoirs of her life, written by the Abbé de St. Real, but under her own immediate direction, it is related that the Cardinal, her uncle, was much displeased with her and her sister, Madame de Bouillon, for their want of devotion ; and that once complaining to them, that they did not hear mass every day, he told them that they had neither piety nor honour ; adding to this exhortation, which deserves to be remembered

to his credit, "At least, if you will not hear mass for God's sake, do it for the world's."

But the want of religious principles in this lady seems, in the opinion of her panegyrists, especially Mons. St. Evremont, to have been amply atoned for by her wit and beauty. This person, who had a considerable share in the laudable business of bringing her hither, constantly resided with her at Chelsea; and, if we may believe the accounts which are given of her manner of living, she here upheld a kind of academy, which was daily frequented by the principal nobility, and persons distinguished for genius and learning, where, in a style of free conversation, were discussed subjects of the deepest speculation; such as philosophy and religion, history, poetry, criticism on dramatic and other ingenious compositions, and the niceties of the French language. M. Erard, who pleaded her husband's cause against her, says, "that the Duchess made her house a resort for gamblers, a bagnio of pleasures and gallantry, a new Babel, where people of all nations and sects, speaking various languages, marched in confusion under the banners of fortune and vice:" and again, in speaking of her determination to reside at Chelsea, notwithstanding the repeated invitations of her husband to return to France, he asks, "What excuses can she make now? Is the Prince of Orange her relation? Are all those gamblers, libertines, presbyterians, episcopalians, quakers, in a word, people of all religion but the right, with whom her house is filled, are they her friends?" She, however, paid no attention

† *Causes Célèbres*, tom. xvi. p. 72.

to the repeated solicitations of her husband, having, perhaps, too much reason to doubt his sincerity from his former conduct towards her.¹

That nothing might be wanting to increase the attractions of this Chelsea bower of bliss, the game of Basset was introduced by an obscure man, named Morin, who was permitted to keep a bank in it; and concerts were given every week, for which St. Evremond, himself, wrote the words, and composed some of the music. It is supposed that the expense of these entertainments was defrayed by the visitors, as the income of the Duchess was not sufficient to defray such an expensive mode of living, and she appears from the parish books to have been in arrears for the poor's rate during the whole time of her residing in Chelsea.

When we come to enquire into the share which St. Evremond had in these musical concerts, his attempts in this way must appear ridiculous; for we are told, that though he composed tunes to his own verses, and particularly to sundry idylls, prologues, and other pieces of his writing, yet, as to overtures, chorusses, and symphonies, he left them to a more able musician, who, we elsewhere learn, was Mr. Paisible, the famous composer for the lute.²

The musical representations at the Duchess of Mazarine's were chiefly dramatic, and were celebrated for their magnificence. The singers in them were women from the theatres, and the instrumental performers were the most eminent masters of that time. It is

¹ *Causes Célèbres*, tom. xvi. p. 43—46.

² *Hawkins's History of Music*, vol. v. p. 89, 90.

supposed, that the design of introducing the Italian Opera into England was first discussed in these assemblies. The death of the Duchess, which happened in the year 1699, at her house at Chelsea, retarded but for a few years the execution of this project; for, in 1707, the Opera of *Arsinoe*, consisting of English words, adapted to Italian airs by Mr. Thomas Clayton, was performed at Drury Lane Theatre. A succession of entertainments of this kind terminated in the establishment of an Opera, properly so called, in which the drama was written in the Italian language, and the music in the Italian style of composition.

Archbishop Sharp appears, from some entries in the parish books, to have resided in Chelsea about 1691.

This learned and pious prelate was a native of Bradford in Yorkshire, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He became domestic chaplain, and tutor to the sons of Sir Heneage Finch, Attorney General, which led to his future promotion. Before the death of Charles II., to whom he had been Chaplain, he was made Dean of Norwich. He gave great offence to James II. by his opposition to that monarch's arbitrary measures; and was suspended for some time. After the arrival of William III. he was taken into favour; and in 1691, was raised to the see of York, in which he presided more than twenty years, equally admired and beloved. He died at Bath, February 2, 1714.¹

¹ Noble's Cont. Granger.

Robert, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, was proprietor of the mansion erected by Sir Theodore Mayerne, adjoining the Duke of Beaufort's premises.

This nobleman was the eldest son of Montague, Earl of Lindsey. He was sworn of the Privy Council to Charles II. in 1666. His first wife was the daughter of John Massingberd of Lincolnshire. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Lord Wharton, by whom he had five sons; and, thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Down, who survived him. The Earl died in May, 1701.¹

Charles, Duke of St. Alban's, natural son of Charles II. by Eleanor Gwynn, had a house here about the year 1692. This nobleman was created Duke of St. Alban's in 1683. He pursued a military life, served some campaigns with the Emperor's army in Hungary against the Turks, and was at the Siege of Belgrade in September 1688, where he gained great honour in the general assault. In 1693, he served a campaign in Flanders under King William; and, returning with his Majesty to England, was appointed Captain of the Band of Pensioners. In 1698, being one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, he was sent to compliment the King of France on the marriage of the Duke of Burgundy, and was splendidly entertained there. He had the honour of the Garter conferred upon him in 1718, and died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, May 11, 1726. He married Lady Diana

¹ Collins's Peerage.

Vere, eldest daughter of Aubrey de Vere, last Earl of Oxford,

Fitton Gerrard, the last Earl of Macclesfield of that family, died at his house at Chelsea, in 1702.¹

A law-suit was commenced about the right of succession to his property, between Lord Mohun and the Duke of Hamilton, who had married his nieces. This occasioned a dispute, and a duel was fought between the competitors in Hyde Park, which proved fatal to both parties.

The Earl of Shaftsbury purchased an estate at Little Chelsea, about the year 1699, which had formerly been the property of Sir James Smith, and whose widow resided there in 1695. The Earl rebuilt the house, and generally resided here during the sitting of Parliament. He was first charged to the parish rates in 1700.

The house afterwards was the residence of Serjeant Wynne, and of his son, Edward Wynne, author of "Eunomus; or a Treatise upon the Laws of England," and other Tracts.

In 1787 it was purchased by the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, as an additional workhouse for their poor. An Act of Parliament, passed that year, declares it to be in St. George's parish so long as it shall continue to be appropriated to its present use. The same Act exempts it from all dues and rates demandable by the Rector and Parish of Chelsea, on condition of paying to the former 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum, and to the latter 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*²

¹ Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, vol. iv. p. 51.

² Act 30 Geo. III. Cap. 40.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of Shaftsbury, the learned author of "The Characteristics," was born in 1671, in the house of his grandfather, who took such care of his education, that, at the age of eleven, he is said to have read both Latin and Greek with ease. He was placed at Winchester School in 1683, where he continued till 1686, when he made the tour of Italy and France. About five years after his return from Italy, he visited Holland, where he passed much of his time in the society of Bayle, Le Clerc, and other ingenious men. Soon after his arrival in England, he became, by the demise of his father, Earl of Shaftsbury, but did not attend the House of Lords during the first session after he had succeeded to the peerage; nor did he appear there till his friend, Lord Somers, sent a messenger to acquaint him with the pending partition treaty in February 1701. On the accession of Queen Anne, he retired to Chelsea to his favourite course of study, where he continued till 1711, when he set out for Italy, and died at Naples in February 1719.

His lordship's philosophical writings are very generally known. There are several of his letters extant, dated from Chelsea in 1708.¹

Edward Chamberlayne was descended from an ancient family, and born at Odington in Gloucestershire, in 1616. He was educated at Gloucester, became a Commoner of St. Edmund Hall in Oxford, in 1634, took both his degrees in arts, and was afterwards appointed Rhetoric Reader. During the civil war he made the tour of Europe. In 1658, he mar-

¹ Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. iv. p. 52.

ried the only daughter of Richard Clifford, Esq., by whom he had nine children, several of whom were distinguished by their talents and learning. After the Restoration he was chosen F.R.S.; and in 1669, attended Charles, Earl of Carlisle, as secretary to the embassy to Stockholm, with the Order of the Garter for the King of Sweden. In 1679, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him at Cambridge, and two years afterwards he was incorporated in the same at Oxford. About the year 1679, he received the appointment of Tutor to Henry, Duke of Grafton, one of the natural sons of Charles II., and afterwards he instructed Prince George of Denmark, consort to Queen Anne, in the English language. He died at his house in Church Lane, Chelsea, in 1703.

The titles of the six books, recorded in his epitaph¹ as written by him, are as follows :

1. The Present War Parallell'd ; or a brief relation of the five years' civil wars of Henry III. King of England, with the event and issue of that unnatural war, and by what course the kingdom was then settled again ; extracted out of the most authentic historians and records, 1647.
2. England's Wants ; or several proposals, probably beneficial for England, offered to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament, 1667.
3. The Converted Presbyterian ; or the Church of England justified in some Practices, &c. 1668.
4. Angliæ Notitia, or the Present State of England ; with divers reflections on the ancient state thereof,

¹ See page 60.

1668. This was his most celebrated work. It went through thirty-eight editions. His son John superintended this work after his father's death, and his name is prefixed to the latter editions.

5. An Academy or College, wherein Young Ladies or Gentlewomen may, at a very moderate expence, be educated in the true Protestant Religion, and in all virtuous qualities that may adorn that sex, &c. 1671.

6. A Dialogue between an Englishman and a Dutchman concerning the last Dutch war, 1672.

He likewise translated several books from the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese.

The peculiarities of Dr. Chamberlayne's epitaph, have often excited the attention of the scholar, and the curiosity of the antiquary. Some years ago it was said to have been in contemplation to obtain a faculty, under proper sanction, for opening the tomb, to trace the mysterious allusions in the epitaph.¹ Among other particulars, his learned friend, Dr. Harris, tells us, that the deceased was so solicitous of doing service to all, and even to posterity, that he ordered some of the books which he had written to be covered with wax, tied up and sealed, and buried with him.

It appears probable that the books alluded to were in manuscript; of their value it is now impossible to decide; though, from their writer's care to secure them in so assiduous a manner, he no doubt supposed them to possess a considerable degree of merit. Dr. Harris evinced some singularity of opinion in his supposition that posterity might gain information from

¹ *Gent. Mag.* 1791.

works thus entombed with the body of their author: but whatever might have been the intention of the ingenious Doctor, his views in depositing the books in the tomb of his friend, have been entirely frustrated and destroyed; as Dr. Chamberlayne's tomb, but a few years since, yielded to the injuries of time, against which it must have been long contending, and on examination, the damp and moisture admitted by the decay, had totally obliterated every appearance of them.

Banaster, Lord Maynard, succeeded his father, William, Lord Maynard, who had been Comptroller of the Household to Charles II. and James II. He married Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter to Henry, Earl of Kent. He died March 2, 1718, aged seventy-six.¹

This nobleman, in 1684, before he came to the title, resided in Chelsea, as appears by the parish books.

Sir John Cope, Bart., resided at Little Chelsea in a large house, (formerly occupied by the late Mr. Duffield) in the beginning of the last century. He sat in several Parliaments for Oxfordshire and Banbury. He married Anne, daughter of Mr. Philip Booth, by whom he had seven sons and a daughter. There are some entries of their baptisms in the Parish Register. Sir John died January 11, 1721. His fourth son, Galen, who was born at Chelsea, resided here about the time of his father's death. He was at first a Captain of Horse, but afterwards took orders, and was Rector of Eversley in Hampshire.²

¹ Collins's Peerage;

² Baronetage.

Sir John Danvers, Knt. had freehold lands in Chelsea, valued at 60*l.* per annum in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir John was brother of Henry, Earl of Danby.¹ He married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, and relict of Sir Richard Herbert, by whom she was mother of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

This lady, after the death of her first husband, continued a widow twelve years, and was highly esteemed for her great and harmless wit, her cheerful gravity, and her obliging behaviour, which gained her an acquaintance and friendship with most of any eminent worth or learning in the University of Oxford, where she lived four years to take care of the education of her eldest son, her children being all young at the death of their father.²

She died in June 1627, and was buried at Chelsea.³ Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, whilst he was preaching her funeral sermon, could not refrain from tears, as Walton reports, who was present.

The old mansion, called Danvers House, was pulled down about the year 1696, when Danvers Street was built on its site.

¹ Lysons's *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 123.

² Walton's *Life of G. Herbert*.

³ See page 112.

CHAPTER X.

Bowack's Account of Chelsea, 1705.—Lord Cheyne.—Sir Richard Steele.—Dr. Atterbury.—Swift.—Lord Orford's House.—Wharton Park.—Don Saltero's Coffee House.—Dr. Mead.—Ranelagh.

BOWACK, writing his account of Chelsea in 1705, thus speaks of it: ¹

“ The sweetness of its air, and pleasant situation, have of late years drawn several eminent persons to reside and build here, and filled it with many worthy families of gentry, citizens, and others; also the schools, with a great number of boarders, especially young ladies; and it has flourished so extremely for twenty or thirty years last past, that from a small straggling village, it is now become a large, beautiful, and populous town, having about three hundred houses, and above that number of families, which is near nine times its number in the year 1664. Its vicinity to London, no doubt, has been no small cause of its late prodigious growth; and indeed it is not much to be wondered, why a place should so flourish, where a man may perfectly enjoy the pleasures of country and city together, and when he pleases, in less than an hour's time, either by water, coach, or otherwise, be at the Court, Exchange, or in the midst of his business. The walk to town is very even, and very pleasant.”

¹ Bowack, p. 13.

William Lord Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven in Scotland, at this time possessed the manor house, to which had been made some additional buildings. This mansion, a view of the north front of which we have given from an original drawing in the possession of Mr. Richardson, formed a square, enclosing a court. It was pulled down after the death of Sir Hans Sloane, and a row of houses built upon its site. Lord Cheyne also was proprietor of Blacklands House, but which was then occupied as a French Boarding School.

William Lord Cheyne, second Viscount Newhaven, was created Lord Cheyne by William III. He was twice married; first, to a Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas of Chelsea, who died 1687;¹ his second wife was Gertrude Pierrepont, only daughter of Robert, eldest son of William Pierrepont of Thoresby; she was sister of Robert, third Earl of Evelyn; and dying in 1728, left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Henry Monson, Bart., by whom she had no issue. William Lord Cheyne had been a Commissioner of the Privy Seal from 1689 to 1691, and Member of Parliament for Amersham till the Union disqualified him.²

Lindsey House was in 1705 occupied by *Ursula, Countess Dowager of Plymouth*, and her son, *Lord Windsor*. This lady was relict of Thomas, Earl of Plymouth, who died in 1687.

Her eldest son, Thomas,³ sat in Parliament for the Borough of Droitwich, in the reign of James II.; and in the reign of King William, was one of the Grooms

¹ See page 118.

² Bolton's *Extinct Peerage*, p. 56.

³ Collins's *Peerage*.

of the Bedchamber and Colonel of a regiment of horse. He served for some time in Flanders; and, in 1695, was created Viscount Windsor in Ireland. In the reign of Queen Anne, his lordship sat in two Parliaments as Knight of the Shire for the County of Monmouth, and in 1711 was advanced to the Peerage of England by the title of Lord Montjoy.

He married, August 28, 1703, at Chelsea,¹ Charlotte, daughter of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of John Lord Jefferies. His lordship died at his house in Albermarle Street, June 8, 1738.

There are several entries in the Parish Register of the baptisms of their children.

Lindsey House was afterwards in possession of *Francis Lord Conway*, second son of Sir Edward Seymour, and who was created Lord Conway in 1703. By his third wife, Charlotte, daughter of John Shorter, Esq., and sister to Catharine, Lady Walpole, he had Francis, the late Marquis of Hertford, who was born at Chelsea in 1718.² Lord Conway died in Ireland in 1732.

William Aglionby, Esq., Envoy from Queen Anne to the Swiss Cantons, had a house, in 1705, at Chelsea. "He has abundance of wit," says Macky, "and understands most of the modern languages well; knows how to tell a story to the best advantage, but has an affected manner of conversation; is thin, splenetic, and tawny complexioned, and turned of sixty years old." Swift adds, that he had been a papist.³

¹ Parish Register.

² See page 118.

³ Nichols's Edit. Swift, vol. v. p. 160.

Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, resided in Chelsea from 1703 to 1707. His premises were between the Stable Yard of the Royal Hospital and Lord Carberry's house, and appear to have been the same which Sir Robert Walpole afterwards purchased from the Gough family. It is said to have been the intention of the Earl to build a house for himself on the west side of the Hospital, similar to that of the Earl of Ranelagh on the east.¹

This nobleman was a younger son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, and bred to the naval service of his country. He obtained the command of a ship in the reign of Charles II. through the patronage of James, Duke of York, to whom he was Groom of the Bedchamber. On the death of his nephew he resigned all his employments, went to Holland, and returned with the Prince of Orange, who honoured him with most rapid promotion. In 1691 he was made Admiral of the Fleet, and the following year gained the Battle of La Hogue. In 1697 he was created Earl of Orford. In the reign of Queen Anne he fell into disgrace, but was afterwards restored to favour; and in the reign of George I., became First Lord of the Admiralty, and one of the Lords' Justices. He died November 27, 1727, aged seventy-six. Lord Orford was possessed of good sense, and though violent in his conduct in public life, he was amiable and pleasant in private.²

Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester, was a native of Westerleigh in Gloucestershire, and the son of a clergyman. He was educated at Oxford, and became

¹ Dr. King's MSS. ² Noble's Cont. Grang. Biog. Hist. vol. i. p. 188.

a person of some consequence among the puritans. Having considerable abilities, he was one of those fixed upon at the Restoration to be enticed to the established Church by great preferment.

Highly disgusted with the gigantic strides of Popery, he exerted every faculty against its partizans, who endeavoured to ruin him, by instituting a suit against him, founded on a charge of admitting to the communion persons who had been excommunicated. The Revolution, however, dissipated the storm which threatened him; and, to reward his zeal, he was nominated to the see of Gloucester in 1691. He died at his house at Chelsea, August 26, 1714,¹ aged eighty-two, leaving a numerous family. This prelate, if not very eminent, as such, was very respectable. His greatest weakness was a ridiculous belief in, and fear of, witches and fairies. He said it was in vain to combat the reality of that which had been credited by the common people in all ages and countries, and in most by the learned themselves.²

John Vaughan, third Earl of Carberry, was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II., and had been Governor of Jamaica, where many clamours were raised against him. There, however, he acquired money enough to retrieve his estate, and succeeded his father in 1679, or 1680. After the Revolution he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and died in his coach as he was going from London to a house he had built at Chelsea, January 16, 1713, and which

¹ Biog. Brit.

² Noble's Cont. Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 86.

afterwards came to the Gough family. He is said to have been a person of ability and learning, and a firm adherer to the interests of his country.¹

Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton, widow of James, Duke of Hamilton, who was killed in the duel with Lord Mohun, resided in Chelsea in the year 1714.

About the same time *Anne, Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh*, relict of James, Duke of Monmouth, had a house here in Lawrence Street. The Duchess, who was allied to all the prime nobility of Scotland, was, for her agreeable person and behaviour, good sense and irreproachable character, one of the most amiable and valuable ladies about the Court.² During the first years of her marriage, she seems to have been as happy, and as much envied as any woman in the kingdom; but this happiness was of short duration; she was unfortunately supplanted in the Duke's affections by Lady Harriott Wentworth, daughter of the Earl of Cleveland, whose personal charms were superior to her own. The Duchess did not long continue a widow; in 1688 she married Charles, Lord Cornwallis. Her Grace died February 6, 1732, aged ninety.

Mr. Gay was some time secretary, or domestic steward to this lady.³

Henry, Duke of Kent, it appears by the parish books, had a house in Chelsea about the year 1715. He was created Duke of Kent in 1710, being then

¹ Walpole's Noble Authors, Parke's Edit. Le Neve's Monument. Anglican. vol. iv. p. 251.

² See page 134, when the ringers were paid for ringing on ac-

count of the Princess visiting the Duchess of Monmouth.

³ Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. iv. Collins's Peerage.

Lord Chamberlain, and in 1713 was installed a Knight of the Garter. In the reign of George I. he was successively appointed Lord Steward of the Household, Lord Privy Seal, and one of the Lords Justices during the King's stay in Hanover. On his Grace's death, which happened June 5, 1740, the dukedom of Kent became extinct.¹

In "Macky's Characters," he is thus mentioned: "The Earl of Kent is the first branch of the ancient family of Grey. The present gentleman was much esteemed when Lord Ruthyn; was always very moderate, has good sense, and a good estate; which, with his quality, must make him always bear a considerable figure in the nation. He is a handsome man, not above forty years old." Swift adds: "He seems a good-natured man, but of very little consequence."²

Dr. John Arbuthnot was a native of Scotland, and had his education in the University of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of Doctor of Physic.

He came to London about the year 1695, and at first taught the mathematics for his support. He engaged in a controversy with Dr. Woodward, relative to the "Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth," in which he evinced sound learning and acute reasoning, and obtained for himself no small share of literary fame. His facetious and agreeable conversation, introduced him by degrees into practice; and he became eminent in his profession.

Being at Epsom when Prince George of Denmark was suddenly taken ill, he was called in to his assist-

¹ Collins's Peerage.

² Nichols's edit. Swift, vol. v. p. 160.

ance; his advice was successful; and his Highness recovering, employed him ever afterwards as his physician.

His gentle manners, polite learning, and excellent talents, brought him to an intimate correspondence and friendship with the celebrated wits of his time. The Queen's death, and the disasters which fell upon his friends on that occasion, deeply affected his health and spirits; and, to divert his melancholy, he paid a visit to his brother, a banker at Paris. His stay there, however, was but very short. He returned to London, and continued to practise physic with great reputation, and employed his leisure hours in writing papers of wit and humour.¹

About this time he took a house at Chelsea, but soon parted with it to Sir John Shadwell, the son of the Laureat.²

In 1734 he retired to Hampstead, in hopes of finding some relief for an asthma, with which he had long been afflicted; but he died at his house in Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, February 1735.

In his writings he has shewn himself equal to any of his cotemporaries in humour, wit, and learning.³

Sir Richard Steele appears, from the parish books, to have rented a house by the water-side, rated at 14*l.* per annum.

In a letter from Sir Richard to Lady Steele, dated Chelsea, February 14, 1716, he says:

“ Mr. Fuller and I came hither to dine in the air;

¹ Swift's Letters.

³ Biographical Dictionary.

² See page 117.

but the maid has been so slow that we are benighted, and chuse to lie here rather than go this road in the dark. I lie at our own house, and my friend at a relation's in the town."¹

Sir Richard was born about the year 1676, in Ireland, but of English parents. He was sent at a very early age from Dublin to London, and educated with Addison at the Charter-house, where he was placed on the foundation by James, Duke of Ormond, to whom his father was private secretary; from hence he removed to Merton College, Oxford, where he was admitted a Post-Master in 1692. He left the University without taking a degree, and entered the army; a step highly displeasing to his friends; however, as he had a flow of goodnature, a generous openness and frankness of spirit, and a sparkling vivacity of wit, these qualities rendered him the delight of the soldiery; and having made choice of a profession which set him free from all the ordinary restraints in youth, he spared not to indulge his inclinations in the wildest excesses. He became secretary to Lord Cutts, who obtained for him the rank of captain in Lord Lucas's regiment of Fusileers; and in the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, he was appointed to the profitable place of Gazetteer through the friendship of Lord Halifax and the Earl of Sunderland, to whom he had been recommended by Mr. Addison. Steele had already exhibited his talents as a dramatic writer with some success; and in 1709 he began to publish "The Tatler," which admirable paper was undertaken in concert with Dr. Swift, and by this work

¹ Epistolary Correspondence, vol. i. p. 121.

his reputation was perfectly established. This was followed by "The Spectator," which was carried on chiefly by the assistance of his steady friend, Addison; and the success of this paper being equal to that of the former, encouraged him to proceed in the same design in the character of "The Guardian." He was made a Commissioner of the Stamp Duties in 1710, which office he resigned in 1713, and from a placeman became a violent oppositionist. He took his seat in the House of Commons as Member for Stockbridge in Hampshire, but was expelled thence in a few days after, for writing several seditious and scandalous libels. From this time, till the death of Queen Anne, his attention was wholly engrossed in writing and publishing political and party tracts.¹ Steele had acquired, under the reign of William, a decided predilection for those principles which, in our mixed form of government, so admirably protect the liberties of the people, and prove a check so effectual to an ambitious extension of the prerogatives of the Crown. Faithful through life to the cause he had espoused, and bold in the exhibition of his patriotism, no consideration of interest or safety deterred him from prosecuting what he deemed essential to the welfare of his country.

On the accession of George I. he was again taken into favour; was appointed surveyor to the Royal Stables at Hampton Court; had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and continued to receive, during the whole of this reign, many marks of the royal bounty.

¹ *Biog. Dram.*

The licence of the Drury Lane Theatre having expired on the death of the Queen, the managers instantly applied to Steele for his interest towards obtaining its renewal; and, as he had in his various writings been of essential service to the theatre, they requested him to procure the insertion of his name with their's in the patent. Steele was highly pleased with the offer, and the licence was accordingly obtained.¹

In 1719, Steele highly offended the ministry by his opposition to the Peerage Bill, and, in consequence, the patent of the theatre was withdrawn, which plunged him into the greatest difficulties; nor was it restored till 1720, when his great friend and patron, Sir Robert Walpole, came again into power. Animated by such good fortune, his dramatic genius, which had slept for many years, revived with additional lustre; and "The Conscious Lovers," one of the best Comedies on the English stage, was presented to an admiring public.

It would now naturally be imagined that Sir Richard, taught by ample experience, would pay some attention to economy: such, however, was the power of habit, and such his thoughtless profusion, that scarce a twelve-month had passed before he was obliged to sell his share in the playhouse to relieve the exigencies of want. In 1725 he surrendered the whole of his property to his creditors, and retired to Wales, where, in the following year, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which rendered him incapable of any further literary effort.

¹ Cibber's Apology.

He resided, by the indulgence of the mortgagee, on his estate at Llangunnor, near Carmarthen, which he had formerly acquired on his marriage with his second wife, the daughter of Jonathan Scurlock, Esq. After lingering near two years in this secluded situation, he died September 21, 1729.

Such was the chequered life of Steele, at one time exulting on the wing of prosperity; at another depressed by all the evils of the most embittered poverty. His frailties, the origin of all his misfortunes, were not the offspring of vice, but merely owing to habitual carelessness and the want of worldly prudence. Compassionate in his heart; unbounded in his benevolence; no object of distress ever left him with a murmur; and, in the hour of prosperity, he was ever ready, both with his influence and property, to promote the views of literature and science, and to assist the efforts of unprotected genius.¹

Dr. Atterbury resided in Church Lane several years; one of his letters is dated from hence in 1698.² He here became acquainted with Swift, to whom he was before unknown, in 1711.

Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, was born March 6, 1662, and was educated at Westminster School; and thence, in 1680, was elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself by his wit and learning, and gave early proofs of his poetical talents.

In 1687 he made his first essay in controversial

¹ Dr. Drake's Essays.

² Atterbury's Letters, published by Nichols.

writing, and shewed himself an able and strenuous advocate for the Protestant Religion.

In 1691 he took holy orders, and was elected the same year Lecturer of St. Bride's Church in London, and Preacher of Bridewell Chapel. He soon afterwards preached several sermons before Queen Mary. The share he took in the controversy against Bentley is now very clearly ascertained. In one of his letters, dated "Chelsea 1698," he says: "The matter had cost him some time and trouble; in laying the design of a book, in writing above half of it, in reviewing a good part of the rest, in transcribing the whole, and attending the press," he adds, "half a year of my life went away."

Upon the accession of Queen Anne in 1702, Dr. Atterbury was appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary; and in October 1704, was advanced to the deanery of Carlisle. His preferments increased upon him fast; and in June 1713, the Queen, at the recommendation of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, advanced him to the bishopric of Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster in commendam. He was confirmed July 4, and consecrated at Lambeth.

His tide of prosperity began to turn upon the accession of George I.; and he received a severe mortification soon after the coronation of that monarch.

During the rebellion in Scotland, which broke out in the first year of this reign, Atterbury gave several instances of his growing disaffection to the established government.

In 1722 he sustained a severe trial in the loss of his

lady; and in the same year, the government, on a suspicion of his being concerned in a plot in favour of the Pretender, apprehended him August 24, and he was committed a prisoner to the Tower. An Act of Parliament shortly afterwards was passed, which deprived him of all his offices, dignities, promotions, and benefices ecclesiastical whatsoever, and he was condemned to perpetual exile.

On the 18th of June, 1723, this eminent prelate, having the day before taken leave of his friends, embarked on board the Aldborough, man-of-war, and landed the Friday following at Calais.

When Bishop Atterbury first entered upon his banishment, he resided at Brussels, but he was compelled to leave that place, and retired to Paris, where he died February 1731—2.

The celebrated *Dean Swift* came to Chelsea in the year 1711, and took up his residence facing Dr. Atterbury's house in Church Lane.

Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St Patrick's, in Dublin, an illustrious poet, political and satirical writer, was born in Dublin November 30, 1667; died October 29, 1745. Of a life so various, and so full of business, as Swift's, we know not what part we could select consistent with the limits of this work, that would not rather excite, than gratify curiosity; and so numerous, and so copious, have been the details of it, by men of the first respectability and talents, that even had we room to enter into the consideration of it, the attempt might be justly thought unnecessary.

His principal works are; "The Tale of a Tub;" "Gulliver's Travels," a moral and political romance; "Letters;" "Sermons;" "Poems;" political treatises, and a "History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne."

The company of Swift was courted by persons of the first rank in life and literature; and the following peculiarities may be related of him.

He made a rule never to speak more than a minute at a time, and to wait for others to take up the conversation. He was peculiarly happy in punning; and used to say, "that none despised that talent but those who were without it." He also greatly excelled in telling a story; but, in the latter part of his life, used to tell them rather too often. He never treated sacred subjects with familiarity or profaneness. He loved to have ladies in company, because it preserved, he said, the delicacy of the conversation. He kept his friends in some degree of awe, yet was more open to admonition than to flattery. Though he appeared churlish and austere to his servants, he was in reality a kind and generous master; and he was also very charitable to the poor. His manner was without ceremony, but not rustic. He was naturally temperate, chaste, and frugal. His foibles need not be repeated here, they are well known to those who are conversant with his works; a new edition of which, in nineteen volumes octavo, was published in 1808, by John Nichols, Esq., the ornament of his profession, and the "last of the learned printers," to whom the world of science and literature is under infinite obligations.

Swift has been so minute and circumstantial in describing the particulars relative to his residence here, and his acquaintance with Dr. Atterbury, that it has afforded us an easy and pleasant task to collect them into one point of view from his Journal to Stella :

“ I got here,” says he, “ with Patrick and my portmanteau, for six-pence, and pay six shillings a week for one silly room, with confounded coarse sheets. I lodge just over against Dr. Atterbury’s house ; and yet, perhaps, I shall not like the place the better for that.” *Journal to Stella, April 26, 1711.*

May 1. “ I have just now a compliment from Dean Atterbury’s lady, to command the garden, library, and whatever the house affords ; but the Dean is in town with his convocation.”—“ I sent over to Mrs. Atterbury, to know whether I might wait on her, but she is gone a visiting ; we have exchanged some compliments ; but I have not seen her yet.”

May 2. “ I did not go to town to-day, it was so terrible rainy ; nor have I stirred out of my room till eight this evening ; when I crossed the way to see Mrs. Atterbury, and thank her for her civilities. She would needs send me home some veal, and small beer, and ale, to-day at dinner.”

May 3. “ Dr. Friend came this morning to visit Atterbury’s lady and children, as physician ; and persuaded me to go to town in his chariot.”

May 9. “ Since I came home, I have been sitting with the prolocutor, Dean Atterbury, who is my neighbour over the way, but generally keeps in town with his convocation.”

May 14. “ I dined with Mr. Prior to-day at his house, with Dean Atterbury and others.”

May 16. “ I sat with Dean Atterbury till one o'clock, after I came home.”

May 18. “ I stayed at home till five o'clock, and dined with Dean Atterbury; then went by water to Mr. Harley's, where the Saturday's club was met.”

May 19. “ This is the first wet walk I have had in a month's time that I came here; however, I got to bed, after a short visit to Atterbury.”

May 24. “ My Lord Oxford set me down at a coffee-house, where I waited for the Dean of Carlisle's chariot to bring me to Chelsea; for it has rained prodigiously all this afternoon. The dean did not come; but sent me his chariot, which has cost me two shillings to the coachman; and so I am got home; and Lord knows what is become of Patrick !”

May 25. “ It was bloody hot walking to day; and I was so lazy, I dined where my new gown was, at Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and came back like a fool, and the Dean of Carlisle has sitten with me till eleven.”

May 28. “ I am proposing to my lord to erect a society, or academy, for correcting and settling our language; that we may not be perpetually changing as we do. He enters mightily into it, so does the Dean of Carlisle.”

June 22. “ Dr. Gaftrell and I dined by invitation with the Dean of Carlisle.”

June 23. “ They still keep my neighbour Atterbury in suspense about the deanery of Christ Church,

which has been above six months vacant, and he is heartily angry."

June 26. " This is the last night I lie at Chelsea; and I got home early, and sat down two hours with the Dean, and ate victuals, having had a very scurvy dinner."

July 4. " This day I left Chelsea for good."

July 5. " I walked to Chelsea, and was there by nine this morning; and the Dean of Carlisle and I crossed the water to Battersea."

July 14. " Dean Atterbury sent to me to dine with him at Chelsea; I refused his coach, and walked; and am come back by seven."

Aug. 21. " I walked to-day to Chelsea, and dined with the Dean of Carlisle, who is now laid up with the gout."

Feb. 1, 1711-12. " I visited the secretary, and then walked to Chelsea to dine with the Dean of Christ Church."

March 13, 1712. " I walked this morning to Chelsea, to see Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Christ Church; I had business with him, about entering Mr. Fitzmaurice, Lord Kerr's son, into his college."

After the death of the Earl of Carberry, his house and premises were in possession of the Gough family, several of whom resided here. The house still retains the name of Gough House, and has been for some years occupied by Mrs. Pemberton, as a most respectable boarding school for young ladies.

Sir Richard Gough, Knight, was an eminent merchant in London, who made a considerable fortune in the India and China trade. He died in 1727. His second son, Henry, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Nicholas Crispe, Esq. of London, was admitted in 1725 a Fellow Commoner of Benne'tt College in the University of Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Mawson, (afterwards Bishop of Ely,) as was also his brother John in 1728.¹

Henry was created a baronet in 1728; was Member of Parliament, in 1733, for Bramber in Sussex; and, in 1741, for Hindon in Wilts.²

He married, first, Catharine, daughter of Sir John Harpur, of Chalke in Derbyshire; secondly, Barbara, only daughter of Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq., of Elvetham Hants, who survived him. This lady died at the family seat at Edgbaston in Warwickshire, in 1782.³

Sir Henry Gough, her son, took the name of Calthorpe in compliance with the will of his uncle, Sir Henry Calthorpe, K.B., who died in 1788; and in 1796 was created a peer by the title of Baron Calthorpe.

Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, was born at Houghton Norfolk, September 6, 1674, and educated on the foundation at Eton School. Thence he was elected to King's College in Cambridge, in 1695; but, succeeding to the family estate, by the death of his elder brother, he resigned his fellowship. In 1700, he was

¹ Masters's Hist. Benne'tt Coll. p. 299.

² Collins's Bar. vol. v.

³ Gent. Mag. 1782, p. 307.

chosen Member of Parliament for Kings Lynn, Norfolk, and represented that borough in several succeeding Parliaments. In 1705, he was nominated one of the Council to Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England; in 1705, appointed Secretary at War; and in 1710, Treasurer of the Navy.¹

In 1710, upon the change of the ministry, he was removed from all his employments, and by a resolution of the House of Commons, committed to the Tower, where he remained six months.

After the accession of George I., he was appointed Paymaster-General of all the Guards and Garrisons, and of all other the land forces in Great Britain, and Paymaster of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

In 1715 he was promoted, for his eminent services, to be First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer. In about two years time, a misunderstanding breaking out amongst his Majesty's ministers, and Walpole's power being visibly on the decline, he resigned all his places, probably with a view to be restored with greater plenitude of power; and a number of his friends accompanied him on his resignation.

In 1720 we find him again Paymaster of the Forces and First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1721; and when the King went to Germany, in 1723, he was nominated one of the Lords Justices for the Administration of Government, and was sworn sole Secretary of State.

¹ Collins's Peerage.

About this time he received another distinguished mark of the royal favour; his eldest son, then on his travels, being created a peer by the title of Baron Walpole of Walpole. In 1725 he was made Knight of the Bath, and the year after, Knight of the Garter.

He continued in his high offices on the accession of George II.; but, in 1741, the opposition prevailed, and he resigned all his places. He retired with a pension of 4,000 *l.* a year, and the title of Earl of Orford, and spent the remainder of his life in tranquillity and retirement.

He died in 1746, aged sixty-nine. Whatever objections his ministerial conduct may be liable to, in his private character he is universally allowed to have had amiable qualities.—He was a tender parent, a kind master; a beneficent patron; a firm friend; an agreeable companion; and Pope, who was no friend to courts and courtiers, has paid him a handsome compliment on his latter character.

In answer to a friend, who persuades him to go and see Sir Robert, he says:

“ Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
Of social pleasure, ill exchanged for power:
Seen him, uncumber’d with the venal tribe,
Smile without art, and win without a bribe.”

In the year 1723, Sir Robert Walpole obtained from the Crown the lease of a house and garden in the stable-yard adjoining to the Royal Hospital. He himself occasionally resided here; and enlarged and improved

the premises by the purchase of part of the ground belonging to the Gough family. He also built the large octagon summer-house facing the water, and the greenhouse in a corresponding style of architecture, with the outer buildings of the Hospital. Here he made a large collection of exotics. Lady Walpole took great delight in improving these gardens, and spared no expence in procuring natural and artificial curiosities from foreign parts. Her grotto excited much of the attention of the curious at that time.

The following verses were addresssed to Lady Walpole, upon her receiving a present of shells from Guernsey :

“ See how the isles obeisance pay
To Walpole’s most auspicious sway :
Each little isle, with generous zeal,
Sends grateful every precious shell ;
Shells, in which Venus and her train
Of nymphs, ride stately o’er the main.
The rarities, in South Sea found,
In the thrice happy isles abound,
To make the Walpoles’ grotto fine,
And rival grotto Caroline.
Learn from the isles ye Britons, learn
Exalted merit to discern ;
And, free from prejudice and passion,
Do homage to its exaltation :
Shall Chelsea Grot its beauty owe
To presents puny isles bestow ?
The fame of Walpole is above
Mean monuments of private love—
Let Chelsea Grotto be bedeck’d
With marks of national respect.”¹

¹ Gent. Mag. Dec. 1734.

Queen Caroline, during the King's absence in Germany, one summer honoured Lady Walpole with a visit, and dined in the green-house, which was laid out with choice flowers and plants, and hung with some of the fine paintings, which were afterwards removed by the Earl of Orford, to form part of the Houghton collection.

Some time after the death of Sir Robert Walpole, which took place in the year 1745, the house was sold to the Earl of Dunmore, of whose executors it was bought by the late George Aufrere, Esq., who had a very noble collection of pictures here, consisting, for the greater part, of the productions of the Venetian, Bolognese, and Lombardy schools; among the choicest of these might be particularly admired, the Holy Family, by Titian, which was valued at 3,000 guineas; the seven works of Mercy by Sebastian Bourdon; two fine landscapes by Gaspar Poussin; a portrait of a Pirate, by Georgioni; a beautiful picture of St. Catharine, by Correggio, &c. These were chiefly collected by Mr. Aufrere during his travels in France and Italy. The house was also embellished with beautiful drawings by Miss Aufrere, who died at an early age.

In the octagon summer-house, while it was in the possession of Lord Yarborough, was a statue of Neptune, by Bernini, which Sir Joshua Reynolds purchased from the Villa Negroni at Rome.

Upon the decease of Mrs. Aufrere the house came into the possession of the Earl of Yarborough, who married, in 1770, Sophia, daughter and sole heir of the late George Aufrere, Esq. All the pictures have been

removed to Brocklesby Hall, Lincolnshire, where his lordship has built a gallery for their reception; a drawing of which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1807.¹

In 1808, Lord Yarborough sold the remainder of his term in the premises to Government; and it is proposed to appropriate part of them to the use of the Royal Hospital.

*Wharton Park*² was formerly part of the estate of Sir Thomas More. It consists of about forty acres, and is situated north of the King's Road, between Lovers Walk and the road leading to Queen's Elm from Church Lane. The house and gardens were between Church Lane and the Duke of Beaufort's premises, from which it was separated by the road leading to the Ferry. In 1721 a patent was obtained for a manufacture of raw silk at Chelsea; and this park was taken for the purpose, and planted with mulberry-trees. It attracted a considerable share of public attention at the time, but it proved unsuccessful.³ The premises of the Raw Silk Company are rated in the parish books at 200*l*.

About the year 1734, *James Christopher Le Blon* set up a project for copying the Cartoons in tapestry, and made some very fine drawings for that purpose.

¹ Biographical Index to the House of Lords, 1809.

² Sir Michael Wharton resided, about 1654, at Parsons Green, where he possessed a large estate, which had been for many years in his family; and which, with

considerable property in this parish, was divided at his death among his coheirs.

Lysons's *Env.* vol. ii. p. 369.

³ Lysons's *Environs*, vol. ii. p. 148.

Houses were built, and looms erected in the mulberry-ground at Chelsea; but either the expence was precipitated too fast, or contributions did not arrive fast enough; the bubble burst; several suffered; and Le Blon was heard of no more.*

The buildings erected at that time still remain, are now divided into tenements, and are called Willis's Place.

DON SALTERO'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

This well known coffee-house was first opened in the year 1695, by one Salter, who had been a servant to Sir Hans Sloane, and had accompanied him on his travels. The collection of curiosities, which were principally the gift of Sir Hans Sloane, being the duplicates of his various curious collections, drew from London a multitude of spectators. It existed more than a century, and was at length sold by public auction in the year 1799.

Sir Richard Steele, in "The Tatler," No. 34, has given the following humourous description of this once far-famed collection of rarities, and of its eccentric proprietor:

"Being of a very spare and hecive constitution, I am forced to make frequent journies of a mile or two for fresh air; and indeed by this last, which was no further than the village of Chelsea, I am farther convinced of the necessity of travelling to know the world; for, as it is usual with young voyagers, as soon as they land upon a shore, to begin their accounts of the nature of the people, their soil, their government, their

* Walpole's Cat. Engravers,

inclinations and their passions, so really I fancied I could give you an immediate description of this village from the five fields, where the robbers lie in wait, to the coffee-house, where the *literati* sit in council. A great ancestor of ours, by the mother side, Mr. Justice Overdo, (whose history is written by Ben Johnson,) met with more enormities by walking *incognito* than he was capable of correcting; and found great mortifications in observing, also, persons of eminence, whom he before knew nothing of: thus it fared with me, even in a place so near the town as this. When I came into the coffee-house I had not time to salute the company, before my eye was diverted by ten thousand gim-cracks round the room and on the cieling. When my first astonishment was over, comes to me a Sage of a thin and meagre countenance, which aspect made me doubt, whether reading or fretting had made it so philosophic; but I very soon perceived him to be of that sect which the ancients call *Gingivistæ*, in our language, tooth-drawers. I immediately had a respect for the man; for these practical philosophers go upon a very rational hypothesis, not to cure, but take away the part affected. My love of mankind made me very benevolent to Mr. Salter; for such is the name of this eminent barber and antiquary. Men are usually but unjustly distinguished rather by their fortunes than their talents, otherwise this personage would make a great figure in that class of men which I distinguish under the title of Odd Fellows; but it is the misfortune of persons of great genius to have their faculties dissipated by attention to too many things at once. Mr.

Salter is an instance of this ; if he would wholly give himself up to the string, instead of playing twenty beginnings to tunes, he might, before he dies, play *Roger de Caubly* quite out. I heard him go through his whole round ; and, indeed, I think he does play the Merry Christ Church Bells pretty justly ; but he confessed to me, he did that rather to show he was orthodox, than that he valued himself upon the music itself. Or if he did proceed in his anatomy, why might he not hope in time to cut off legs, as well as draw teeth ? The particularity of this man put me into a deep thought, whence it should proceed that, of all the lower order, barbers should go further in hitting the ridiculous than any other set of men : watermen brawl, cobblers sing ; but why must a barber be for ever a politician, a musician, an anatomist, a poet, and a physician. The learned Vossius says, his barber used to comb his hair in iambics ; and indeed in all ages, one of this useful profession, this order of cosmetic philosophers, has been celebrated by the most eminent hands. You see the barber, in *Don Quixote*, is one of the principal characters in the history, which gave me satisfaction in the doubt, why *Don Saltero* writ his name with a Spanish termination ; for he is descended in a right line, not from John Tradescant, as he himself asserts, but from that memorable companion of the Knight of Mancha ; and I hereby certify, to all the worthy citizens who travel to see his rarities, that his double-barrelled pistols, targets, coats of mail, his sclopeta, and sword of Toledo, were left to his ancestor, by the said *Don Quixote*, and by the said ancestor to all his progeny down to *Don*

Saltero. Though I go thus far in favour of Don Saltero's merit, I cannot allow a liberty he takes of imposing several names, (without my licence,) on the collections he has made, to the abuse of the good people of England, one of which is particularly calculated to deceive religious persons, to the great scandal of the well disposed, and may introduce heterodox opinions : he shows you a straw hat, which I know to be made by Madge Peskad, within three miles of Bedford ; and tells you it is Pontius Pilate's wife's chamber-maid's sister's hat. To my knowledge of this very hat, it may be added, that the covering of straw was never used among the Jews, since it was demanded of them to make bricks without it.

" Therefore this is really nothing, but, under the specious pretence of learning and antiquity, to impose upon the world. There are other things which I cannot tolerate among his rarities, as the china figure of a Lady in the glass case, the Italian engine for the imprisonment of those who go abroad with it ; both of which I hereby order to be taken down, or else he may expect to have his letters patent for making punch superseded, be debarred wearing his muff next winter, or ever coming to London without his wife.

" It may be thought, perhaps, I have dwelt too long upon the affairs of this operator ; but I desire the reader to remember, that it is my way to consider men as they stand in merit, and not according to their fortune or figure ; and if he is in a coffee-house at the reading hereof, let him look round, and he will find there may be more characters drawn in this account than that of

Don Saltero: for half the politicians about him, he may observe, are, by their place in nature, of the class of tooth-drawers.”¹

The curiosities of this collection were deposited in glass cases; and consisted of a great variety of petrefactions, corals, chrystals, ores, shells, animals preserved in spirits, stuffed animals from various parts of the world, idols, curious Chinese manuscripts, missals, birds, snakes, butterflies, medals, models, fire-arms, fishes, portraits, prints, &c.

A catalogue of the whole was printed with the names of the donors affixed; and, under the management of skilful hands, this collection could not have failed to produce ample remuneration and profit.

Such collections, aided by those of Tradescant, Ashmole, and Thoresby, cherished the infancy of science, and should not be depreciated as the playthings of a boy after he is arrived at manhood. Mr. Pennant's ancestor, who lived at Chelsea, often took his great nephew, Mr. Pennant's father, to the coffee-house, where he used to see poor Richard Cromwell, a little, and very neat old man, with a most placid countenance, the effect of his innocent and unambitious life. He imagines this was Don Saltero's coffee-house, to which he was a benefactor, and has the honour of having his name mentioned in the collection.²

Mr. Pennant, when a boy, saw “his uncle's gift to the great Saltero,” which was a lignified hog.” What

¹ Vide Tatler, No. 34.

² Pennant's Hist. of Whitefoord and Holywell,

Mr. Pennant thus facetiously denominates in the edition of Saltero's catalogue that we have seen, is called "a piece of a root of a tree that grew in the shape of a hog." He feared this matchless curiosity was lost, at least it is omitted in the last, or forty-seventh edition of the catalogue.

What author, except Mr. Pennant, can flatter himself with delivering his works down to posterity in impressions so numerous as the labours of Don Saltero?

Alexander Blackwell was a native of Aberdeen, where he received a liberal education. He studied physic under Boerhaave at Leyden, took the degree of M.D., and acquired a proficiency in modern languages. Upon his return home he married, and soon after came to London, and practised for some time as a physician;¹ but not meeting with success, he became corrector of the press for Mr. Wilkins, a printer, and some time after commenced business on his own account, and printed several large works, till 1734, when he became a bankrupt. Soon after, he took a house in Chelsea facing the Physic Garden, for the convenience of Mrs. Blackwell, the author of "The Herbal;" and here she had daily access to such rare and curious plants, herbs, &c. as could no where else be found. This celebrated work was completed in 1739 with the following title:

"A Curious Herbal, containing Five Hundred Cuts, of the most useful Plants, which are now used in the

¹ Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 556.

Practice of Physic, engraved in Folio Copper Plates, after Drawings taken from the Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell. To which is added a short Description of the Plants, and their common uses in Physic, 1739."

Her husband, who wrote a treatise on agriculture, was afterwards induced, by an advantageous offer, to go to Sweden, where he was appointed Physician to the King; but, being suspected of some treasonable practices, he perished upon a scaffold, July 29, 1747.¹

Dr. Richard Mead appears by the parish books to have resided in Chelsea in the year 1714.

This eminent physician was born at Stepney, August 11, 1673;² and, during almost half a century, he was at the head of his profession. The clergy, and, in general, all men of learning, were welcome to his advice gratis; and his doors were open every morning to the most indigent; so that, notwithstanding his great practice, he did not die very rich. He was a most generous patron of learning and learned men. By making the private gains of his profession answer the end of a princely fortune, and valuing them only as they enabled him to become more extensively useful, his name will be transmitted to posterity with a lustre not inferior to that which attends the most distinguished characters of antiquity.

He built a gallery for his pictures and his antiquities.

His library, as appears by the printed catalogue of it, contained upwards of ten thousand volumes;³ in

¹ Gent. Mag. Sep. 1747.

² Anec. Bowyer, by Nichols, p. 251.

³ Ibid. p. 255. Biog. Dict.

collecting which, he spared no expence for scarce and valuable editions. It is remarkable that many of his books sold for much more than they had cost him. His pictures, also, were chosen with so much judgment, that they produced 3,417*l.* 11*s.*, about 600*l.* or 700*l.* more than he gave for them.

Sir James Wishart was a native of Scotland. He was made an admiral by Queen Anne in 1703, and a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty in 1710, in which year he was returned Member of Parliament for Portsmouth. The Queen also conferred the honour of knighthood upon him; but, in the following reign, he lost all his places, and was dismissed from the service, perhaps under a suspicion of favouring the interest of the Pretender. He resided at Chelsea, and died May 30, 1723.¹

Admiral Sir John Balchen, another distinguished naval officer, resided here about 1723. He was lost in the *Victory*, in the year 1744.

Thomas Stackhouse, a learned and pious divine, was many years Curate of Finchley; and afterwards Vicar of Benham, Berks, where he died, October 11, 1752.

His works were very numerous; but he is now principally known by his "History of the Bible," which obtained him very considerable credit. He resided in Chelsea about the year 1750.²

¹ Noble's Cont. Granger, vol. iii. p. 226

² Biographical Dictionary.

Mrs. Mary Astell, the friend of the accomplished lady, Elizabeth Hastings,¹ resided the greater part of her life in Chelsea. She was the daughter of a merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne, where she was born in 1668. Her father bestowed a good education upon her, and, amongst other accomplishments, she was mistress of the French and Latin tongues. Her uncle, a clergyman, observing marks of a promising genius, took her under his tuition, and taught her mathematics, logic, and philosophy. She left the place of her nativity when she was about twenty years of age, and spent the remaining part of her life at Chelsea.²

Here she pursued her studies with assiduity, made great proficiency in the above sciences, and acquired a more complete knowledge of the classic authors; among these, Seneca, Epictetus, Hierocles, Antoninus, Cicero, Plato, and Xenophon, were her favourites.

Her life was spent in writing for the advancement of learning, religion, and virtue, and in the practice of those religious duties which she so zealously and pathetically recommended to others; and in which, perhaps, no one was more sincere and devout. Her sentiments of piety, charity, humility, friendship, and other Christian graces, were very refined and sublime; and she possessed them in such a distinguished manner, as would have done her honour even in primitive times. Religion sat very gracefully upon her, unattended with any forbidding airs of sourness or moroseness. Her mind was generally calm and serene; and her conversation was innocently facetious, and highly entertaining.

¹ See page 181.

² Biographical Dictionary.

She would say, "The good Christian only hath reason, and he always ought to be cheerful;" and "that dejected looks and melancholy airs were very unseemly in a Christian."

But these subjects she hath treated of at large in her excellent writings: Atterbury, Hickes, Walker, Norris, Dodwell, Evelyn, and other great men, have borne testimony to the merit of her works. She was remarkably abstemious, and seemed to enjoy an uninterrupted state of health till a few years before her death; when, having one of her breasts cut off, it so much impaired her constitution, that she did not long survive. This painful operation she underwent without discovering the least timidity or impatience, without a groan or a sigh; and shewed the same resolution and resignation during her whole illness. When she was confined to her bed by a gradual decay, and the time of her dissolution drew near, she ordered her shroud and coffin to be made, and brought to her bed side, and there to remain in her view, as a constant memento of her approaching fate, and to keep her mind fixed on proper contemplations. She died in 1731, in the sixty-third year of her age, at her house in Paradise Row, and was buried in Chelsea Church.¹

We shall conclude this short sketch of the life of this distinguished ornament of her sex and country, with a catalogue of her various and most excellent works:

1. "Letters concerning the Love of God," published by J. Norris, M.A. Rector of Bemerton, 1695, 8vo.

¹ See page 118.

2. "An Essay in Defence of the Female Sex; in a Letter to a Lady, written by a Lady, 1696."

3. "A Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their true and greatest Interests, &c." And a second part to the same. Both printed together in 12mo. 1697. Swift has grossly and wantonly misrepresented this beneficial design in a licentious and unwarrantable satire on Mrs. Astell, under the character of "Madonella," in No. 32 and No. 63 of *The Tatler*: "but surely wit," adds the annotator, "is a poor atonement for such gross misrepresentations of truth, and humour a bad apology for injurious insinuations of falsehood."

4. "An Impartial Enquiry into the Causes of Rebellion and Civil War in this Kingdom, in an Examination of Dr. Kennet's Sermon, January 30, 1703-4.

5. Moderation truly stated: or a Review of a late Pamphlet, entitled "Moderation a Virtue, or the occasional Conformist justified from the Imputation of Hypocrisy, 1704." 4to. The prefatory discourse is addressed to Dr. Davenant, author of the pamphlet, and of "Essays on Peace and War," &c.

6. A Fair Way with the Dissenters and their Patrons, not writ by Mr. Lindsay, or any other furious Jacobite, whether a Clergyman or Layman; but by a very moderate Person, and dutiful Subject to the Queen, 1704." 4to. While this treatise was in the press, Dr. Davenant published a new edition of his "Moderation still a Virtue;" to which she immediately returned an answer in a postscript in this book.

: Dr. Drake's Essays. *Tatler*, vol. ii. p. 115. Edit. 1797.

7. "Reflections upon Marriage; to which is added a Preface in Answer to some Objections, 1705." 8vo. Two editions.

8. "The Christian Religion as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England, &c. 1705." 8vo. This pamphlet was suspected to be the work of Bishop Atterbury. See his "Epistolary Correspondence," vol. i. p. 20, and vol. ii. p. 33.

9. "Six Familiar Essays upon Marriage, Crosses in Love and Friendship, written by a Lady, 1706." 12mo.

10. "Bart'lemy Fair;" or an Enquiry after Wit, 1709;" occasioned by Colonel Hunter's celebrated "Letter on Enthusiasm." It was republished in 1722 without the words "Bart'lemy Fair."

Stanley House, which came into the possession of Sir Robert Stanley by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges, was rebuilt about the beginning of the last century. It was unoccupied for some time, but was in the possession of Henry Arundel, Esq. in 1724.

In 1743, *Admiral Sir Charles Wager* died here. This great and gallant officer, it has been said, was educated a Quaker, and that though he left that society, he was always peculiarly kind to its members. In 1708 he received the honour of knighthood, having engaged and captured some Spanish galleons, with considerable treasure, off Carthage. In the reign of George I. he performed some important services in

the North Sea; and to reward his merit, he was made Admiral of the White, a Privy Counsellor, and First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. Sir Charles sat in several Parliaments for Portsmouth and West Looe in Cornwall, and was the intimate friend and steady supporter of Sir Robert Walpole.* He died at Stanley house, May 24, 1743, aged seventy-seven, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument by Scheemakers erected to his memory; the inscription on which truly records, that "He was a man of great natural talents, improved by industry and long experience; who bore the highest commands, and passed through the greatest employments with credit to himself and honour to his country. He was in his private life humane, temperate, just, and bountiful. In public station valiant, prudent, wise, and honest; easy of access to all; plain and unaffected in his manners; steady and resolute in his conduct; so remarkably happy in his presence of mind, that no danger ever discomposed him. He was esteemed and favoured by his king, and honoured by his country."

After passing through various hands, this house became the property of the lady of Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who sold it about the year 1777 to the Countess of Strathmore. This lady married to her second husband, Andrew Robinson Stoney, Esq., who took the name of Bowes, and from whom she was separated in 1789.

Stanley House was purchased of Lady Strathmore

* Noble's Cont. Granger, vol. iii. p. 227.

by the late Mr. Lochée, who kept a Military Academy; and in the possession of whose family it still remains.

Mary, Duchess of Ormond, resided in Chelsea about the year 1730. This lady was daughter of Henry, Duke of Beaufort, and the second wife of James, Duke of Ormond. She witnessed the ruin of her husband, who was one of the most popular characters of his time; and was compelled to see him live an exile, whom the Court intended to restore to favour, had he not taken his measures too precipitately, and by privately quitting the kingdom, put it out of the power of the party who wished him well, to continue him in it. Her grace was mother of Lady Elizabeth Butler, who lived single, and Lady Mary, who married Lord Ashburnham. The Duchess died in November, 1733, aged sixty-eight.*

Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart. resided, in 1705, in Paradise Row.² He was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Lewes in several successive Parliaments during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; and being a leading member in the Convention Parliament, greatly promoted the succession of King William and Queen Mary to the Crown of these realms. On their Majesties' accesssion, he was first made one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and in 1689 one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which office he resigned in 1694, being then Member for the County of Sussex. In 1701 he was again constituted

* Noble's Cont. Granger, vol. i. p. 318.

² Bowack, p. 15.

one of the Lords of the Treasury; and in 1706 was advanced by Queen Anne to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Pelham. He died February 23, 1712. He was particularly distinguished for his knowledge in men and business, and a constant regard to the welfare of his country. He saw the ill designs of a corrupt party in the court of Charles II., and joined with those who opposed every illegal step, tending to introduce Popery and arbitrary government. He was in the particular favour of King William, who greatly esteemed him for his eminent abilities and his integrity. In his private capacity no man was more exemplary as a good Christian, neighbour, and friend.¹

Sir Francis Windham, brother to the Hon. Lieutenant General Windham, had a house in Paradise Row about the year 1700; a very worthy gentleman, of good family, who served several years in Parliament for the Borough of Ilchester in Somersetshire.² This gentleman, the fourth son of Sir Thomas Windham, was created a baronet in 1673. He is memorable for his loyalty, in having entertained Charles II. at his house at Trent, after the Battle of Worcester, where the King remained concealed for several days.

"Windham told the King," says Hume,³ "that Sir Thomas, his father, a few days before his death, called to him his five sons: 'My children,' said he, 'we have hitherto seen serene and quiet times under our three last sovereigns, but I must now warn you to pre-

¹ Collins's Peerage.

² Bowack, p. 15.

³ History of England, Commonwealth.

pare for clouds and storms. Factions arise on every side, and threaten the tranquillity of your native country; but, whatever happens, do you faithfully honour and obey your prince, and adhere to the crown. I charge you never to forsake the crown, though it should hang upon a bush.' These last words, added Windham, made such impression on all our breasts, that the many afflictions of these sad times, could never efface their indelible characters."

Lady Hester Windham, wife of Sir Francis, was buried at Chelsea, April 24, 1708.¹

Adjoining the Royal Hospital, on the eastern side, stood the mansion of *Richard, Earl of Ranelagh*.

This nobleman, in the year 1690, being at that time Paymaster General of the Forces, and one of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, obtained from the Crown a lease of seven acres and a half of land adjoining, and belonging to the Hospital, for sixty-one years, at an annual rent of 15*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* He built a house after a design of his own, and made it his principal residence. Soon after he obtained another lease of fifteen acres more, for fifty-eight years, at an annual rent of 30*l.* 4*s.* and another parcel of land for ninety-nine years, at a rent of 5*l.* per annum, for the purpose of laying out and extending his gardens. In 1698 he procured a grant of all these lands in fee, subject to an annual rent to the Hospital of 5*l.*²

¹ Parish Register.

² Lysons's *Env.* vol. ii. p. 172.

Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, was one of the ablest men Ireland ever bred; who, amidst every degree of dissipation, had the care of the finances of that kingdom for thirty years; and, to supply his boundless extravagance, accommodated himself with wonderful versatility to the gay Charles, the bigoted James, the taciturn William, and the pious Anne.¹

"He is a bold man," says Macky, "and very happy in his jests and repartees, and has often turned the humour of the House of Commons, when they have designed to have been very severe. He is very fat, black, and turned of sixty years old." Swift has added, in his usual satirical way, "the vainest old fool I ever saw."²

The Earl died in 1712; and his house was, for some years after his death, in the possession of his daughter, Lady Catharine Jones.

Bowack, describing the house and gardens,³ says: "This lord was one of the first noblemen that improved gardening to its present perfection; and his genius this way is not only lofty, but very happy, as appears by his gardens, which are esteemed the best in England, the size considered. His house, built with brick and cornered with stone, is not large, but very convenient, and may well be called a cabinet. It stands a good distance from the Thames. In finishing the whole, his lordship has spared neither labour nor cost. The very greenhouses and stables, adorned with fes-

¹ Noble's Cont. Granger, vol. i. p. 370.

² Nichols's Edit. Swift, vol. v. p. 160.

³ Bowack's Middlesex, p. 14.

toons, urns, &c., have an air of grandeur not to be seen in many princes' palaces."

In Gibson's "View of the Gardens near London, December, 1691," communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Vice President, from an original manuscript in his possession, these gardens are thus described :

"My Lord Ranelagh's garden being but lately made, the plants are but small; but the plats, borders, and walks, are curiously kept and elegantly designed, having the advantage of opening into Chelsea College Walks. The kitchen garden there lies very fine, with walks and seats, one of which being large and covered, was then under the hands of a curious painter. The house there is very fine within, all the rooms being wainscoted with Norway oak, and all the chimneys adorned with carving, as in the council-chamber in Chelsea College."¹

In 1730 an Act of Parliament was passed, vesting the estates of the Earl of Ranelagh in trustees, and three years after this house and premises were sold in lots; the greater part of which was purchased by persons named Swift and Timbrell.² About this period, Lacey, the patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, projected a plan for establishing a place of public entertainment on a large and splendid scale;³ and in pursuance of this scheme, he, with one Solomon Rietti, took a lease of these premises from Swift and Timbrell; but it seems they soon gave up the undertaking, as in 1741,

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 183.

² *Lysons's Env.* vol. ii. p. 173.

³ *Burney's Hist. Music*, vol. iv.

when the rotunda was built, William Crispe and James Myonet were the lessees. Crispe soon after was the sole lessee, and he in 1744 became a bankrupt. The property was then divided into thirty-six shares, and continued so till its dissolution.

The rotunda was first opened with a public breakfast, April 5, 1742, and for a short time after morning concerts were given, consisting of selections from oratorios.¹ Michael Festing was the manager, and led the band. It continued open for public breakfasts every day till the year 1752. In 1754 evening amusements were given under the name of Comus's Court, and fire-works were occasionally exhibited. The amusements of late years are too well known to require a particular explanation of them here.

In the year 1742 a foreigner, visiting Ranelagh, gives the following account of the amusements there:²

" I repaired to the rendezvous, which was the park adjoining to the Palace Royal, and which answers to our Thuilleries; where we sauntered with a handful of fine company till it was almost twilight, a time, I thought, not a little unseasonable for a tour into the country.

" We had no sooner quitted the park, but we found ourselves in a road full of people, illuminated with lamps on each side; the dust was the only inconvenience; but in less than half an hour, we found ourselves at a gate where money was demanded, and paid for our admittance; and immediately my eyes were struck with a large building of an orbicular figure, with

¹ Burney's Hist. Music, vol. iv.

² Gent. Mag. 1742,

a row of windows round the attic story, through which it seemed to be liberally illuminated within, and altogether presented to the eye such an image as a man, of a whimsical imagination, would not scruple to call a giant's lanthorn.

"Into this enchanted palace we entered, with more haste than ceremony, and at the first glance I, for my part, found myself dumb with surprise and astonishment, in the middle of a vast amphitheatre, for structure, Roman ; for decorations of paint and gilding, gay as the Asiatic ; four grand portals, in the manner of the ancient triumphal arches, and four times twelve boxes, in a double row, with suitable pilasters between, form the whole interior of this wonderful fabric, save that in the middle a magnificent orchestra arises to the roof, from which descend several large branches, which contain a great number of candles, enclosed in chrystal glasses, at once to light and adorn this spacious rotunda. Groupes of well dressed persons were dispersed in the boxes ; numbers covered the area ; all manner of refreshments were within call, and music of all kinds echoed, though not intelligibly, from every one of those elegant retreats, whither pleasure seemed to beckon, her wanton followers.

" I have acknowledged myself charmed at my entrance ; you will wonder, therefore, when I tell you that satiety followed ; in five minutes I was familiar with the whole and every part ; in the five next indifference took place ; in five more, my eyes grew dazzled, my head became giddy, and all night I dreamed of Vanity Fair."

As the whole of the premises were entirely taken

down about the year 1805, we shall endeavour to give a more circumstantial description of the rotunda. It was a noble edifice, somewhat like the Pantheon at Rome. The external diameter was one hundred and eighty-five feet, the internal one hundred and fifty. The entrances were by four Doric porticos opposite each other, and the first story was rustic; round the whole, on the outside, was an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which were at the porticos; and the roof, which projected from the body of the rotunda, was covered with slate. Over the gallery were the windows, sixty in number.

The first object that struck the spectator with-inside, was what was formerly the orchestra, but altered into a fire-place, erected in the middle of the rotunda, reaching the cieling and supporting the roof; but, it being found too high to give the company the full entertainment of the music, the performers were moved into another orchestra, erected in one of the porticos; the former was however suffered to remain. It was a beautiful structure, formed by four triumphal arches of the Tuscan order, separated from each other by intervals, which, with the arches, formed an octagon. The pillars were divided into two stories; the first was painted like marble, the second was painted white and fluted. The pillars were surmounted by Termini of plaister of paris. The inside of the four arches was decorated with masks, musical instruments, &c., painted in pannels on a sky-blue ground. The pillars, which formed the four triumphal arches, were the principal support of the roof, which, for magnitude and manner of construction, could not be equalled in Europe. The

astonishing genius of the architect was here concealed from the view by the cieling; but it must be easily conceived, that such a roof could not be supported by any of the usual methods; and if the internal timbers could have been seen, they would have astonished the spectator.

Round the rotunda, were forty-seven boxes for the accommodation of the company, with a table and cloth spread in each. In these they were regaled with tea and coffee. In each of these boxes was a painting of some droll characteristic figure; and between each box was placed a large bell lamp; the boxes were divided by wainscoting and pillars, which formed part of the support of the roof.

Over the boxes was a gallery, fronted with a ballustrade, and pillars painted in imitation of marble, encircled with festoons of flowers, and surmounted by Termini of plaister of paris. The gallery contained the same number of boxes, with a lamp in front of each.

At the distance of twelve boxes from the orchestra, on the right hand, was the prince's box, for the reception of the royal family. It was richly covered with paper, and ornamented in the front with the Prince of Wales's crest.

Round the fire-place were a number of tables and benches covered with red baize; the backs were ornamented with festoons of flowers, which had a very pleasing effect.

The cieling was a stone-coloured ground, divided into oval pannels, each of which had a painting of a beautiful celestial figure on a sky-blue ground. Fes-

toons of flowers, and other ornaments, connected these oval pannels with each other, and with some smaller square pannels, on which were painted Arabesque ornaments in stone colour, on a dark ground. From the ceiling descended twenty-eight large chandeliers in two circles. The whole of the interior was fitted up with the greatest taste and elegance; and this, indeed, might have been said of Ranelagh, that it was one of those public places of entertainment that, for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, was not to be equalled in Europe.

The greatest number of persons which were ever known to be admitted in one night, was four thousand six hundred and twenty-two, exclusive of free admissions. This was on the 7th of June, 1790, at an exhibition of fire-works, when the price of admission was 3s. 6d.

In Wilderness-Row there is still remaining an old building, which used to be called King William's Dining Room and Green House. These premises are now occupied as a school and a dissenting chapel.

In June, 1802, Mr. Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, ascended in a balloon from the gardens, accompanied by Captain Sowden of the Navy, who afterwards favoured the public with an account of their aerial excursion.

A modern poet thus characteristically describes the amusements of this once celebrated place:

1.

T'o Ranelagh, once in my life,
 By good-natur'd force I was driven ;
 The nations had ceas'd their long strife,
 And Peace beam'd her radiance from Heaven.
 What wonders were there to be found,
 That a clown might enjoy or disdain ?
 First, we trac'd the gay ring all around ;
 Aye—and then we went round it again.

2.

A thousand feet rustled on mats,
 A carpet that once had been green ;
 Men bow'd with their outlandish hats,
 With corners so fearfully keen !
 Fair maids, who, at home in their haste,
 Had left all clothing else but a train,
 Swept the floor clean, as slowly they pac'd,
 Then—walk'd round and swept it again.

3.

The music was truly enchanting,
 Right glad was I when I came near it ;
 But in fashion I found I was wanting—
 'Twas the fashion to walk, and not hear it.
 A fine youth, as beauty beset him,
 Look'd smilingly round on the train,
 " The king's nephew," they cried, as they met him,
 Then—we went round and met him again.

4.

Huge paintings of heroes and peace
 Seem'd to smile at the sound of the fiddle,
 Proud to fill up each tall shining space,
 Round the lantern that stood in the middle,
 And George's head too ; Heaven screen him ;
 May he finish in peace his long reign :
 And what did we when we had seen him ?
 Why—went round and saw him again.

Bloomfield's Wild Flowers.

Various Views and Descriptions of Ranelagh already published.

1. A Perspective View, as intended to be finished, of the Amphitheatrical Building, with part of the Garden, in which it is erected at Chelsea, by William Jones.

2. Geometrical Section, with the Orchestra and Orthographical Plan of the Amphitheatrical Building, erected at Chelsea by William Jones.

3. A Perspective View of the Inside of the Amphitheatre in Ranelagh Gardens, drawn by W. Newland, was engraved by Walker, 1761.

4. Eight large Views of these and Vauxhall Gardens, by Canaletti and Rooker, 1751.

5. Ranelagh House; a Satire, in Prose, in the manner of Mr. Le Sage, London, 1747; 8vo.

6. A Description of Ranelagh Rotunda and Gardens; being a proper Companion for those who visit that place, as it explains every Beauty and Curiosity therein to be found.¹

Sir Thomas Robinson, who built, and resided at Prospect Place, adjoining to Ranelagh Gardens, held a considerable number of shares, and was a great promoter of the undertaking. His house, with the adjoining premises, were purchased after his death by the proprietors of Ranelagh.²

General Wilford now possesses these premises, and has erected a handsome house upon them for his own residence.

¹ Gough's Brit. Topography, vol. i. Middlesex.

² Lysons's Env. vol. ii. p. 174.

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. was Member of Parliament for the Borough of Northallerton, during the first Parliament of King George the Second; and after the dissolution thereof was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Excise, in which office he continued till January 11, 1741 when his Majesty was pleased to appoint him Governor of Barbadoes, in which government he continued near five years; and though he did several eminent services to the island, yet, upon some complaints sent home, he was recalled; though in justice to his memory, it must not be concealed that the complaints were afterwards substantially acknowledged to be groundless.

He passed the rest of his days, after his return, in quiet retirement from public business, and departed this life March 3, 1777, aged seventy-six.

Sir Thomas was created a baronet March 10, 1730. He married, in 1728, Elizabeth, Baroness Lechmere, widow of Nicholas, last Lord Lechmere, who died in 1727. A monument to the memory of this lady is erected in Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth, Dowager Baroness of Lechmere, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, third Earl of Carlisle, and Widow of Nicholas, Lord Lechmere. She afterwards intermarried with Sir Thomas Robinson of Rockby Park, in the County of York, Bart. on 28 Octob. 1728, and died on 10 April, 1739, aged 41.

By an order in his last will, dated 13 Nov. 1775, this monument was erected to perpetuate his grateful sense of the pleasure he had in the conversation of an accomplished woman, a sincere friend, an agreeable companion, with particular directions that his own bust should be placed by her.

The following persons are mentioned by Bowack, as resident in Chelsea at the time he wrote his account:¹

“ At the west end of the town, near the Countess of Lindseys, is a large spacious house, the building somewhat old, formerly the seat of the worthy family of the Gorges, in which for many years past has been kept a famous boarding school for young ladies, by *Mr. Jonas Priest*.”

“ About the middle of Church Lane stands a very good house, in which dwells *Mr. Moses Goodyear*, a gentleman well known by most of the ingenious men in the kingdom; also, hard by lives *Sir John Munden*.”

“ Near the Royal Hospital there runs a regular row of buildings towards the Thames, called Paradise Row, in which dwells,

“ *John Crawford, Esq.*, one of her Majesty’s Commissioners, son to Commissary David Crawford.

“ *Jermyn Wych, Esq.*, one of her Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, son to Sir Cyril Wych, Bart., resident at the Hans Towns.

“ Near also lives *Mr. Corsellis*, and *Mr. John Pen-nant*, both gentlemen of good estates; also *Mr. John Blow*.

“ Here are besides, *John Yeats, Esq.*, *Mr. Lucas, Merchant*; *Mr. Tobias Humfreys*, at Little Chelsea; *Mr. William Turton*, and *Mr. Marshall*; also *Mr. Robert Woodcock*, and *Mr. Chavine*, who keep boarding schools for ladies; and the *Rev. Mr. Lefevre*, and *Mr. Webster*, masters of boarding schools for young gentlemen.”

¹ Bowack, p. 15.

The names of the following persons also occur in the parish books :

1705. Countess of Bristol,
Lady Wiseman,
Lady Ann Morgan,
Lady Bathurst.
1707. Lady Bickerstaff,

1707. Lady C. Venables.
1711. Robert Cromwell,
Madam Banks,
Thomas Ralph,
Rev. Mr. Whitfield.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, second son of Bishop Hoadly, was a Doctor of Physic, and very eminent in his profession. In his private character he was an amiable humane man, and an agreeable sprightly companion. As a writer, there needs no farther testimony of his merit, than the very pleasing comedy he has left behind him, “ *The Suspicious Husband* ;” which, whenever represented, continually affords fresh pleasure to the audience.¹

Dr. Hoadly, and his brother, Dr. John Hoadly, were both educated at Mr. Newcome’s school at Hackney ; and particularly distinguished themselves in the dramatic pieces occasionally performed there.²

The Doctor resided in a house adjoining to Lord Cremorne’s premises, which was afterwards the property of the Earl of Ashburnham, and lately belonging to Lady Mary Coke. He died about the year 1760.*

In 1757, *Tobias Smollett, M.D.*, came to Chelsea, and lived in Monmouth House in Lawrence Street, for the benefit of the air ; his daughter being at that time in the last stage of a consumption, and she did not long

¹ Biog. Dram.

² Lysons’s *Env.* vol. ii. p. 477.

live after her arrival in Chelsea. Her death preyed so much upon the Doctor's mind, that he resolved to travel into France and Italy. He published an account of these travels in 1766 in two volumes, 8vo.

During his travels he appears to have laboured under a constant fit of chagrin, occasioned by the loss of his beloved daughter, and the neglect which he experienced from his political patrons; and Sterne, in his "Sentimental Journey," has animadverted upon him for this under the character of "Smelfungus."

Before he took a house at Chelsea, he attempted to settle as a practitioner of physic at Bath; and with that view published, in 1752, a treatise upon the waters there; but not succeeding, he abandoned physic altogether as a profession, and turned his thoughts to writing.

His health continuing to decline, he resolved once more to seek the climate of Italy, where he died, October 21, 1771.

The gratitude of posterity has done little towards the conferring of posthumous honours upon the memory of Smollett; names of meaner importance have attracted higher notice by the venial kindness of surviving friends, but the kindness of friendship can impart to its object no new principle of vitality, and the lapse of a few years will be sufficient to dispossess such intruders into the temple of fame, from their post.

In 1746 and 1747, he published a satire in two parts, entitled "The Author and his Friend," which possesses considerable merit. In his eighteenth year, he wrote a tragedy, "The Regicide," founded

upon an incident in Scottish history. This was published in the year 1749. In 1757, his "Reprisals," an after-piece of two acts, was performed at Drury-Lane Theatre. He had before prepared for Mr. Rich an opera, entitled "Alceste," which has never been performed or printed; the music to it was composed by Mr. Handel, who afterwards adapted it to Dryden's lesser "Ode for St. Cecilia's Day." In 1748 he published his "Roderic Random," by which he acquired great reputation. In 1751 "Peregrine Pickle" appeared in four volumes; it has been observed, that Smollett has blended an uncommon portion of erudition in several of his works.

In 1754 was published, "Ferdinand Count Fathom;" in 1762 "Sir Launcelot Greaves," in two volumes; and in 1771, "Humphry Clinker," in three volumes; all of them works of great merit. He translated "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote," and Voltaire's prose works; and he first established "The Critical Review."

Notwithstanding the fame and profit which he acquired by his various works, he never rose to independence or competency. Upon the whole, this unfortunate man, for such he was certainly, was yet a man of virtue, possessed of good as well as great qualities, under many lights amiable, as well as respectable, and who should seem to have deserved a better lot than he met with.

Mr. J. Fraine, Attorney and Solicitor, resided in Chelsea in 1785. The history of this gentleman and his family was marked by very singular circumstances. He was afflicted with a continual gnawing pain in his

left arm, which he carried on a board on a sling, and, by pinching his jaws and throat, through the violence of the pain, and beating his right cheek, had marked them very much. He compared the sensation to a worm in the marrow of the upper bone of his arm, and used to keep a boy to beat the arm with a stick whenever it returned, which was at least ten times in a quarter of an hour, and to tap on the back of his head with a piece of wood covered with cloth. Mr. Fraine's only son, King Samuel, an amiable and accomplished young man, who received his education at Christ Church College, Cambridge, and was F.S.A., put an end to his existence, July 22, 1779, for which no reason could be assigned but disappointment in love. His father was indeed reflected on for disappointing him in his remittances on his travels, but he acquitted himself of that charge to the satisfaction of all his friends.

Mr. Fraine's death was occasioned by a leaden weight, with which he was exercising as a remedy for his complaint, falling on the right thigh, which brought on a speedy mortification.*

John Martyn was the son of Thomas Martyn, a merchant of London, who died in 1743. He was born in Queen Street, Cheapside, September 12, 1699. It was a subject of frequent exultation with him, that Providence had thrown him into a country, and produced him at a period so fertile in genius and literary accomplishments. It was the golden age of learning in Britain; and, to converse with those heroes who adorn

* *Gent. Mag.* 1785.

it, was no mean advantage or glory to one who knew how to value it. He was scarce a twelvemonth old when he lost his mother, who died November 1, 1700. His father, proposing to breed him up to his own profession, sent him in due time to a private school in the neighbourhood. Here, by his own industry, rather than by any advantage of instruction, he had made a very good proficiency in school learning, when he was taken from his beloved books to engage in the business of a counting-house. In this occupation, most young lads of his age would have found their minds sufficiently employed; but he, insatiate of knowledge, after the labours of the day were over, stole most of those hours which are usually given up to rest, and dedicated them to the improvement of his understanding.

His propensity to the science of botany was first excited by an acquaintance with Mr. Wilmer, an apothecary, who became afterwards the reader in the botanic garden at Chelsea, and by an intimacy contracted with Dr. Blair and Dr. Sherard. Desirous, from the first, of communicating to mankind the fruit of his studies, he could not be long ere he designed something for the public eye; accordingly, in the year 1720, he began a translation of "Tournefort's History of Plants about Paris," (but which was not published till 1732.) The same year he projected a "Catalogue of the Plants about London," in which he made a very considerable progress; but he did not complete it. From a strong conviction that observations made upon plants, in their natural places of growth, were the least liable to error, he about the same time began his botanical excursions,

which were mostly performed on foot, and were continued for a long time with unwearied diligence. His "*Hortus Siccus*," containing near one thousand four hundred specimens, is a sufficient testimony of it. Nor did he confine himself wholly to the contemplation of vegetables; the numerous insect tribe began now to attract a share of his attention. In 1721 he became acquainted with the celebrated Dillenius, Professor of Botany at Oxford, in conjunction with whom, and several others, he instituted a meeting of botanists in London, under the name of the Botanical Society. Dr. Dillenius was president, and Mr. Martyn secretary. This Society kept together till 1726.

In 1725 he began a course of Lectures on Botany in London; and, in the succeeding year, executed the same office in the Anatomy Schools at Cambridge, with a view to restore this study on the spot which should seem most adapted to its growth, as having nourished the most eminent of all our English naturalists, the excellent Mr. Ray.

In 1727 he was admitted a member of the Royal Society, and now began to apply himself sedulously to the practice of physic. For this purpose he was admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and kept five terms; with an intention to have proceeded regularly with his degrees; but marriage, and the necessity of attending to his profession, prevented him from finishing his design. He had now lived and practised physic in Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, during three years; but, finding the air of London disagree with his constitution, on account of an asthmatic complaint, he

embraced a favourable opportunity which now offered of removing to Chelsea; where, from this time, he practised physic with tolerable success, and great reputation, for above twenty years.

In 1733 he was chosen Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, where he had given several courses of lectures, and had restored the study of that science.

In August, 1732, Mr. Martyn married Eulalia, youngest daughter of Dr. John King, Rector of Chelsea, by whom he had three sons and five daughters.

1. Eulalia, born 1733, died an infant the same year, and buried in Chelsea Church-yard.
2. Thomas, born 1735, now Regius Professor of Botany at Cambridge, Rector of Pertenhall in Bedfordshire, and Vicar of Edgeware, Middlesex.
3. John, born 1737, died at Annapolis in Maryland.
4. Eulalia, born 1737, died an infant.
5. Elizabeth, born 1738, married the Rev. Daniel Longmire.
6. George Nathaniel, born 1740, died in the East Indies 1767.
7. Katharine Eulalia, born 1743, died 1747.
8. Mary Frances, born 1745, died 1746.

All these children were born in Church Lane, Chelsea, in the same house wherein their mother was born and died, and in which her father and Dr. King lived and died. Those who died in England were also buried at Chelsea; the three youngest in the Burying Ground.

Mrs. Martyn died in 1749, from a cancer in her breast, occasioned by a violent blow given her as she was walking in London.

In July, 1750, he married, secondly, Mary Anne, daughter of Claude Fonnereau, Esq., merchant of London, who bore him one son, and survived him.

Soon after this, in 1752, he retired from practice to a delightful farm in the parish of Streatham, in Surry, where, for the remainder of his life, he enjoyed the sweets of rural retirement.

In 1761, he resigned his professorship of botany; and some time after, presented to the University his library of botanical books, amounting to above two hundred volumes; his "Hortus Siccus" of foreign plants, containing upwards of two thousand six hundred specimens; near two hundred and fifty curious drawings of Fungi, his collection of seeds and seed vessels, and his "Materia Medica."

About a year before his death, his infirmities were so much increased, that he could no longer enjoy the delights of his farm; he removed, therefore, to his house at Chelsea, and by the most gradual decay, paid his last debt to nature, January 29, 1768. He was buried on the fourth of February following, in the burying-ground belonging to the parish,¹ in the same grave with his wife and three of his children.

Mr. Martyn was religious without bigotry; devout, without superstition; charitable, without ostentation. His friendships were sincere and ardent; and being founded on the connexions, not of interest, but of affection and virtue, were carried on with pleasure, and crowned with permanency. His benevolence was that of a Christian, diffusive and unconfined; he was truly

¹ See page 119.

the father of the poor in his parish, and gave constant attention to the sick, both in, and out of the workhouse. The warmth of affection which he bore his wives, and the truly parental love which he shewed without distinction towards his children, are too much founded in nature to be mentioned as distinguishing parts of his character.

His knowledge in Botany will, from the works he has published, stand confessed; but, notwithstanding, natural history was ever his chief delight and employment, yet he by no means confined himself to that alone. He attended sedulously to all that knowledge which is requisite to make a good physician; and, in his profession, had peculiar success in treating the small-pox and nervous disorders. To his acquaintance with the ancient, he added also the modern languages; his own he studied critically, and had actually composed a grammar of it, and had made large collections towards a new English dictionary upon the same plan with Dr. Johnson's. These are still remaining in manuscript. His knowledge was solid, though extensive; and he was learned without pedantry. Though exact in his deportment, and grave in his carriage, yet he readily unbended into cheerfulness, and had a high relish both for wit and humour, when restrained within the bounds of decency and good nature, and applied to proper objects.

Mr. Martyn was author of many valuable works in natural history, a few only of which we shall enumerate, as a complete catalogue of them is given in the Preface to his "Dissertations and Critical Remarks on the *Æneids*

of Virgil," a posthumous work published by his son, the present Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, to whose obliging politeness we are indebted for this, and several other valuable communications.

"Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium," 12mo.

"Historia Plantarum Rariarum," folio.

Five parts only of this sumptuous work were published, containing ten plants each. The design of it was to figure such curious plants as had never been figured before, of their natural size, and in their proper colours, with descriptions. The paintings were executed by Van Huysum, and the engravings by Kirkall; they are *mezzotinto*, and printed in their proper colours. The first part was republished in 1752, at Nuremberg, by John Daniel Meyer.

"Virgil's Georgics," with an English translation, and notes, 1741. Dedicated to Dr. Mead.

He had a considerable share in the abridgement of the "Philosophical Transactions," which he had enriched with many valuable papers, among which are,

"An Account of an Aurora Australis, seen March 18, 1738-9, at Chelsea." This was the first account which had ever been given of that phenomenon.

"An Account of an Aurora Borealis, seen at Chelsea, February 16, 1749-50."

"An Account of an Earthquake felt at London, February 8, 1749-50."

He was also concerned with Dr. Russell and others

in a weekly paper, called "*The Grub-street Journal*," which had a large sale, and was kept up till 1737.

The papers Mr. Martyn contributed, are distinguished by the signature *B*.

This is one of the most curious of the periodical papers : it is a kind of minor chronicle of our literature. In a fine vein of irony it attacks the heroes of the *Dunciad*, and tells some secrets of their obscure quarrels.*

* Dr. Drake's Essays.



CHAPTER XI.

Ferry and Bridge.—Park Chapel.—Moravians.—Lord Cremorne's Villa.—Little Chelsea.—Brompton.—Villa Maria.—Dr. Dominicetti.—Dogget's Coat and Badge.—Mr. Jennings's Museum.—Pilton's Menagerie.—New Burial Ground.

FERRY AND BRIDGE.

THE Ferry formerly belonged to Thomas, Earl of Lincoln, who, in 1618, sold it to William Blake. In 1710, it was the property of Bartholomew Nutt, and was rated in the parish books at 8*l.* per annum.¹ It became afterwards the property of Sir Walter St. John, and passed with the Bolingbroke estate to Earl Spencer, under whom it was held at the time the bridge was built.²

In the year 1766, an Act of Parliament was obtained for building a bridge over the Thames, from Chelsea to Battersea. It was begun in 1771; was opened for foot-passengers in the same year, and in the following year it was ready for carriages.

The structure is of wood; it is one furlong in length, and twenty-eight feet wide. It was built by Messrs. Holland and Phillips, and cost upwards of 20,000*l.*

¹ Dr. King's MSS.

² Lysons's *Env.* vol. ii. p. 176.

For several years the proprietors did not make common interest of their money; but, owing to economy, better management, and the increase of buildings on both sides of the river, this concern now amply remunerates them for their care and trouble; but had it been built with stone, as it was first intended,¹ it would not, even now, produce an interest of more than two and a half per cent. The Sunday toll not being doubled, as it is at Fulham Bridge, and the tolls of this being at least one-third less than at any other bridge over the Thames, prevent the proprietors from adopting those improvements which the circumstances of modern times imperiously call for; and which, from the care and pains bestowed upon this interesting concern by the present proprietors, it is to be hoped will not be much longer delayed.

Lamps were first erected on one side of this bridge in the year 1799; and this is the only wooden bridge across the Thames which has such an accommodation.

A foot-path should be made for passengers; some of the arches should be widened, and better and more direct roads are wanting on both sides of the river.

This bridge is freehold property, is divided into fifteen shares, none of which have been sold for several years, and entitles every proprietor to a vote for the counties of Middlesex and Surry.

¹ A project is on foot for building a bridge from Chelsea to Battersea; the expence of which is estimated at 83,000*l*. *Gent. Mag.* vol. xxxvi.

Tolls taken at this Bridge.

	s.	d.
A Carriage and four Horses	1	0
A Carriage and Pair	0	8
A Carriage with one Horse	0	4
A Cart with three or four Horses	1	0
A Cart with two Horses	0	6
A Horse	0	1
A Foot Passenger	0	0½

PARK CHAPEL.

At Little Chelsea is a small chapel called Park Chapel, from its being within the precincts of Wharton Park.¹ It was built in 1718 by Sir Richard Manningham; who, in 1730, granted a lease of it to the Rev. William Lacey, Clerk, of Battersea. Since that period it has been in the hands of several clergymen, by assignment of the original lease. It is now held by lease of Hans Sloane, Esq.

The following clergymen have been proprietors of this chapel:

1730. Rev. William Lacey, of Battersea.

1736. Rev. Dr. Sloane Ellesmere, Rector of Chelsea.

1766. Rev. Mr. Gower, Schoolmaster in Chelsea.

— Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the West.

1785. Rev. Dr. Kelly, Vicar of East Mear, Hants.

1792. Rev. James Ward, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

1797. Rev. T. Ellis.

1800. Rev. J. Manning.

1802. Rev. J. Gee Smyth, Rector of Chellesworth, Suffolk, the present proprietor.

¹ Lysons's *Env.* vol. ii. p. 178.

MORAVIANS.

The name of Moravians has, in this country, been given to a people calling themselves *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren; by which they are known in ancient records. The origin of their church was in Bohemia, in consequence of the Reformation by John Huss, a hundred years before Luther, from whence it spread throughout Moravia and Poland. After severe persecutions, the church seemed nearly extinct in the beginning of the last century; but the few members remaining, retained their ancient forms and discipline; and many of them, to avoid the cruelties of their oppressors, and gain liberty of conscience, fled into the neighbouring Protestant states. Some of these arriving in 1722, at a village near Zittaw in Upper Lusatia, one of the estates of Nicolas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf, he gave them land to build upon, and proved in every respect their protector and benefactor. They built a village near a hill called the Huth-Berg, from which they called it Herrnhuth, "the Guard, or the Watch of the Lord." To this place a great many emigrants, and other religious persons, resorted, and adopted their principles and discipline.

Their establishments increased, both on the Continent and in the East and West Indies; and, in the year 1732, they began to send missionaries among the Indians. Their church is episcopal; and, after due examination, acknowledged as an ancient Protestant episcopal church, by the Parliament of Great Britain,

by which security has been afforded to their various settlements and missions in the British dominions. The calumnies of their enemies, particularly of Rimius and others, have been sufficiently contradicted by their conduct every where; and their establishments have been found to be attended with benefit to the countries in which they settle.

In Mr. Latrobe's edition of "Spandenburgh's Exposition of Christian Doctrine," their principles are fully explained. There is a large community of them at a village near Leeds, and they have places of worship in various parts of England.

Dr. Paley, in his "Evidences of Christianity," and Dr. Porteus, late Bishop of London, have borne honourable testimony to the piety and purity of the Moravians.

The appellation of Hernhutters, is a nick-name given in derision by their enemies. Moravians is a name explained as above.

Count Zinzendorf, in the year 1750, being then a bishop or ordinary of the society, formed an intention of establishing a settlement at Chelsea.¹ For this purpose the Count purchased the Duke of Ancaster's old mansion, called Lindsey House. The society at the same time took a lease of the site of Beaufort House, (which had a few years before been taken down by Sir Hans Sloane,)² for a burial ground; and the stables,

¹ A plot of ground is hired at Chelsea to make a large building for the reception of three hundred Moravian families of the Lutheran Church, who are to carry on a manufacture there.

Gent. Mag. June, 1750.

² Sir Hans Sloane bought the Duke of Beaufort's house, and sold all the trees to the late Mr. Hallet of Cannons; among them was an elm above seventy feet high, called Queen Elizabeth's.

Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 15.

at the north side of the garden which belonged to that mansion, were fitted up for a chapel, till the new settlement, which was to be called Sharon, should be established. This project failed; Lindsey House was however fitted up, and inhabited by some of the society. Count Zinzendorf himself lived here, and presided over the community as long as he resided in England.

The brethren inhabiting Lindsey House consisted mostly of Germans and missionaries, for whose use, indeed, the Count principally intended this establishment; that they might make it a carravansera, or resting-place, when they arrived in this country, in passing to, or from their missionary establishments in the British dominions.

The great stair-case of Lindsey House being wainscoted, the pannels were painted by Haidt, a German artist.

Besides several portraits, the subjects of these pictures related principally to the history of the brethren, and the transactions of the missionaries. These paintings were afterwards removed to their minister's house, in Nevil's Court, Fetter Lane.

Lindsey House was sold by the society in the year 1770. It is now divided into tenements, and belongs to several proprietors. There are not any of the Moravian Brethren resident at present in Chelsea.

The chapel at the north side of the burial-ground was repaired and shortened a few years ago; and it is near ten years since Divine Service was regularly performed in this chapel, it being now used only for the burial service at their funerals.

The burial service of the Church of the Brethren is conducted in the following order: The coffin being deposited in the middle of the chapel, a hymn is sung by the congregation. The minister then delivers a discourse, in which some account is given of the deceased, and his or her state of mind in dying, with suitable exhortations. The form of service contained in the liturgy of their church is in part read, and the congregation then follows the corpse to the grave; the men walking immediately after that of a man, and women after a woman to the grave. The remaining part of the liturgy is then performed; and, during the singing of a verse, the corpse is let down into the grave.

This cemetery occupies about two acres of land; it is kept extremely neat, and is divided into four distinct compartments. The graves of children taking up less room are in a separate division; those of the brethren are distinct from those of the sisters; and, as in their assemblies they still adhere to the ancient custom of separating the sexes, the men occupying one, and the women the other side of the chapel, so they retain it in their burying ground.

The tomb-stones are all flat, and placed on turf, raised about six inches above the ground in regular rows; they are of two sizes; the larger for grown persons, and the smaller for children.

The inscriptions on the grave-stones, in general, record only the names and age of the persons interred: Here are the tombs of John Cennick, an eminent preacher, and the author of numerous sermons and hymns, who died in 1755. Jacob Rogers, 1779.

William Hammond, 1783, formerly a minister of the Church of England. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was author of a book called "*The Marrow of the Gospel*," being the substance of some sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. Mr. Hammond was a man of considerable learning, and particularly skilled in the Greek language, in which he wrote his own life. The manuscript is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Latrobe.

Charles Henry Conrad de Larish, 1754, a foreign nobleman. John Gotthold Wollin, 1792, for many years superintendant of the financial concerns of the missions. James Fraser, aged sixty-three, 1808, who made fifty-six voyages between England and Labrador in the service of the Brethren's missions on that coast. James Hutton, 1795, secretary to the *Unitas Fratrum* in England. James Gillray, 1799, forty years sexton to this cemetery. Benjamin Latrobe, 1786, father of the present minister, a man of distinguished excellence as a preacher, and the editor of several religious works, and a long time superintendant of the Brethren's congregation in England. The Moravians are particularly indebted to him for clearing their religion of many absurdities, which had been introduced by certain wild and visionary enthusiasts; and which had subjected the whole community to much ridicule and calumny.

Sarah Zouch, aged eighty-two, 1809, who was the last person belonging to this church, residing in Chelsea.

Against the south wall of the chapel is the monument of Christian Renatus, Count of Zinzendorf and Potten-

dorf, &c., born December 19, 1727; departed May 28, 1752. He was the only son of the celebrated Count Zinzendorf. He studied at the University of Jena, and was sent for to England by his father in 1751, to be his assistant in superintending the spiritual affairs of the society. He died at one of the prebendal houses in the Cloisters at Westminster, where his father at that time resided, till Lindsey House could be prepared for his reception. His poetical soliloquies and meditations were published after his death.¹

On the right of the preceding, on the same wall, is the monument of Mary Teresa Stonehouse, daughter of Sir John Crisp, Bart., and wife of the Rev. George Stonehouse, born February 5, 1722; died December 10, 1751.

In reading the inscriptions, we cannot but remark many instances of longevity: Catharine Moss, aged ninety-seven years; Elizabeth King, ninety-three; John Edmunds, ninety-five; P. Hurlock, eighty-nine; Mark Goodflesh, eighty-two, &c.

¹ Crantz's History of the Brethren translated by Latrobe.



LORD CREMORNE'S VILLA.

Near the western extremity of the parish, on the bank of the Thames, *Viscount Cremorne* has an elegant villa, which was built by *Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon*, who died in 1746. It afterwards belonged, successively, to *Richard, Viscount Powerscourt*, who died 1751. *Hannah Sophia, Countess Dowager of Exeter*, relict of *Brownlow*, the eighth Earl. *Sir Richard Lyttleton*, who married *Rachel, Duchess of Bridgewater*, widow of *Scroop*, the first Duke, and the *Duke of Bridgewater*.¹

Lord Cremorne has a good collection of pictures by the Italian and Flemish masters; among which are several pieces by *Ferg*, some portraits by *Vandyke*, and the *Earl of Arlington and Family*, by *Netscher*. Here is also a very beautiful window of stained glass, by *Jarvis*, being the only considerable collection of the smaller works of that artist. The subjects are various, landscapes, sea-pieces, Gothic buildings, &c.

The front of this charming villa is laid out with much taste and judgment; it extends to the water's edge, and may be considered, in every respect, as one of the most delightful retreats in the vicinity of London.

¹ *Lysons's Env.* vol. ii. p. 91.

LITTLE CHELSEA.

This hamlet, which is partly in Kensington parish, has rapidly increased of late years; it contains now near three hundred houses. A new street is building, which, when finished, will open a direct communication with Earl's Court; an improvement much wanted.

Mr. Loché's Military Academy at this place was in high repute some years ago; but it was not carried on after his decease. In the year 1784, the celebrated aeronaut, Lunardi, accompanied by Dr. Sheldon, ascended in a balloon from these premises; and it is supposed that fifty thousand spectators were present on this occasion. The particulars of their ærial excursion are well known.

Mr. Shailer has been for several years very successful in the cultivation of white moss-roses, which he has, by great care and expence, brought to the greatest perfection. It was in his garden that this *lusus naturæ* was first discovered, and from whence all other gardens have been supplied.

Standford Bridge forms the western extremity of this parish.

Edward Wynne, Esq., Barrister at Law, died in the year 1787, at his house at Little Chelsea.¹

He was the eldest son of the late Serjeant Wynne. This gentleman's knowledge and proficiency in polite literature could only be exceeded by his charity and benevolence. He printed, (without his name) but did

¹ See p. 343.

not publish, "A Miscellany, containing several Law Tracts," 1765, 8vo; viz. 1. "Observations on Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium*, with an Introduction concerning Writs, and a Dissertation on the Writ *De Non ponendis in Assisis et Peratis*; and on the Writ *De Leproso Amovendo*."

2. "An Enquiry concerning the Reason of the Distinction the Law has made in Cases between things annexed to the freehold, and things severed from it."

3. "Arguments in Behalf of Unlimited Extension of Collateral Consanguinity, with Extracts from the Statutes on which the Question arose."

4. "Account of the Trial of the Pix, Observation on the Nature and Antiquity of the Court of Claims."

5. "An Answer to two Passages in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

6. "Observations on the Antiquity and Dignity of the Degree of Serjeant at Law."

The two last were by his father, who, in the former, refuted an aspersion cast on his character by Mr. Walpole. (See Atterbury's *Epistolary Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 181.) Mr. Wynne published (anonymously also) "Eunomus; or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England, with an Essay on Dialogues;" four volumes 8vo. 1774. In this elegant and truly Ciceronian work, Mr. Wynne, with great learning and ingenuity, supported the immense and complicated fabric of the laws of his country. Dying a bachelor, his estates, together with his house at Chelsea, and his very valuable library, collected chiefly by his

father and himself, devolved to his brother, the Rev. Luttrell Wynne, of All Souls College, Oxford.¹

BROMPTON.

This pleasant village is situated about half a mile on the north of Little Chelsea. It is surrounded entirely by nurseries and garden grounds, which were among the first cultivated in this country.

They are thus described in "A Short Account of several Gardens near London, 1691," communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Vice President, from an original manuscript in his possession.²

"Brompton Park Garden belongs to Mr. London; and Mr. Wise has a large long green-house, the front all glass and board, the north side brick. Here the King's greens, which were in summer at Kensington, are placed; but they take but little room in comparison of their own. Their garden is chiefly a nursery for all sorts of plants, of which they are very full,"

VILLA MARIA,

Between Brompton and Kensington is situated Villa Maria, the summer residence of the late Duchess of Gloucester. These premises were, a few years ago, called Florida Gardens, and were much frequented in the summer season. The Duchess purchased the

¹ Gent. Mag. 1787.

² Archæologia, vol. xii. p. 279.

whole, and on them built an elegant and commodious villa, where she resided during the last ten years.

Her Royal Highness was born in 1737; she was the daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and first married to the Earl of Waldegrave, by whom she was left a widow; and in 1766 married, secondly, his Royal Highness, the late Duke of Gloucester.

The Duchess died at her house at Brompton, in 1807, in her seventy-second year.

On the 31st of August, about half-past one o'clock, her Royal Highness's remains were removed from the family residence at Brompton, for interment in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The procession was suitable to the rank of the deceased, without any unnecessary parade or ostentation. As early as six o'clock in the morning, the Kensington Volunteers beat to arms. After assembling, to a man, on parade, they received their instructions from the captain commandant, and proceeded about nine o'clock to the court-yard of Gloucester Lodge, with muffled drums, &c.

About eleven o'clock arrived the hearse, with six black horses, and six mourning-coaches and six. Soon after twelve, appeared the Duke of York's and the Duke of Clarence's private carriages with six horses to each. The Duke of York's carriage was drawn by six beautiful grey horses. About the same time appeared the Duke of Gloucester's chariot and six, and the Princess Sophia's.

The whole of the suit of carriages being arrived, about half-past twelve the attendants began to form the line of procession, and at the time before-mentioned the

cavalcade commenced its route, preceded by the volunteers, with the usual insignia and respect observed on such melancholy occasions; the band playing, with muffled drums, "The Dead March in Saul." Ten horsemen preceded the hearse, and the usual number of mutes attended. Behind the state-coach belonging to the deceased, stood six footmen, and four behind that of the Duke of Gloucester.

The procession moved slowly to Brentford, where the Kensington Volunteers were relieved by those of the latter district, including the Isleworth. These proceeded as far as Hounslow, where they were dismissed. It was not until the procession reached Staines, that the feathers and escutcheons were placed on the hearse, &c.; thus conforming to the same etiquette as was observed at the funeral of the late Duke.

The procession reached Windsor about half-past eight o'clock; and the funeral took place by torch light. The Duke of Gloucester was at Brompton when the cavalcade set out, and was present (as chief mourner) during the interment at Windsor, and the whole of the funeral expences were defrayed by him. The following inscription is on the coffin-plate.

Depositum

**Illustrissimæ Principis Mariæ,
Ducissæ Gloucestris et Edinburgi
Comitissæ Cohnachis
Vidus Illustrissimæ Principis defuncti
Gulielmi Henrici
De Brunswick Lunenburgh
Ducis Gloucestris et Edinburgi**

Comit^{is} Connachiæ
 Nobilissimi Ordinis Perisceldis Equitis
 Filii tertii genitu
 Illustrissimi Frederici Ludovici
 Principis Walliæ defuncti et fratris
 Augustissimi et Potentissimi
 Monarchi Georgii Tertii
 Dei Gratia Britannicarum Regis
 Fidei Defensoris
 Et matris Illustrissimi Principis
 Gulielmi Frederici
 De Brunswick Lunenburgh
 Ducis Gloucestriæ et Edinburgi
 Comit^{is} Connachiæ
 Nobilissimæ Ordinis Perisceldis Equitis
 Obiit 22 Die Augusti, Anno Domini, 1807.
 Ætatis suæ 71.

Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, in addition to her numerous charities, used frequently to visit the cottages of the poor, and with her usual condescension, enquire into the distresses of their families; and would often send a confidential person through the villages of Brompton and Little Chelsea, with donations to poor worthy industrious families.

Her agent for these charitable purposes was the late Mr. Burgess, Surgeon, of Little Chelsea, who was likewise honoured with her Royal Highness's commands to deliver poor married women in their own habitations, and to supply them with necessaries at her expence.

But her gracious and benevolent heart did not finish its charitable pursuits here; for, like the immortal Howard, she sent her faithful agent to visit the wretched in prison, to release and restore many honest

debtors to their distressed families. It is with pleasure we observe her Royal Highness's illustrious children imitating the virtues of their parent, in vying with each other in benevolent actions. His Royal Highness supports and patronizes many public and private charities; and, lately, his illustrious sister and himself, have established a school at Cowes, Isle of Wight, for clothing and educating a number of poor children, chiefly at their own expence.

DR. DOMINICETTI'S BATHS.

The house now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Butler, was some years ago inhabited by one Dominicetti, an Italian physician of very considerable notoriety and talents. He established at this house medicinal baths for the cure of all disorders; and it was fitted up for the accommodation of numerous patients, who might choose to reside with him while they were under his care. It is described in the year 1765, as a large, pleasant, and convenient house in Cheyne Walk,* which contained four spacious and lofty parlours, two dining-rooms, and thirteen bed-chambers, to accommodate infirm ladies and gentlemen of rank.

On the right side of the garden, and communicating with the house, was erected an elegant brick building, a hundred feet long, and sixteen wide; in which were the baths and fumigating stones; adjoining to which were four sweating bed-chambers, to be directed to any degree of heat, and the water of the bath, and

* London Chron. August 17, 1765.

vaporous effluvia of the stove impregnated with such herbs and plants as might be most efficacious to the case.

In March 1755, he opened his baths at Bristol, being the first of the kind in Europe; and in May, 1764, took a house at Milbank; and from that time, till the year 1780, he had upwards of sixteen thousand persons under his care. His baths were very costly and convenient; and it appears, from his own publications, that he expended upwards of 37,000*l.* in erecting, contriving, and completing his house and baths in Cheyne Walk.¹ Among his visitors at Chelsea, was his late Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of York, who intrusted the preservation of his life, and the recovery of his health, to his sole direction for above a month, and that in direct opposition (says the Doctor) to the advice of the physicians and surgeons of the household.

The late Sir John Fielding was intimately acquainted with Dr. Dominicetti; and, having experienced the good effects of his Chelsea baths, wrote "A Vindication of Dr. Dominicetti's Practice of removing various Afflicting Diseases by Medicated Baths, Stones, Fumigations and Frictions, founded on Facts."

Dr. Dominicetti has, (Sir John says,) most happily situated himself at Chelsea, as the Thames and the gardeners' grounds are his great apothecary's shop; the one furnishing him with water, the other with herbs; but what is superior to all reasoning, experience has proved beyond a doubt, that no scorbutic habit, chronic

¹ Medical Anecdotes of the last Thirty Years, by B. Dominicetti, London, 1781, p. 13.

disease, or other distemper arising from obstructed perspiration, can long stand against the Doctor's operations, mild, safe, and agreeable as they are. But whoever would wish to be thoroughly satisfied, what kind of diseases have yielded to this process, I shall refer them to the Doctor's books, where they will find the names of many respectable persons who, from principles of gratitude, would wish to communicate this remedy to others. The Doctor has not received a guinea from the public which he has not laid out, with another of his own, to improve his plan for the benefit of the community." Every man is at liberty to contradict these facts if he can; if not, let him follow the advice of Horace: "*Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.*"

This famous quack resided several years in Chelsea, and frequent puff advertisements appeared in the newspapers relative to these surprising baths; but it does not appear that any considerable cures were ever effected by his magical delusions. He became bankrupt in Chelsea, and at length disappeared, overwhelmed with debt.

DOGGET'S COAT AND BADGE.

Mr. Thomas Dogget was a native of Ireland, and made his first appearance on the stage in Dublin; but not meeting with sufficient encouragement, he removed to London, where he performed with great reputation; and, by his talents, industry, and economy, acquired a

* Medical Anecdotes of the last Thirty Years, by B. Dominicetti, London, 1781, p. 619.

competent fortune. He is highly spoken of in the "Spectator."¹ In his political principles he was, in the words of Sir Richard Steele, "a Whig up to head and ears;" and he took every occasion of demonstrating his loyalty to the house of Hanover. One instance among others is well known; which is, that the year after King George I. came to the throne, Dogget gave a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for, by six watermen, on the first day of August, being the anniversary of that king's accession to the crown; and at his death he bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which was to be appropriated annually, for ever, to the purchase of a like coat and badge, to be rowed for in honour of the day. Which ceremony is every year performed on the first of August; the claimants setting out on a signal given at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them; and, rowing from the Old Swan, near London Bridge to the White Swan at Chelsea.² This tavern enjoyed a great share of public favour for many years; and in the year 1780, it was converted into a brewhouse; it is now called Swan Brewhouse.

The watermen of the river Thames are a hardy race, and are supposed to make the most expert seamen in the royal navy; any effort, therefore, to encourage or reward them, must be entitled to the approbation and gratitude of Britons; for, with the name of a British sailor, we associate the idea of generosity and valour, with our independence as a nation, and with every blessing we enjoy, tranquility, security, and ease.

¹ No. 502.

Cibber, vol. ii. *Comp. to the Play-*

² *Apology for the Life of Colley* house, vol. ii. London, 1764.

MR. JENNINGS'S MUSEUM.

It would be unpardonable to omit mentioning this rare and valuable collection, consisting of the most chosen specimens in almost every species of what is termed *virtú*; and, probably, the completest collection of shells any where existing. Many fine specimens of minerals and scarce coloured gems, cameos, and intaglios; chrystals and other choice productions of nature, such as diamonds of almost every colour, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, &c.; not to omit many excellent and remarkable specimens of well-preserved birds, quadrupeds, and chrystals. Old, and first-rate impressions of prints from Raphael and others of the Roman school; some fine specimens of sculpture, both ancient and modern; many fine and scarce impressions of first editions, both classical, and of the entertaining kind, with many original drawings and pictures; in short, all that can interest one who has been long a real amateur.

Among the portraits is one of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and another of Titian and his Mistress, the Mary is in her fourteenth year; likewise several rare enamel miniatures of interesting characters; among which is one of Princess Elizabeth, about seventeen years of age. This latter is by Holbein; with some well-preserved medals in gold and silver.

PILTON'S MENAGERIE.

In the King's Road is a grand menagerie for foreign and English birds, the property of Mr. James Pilton; as also his manufactory of light fences for inclosing lawns, shrubberies, and ornamented walks; which is, very properly, called *Invisible Fence*: as at a comparatively small distance they vanish from the eye, and leave the prospect free and uninterrupted.

We understand that this manufactory has been established under the distinguished patronage of their Majesties and Royal Family, who have been graciously pleased to honour the proprietor with their presence to view the works and grounds.

The manufactory also extends, generally, to various other and ornamental works, which are particularly adapted to country residences. Indeed, the novelty of this establishment, altogether, and the judicious manner in which the various specimens are displayed for public inspection, render it highly interesting, and worthy attention.

NEW BURIAL GROUND.

The parishioners are about to apply to Parliament for an Act, to empower them to purchase four acres of land, as an additional burial ground, the lord of the manor having accommodated the parish with a central piece of land at a very moderate price. The whole expence, including the purchase-money, and building of the walls, is expected to amount to near 5,000*l*.

CHAPTER XII.

Hans Town.—Pavilion Hans Place.—Celebration of the King's Recovery in 1789.—Celebration of the Jubilee in 1809.

HANS TOWN.

IN the year 1777, Mr. Holland took a lease of one hundred acres of land of Charles, Lord Cadogan, which now consists of Sloane Street, Upper and Lower Cadogan Place, and Hans Place. The buildings were begun just at the commencement of the American War, owing to which they were much impeded: but we ought to observe, in justice to Mr. Holland's memory, that this is one of the most considerable plans that has been executed in the vicinity of the metropolis, and by which he has been remunerated in a manner proportionable to its merit.

In 1787 an Act of Parliament was passed for forming, and keeping in repair, the streets, and other public passages within the district of Hans Town, and for improving the same.

By this Act commissioners and other officers were appointed; and it empowers them to light, pave, cleanse, and repair the streets, to appoint watchmen, and other purposes.

By virtue of this Act the district of Hans Town pays an annual sum of 4*l.* to the surveyors of this parish, in full compensation and discharge of all statute-duty and composition for the repairs of the highways.

PAVILION HANS PLACE.

When Mr. Holland took the above lease he reserved to himself twenty-one acres of land; on which he erected an elegant house, and laid out the adjoining grounds for his own residence. This is called *The Pavilion*, a view of which is annexed, and is now the property of *Peter Denys, Esq.*, who purchased it of the executors of Mr. Holland.

The Pavilion consists of three sides of a quadrangle, open to the north. The approach is from Hans Place through a handsome pair of iron gates, into an avenue of trees. There is also another entrance from Sfoane Street through Pavilion Street. The south front faces an extensive lawn, gently rising to the level of the colonade and principal floor.

This front was originally built as a model for the Prince of Wales's Pavilion at Brighton, and is ornamented by an elegant colonade of the Doric order, extending the whole length of the building.

This front contains the music-room, drawing-room, dining-room, library, and lobby; the whole of which being one hundred and fourteen feet in length may be seen at one view by means of two superb mirrors placed at each extremity.

SOUTH VIEW of the PAVILION, HANS PLACE, CHELSEA.



To the Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, this plate is respectfully inscribed by his Humble Servant
Thos. Faulkner.
 Published as the Act directs Jan. 18. 1800.



The wings contain various offices and apartments.

The entrance to the house is through an octagon hall in the centre, paved with black and white marble, from which you approach the principal suite of apartments by a flight of stone steps. In the centre of the house is placed a curious clock of large dimensions, made by Thwaites, which acts upon the dial of the north front, and communicates with several dials in different apartments.

In the east lobby is a proof cast from the original bust of Lord Nelson, taken from life.

To attempt a panegyric on Lord Nelson would be a waste of words :

“ As long as Egypt’s pyramids shall stand,
As long as Nile shall fertilize the land,
So long the voice of never-dying fame,
Shall add to England’s glory, Nelson’s name.”

There are, besides, several busts, among which are those of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox.

The death of those distinguished luminaries has left a chasm in the political hemisphere, which ages may not supply ; torn from their country at a period when insulted Europe was groaning under the tortures of a marble hearted tyrant, compared with whom, Nero may be deemed merciful, and Caligula just.

In the same lobby stands a bust of the late Professor Porson, a man of the deepest erudition and of the most capacious mind. This cast in plaister, was taken immediately after his death, and on which the hair of his head, and his eye-brows are partly preserved ; so

that it presents an awful aspect, and it is impossible to contemplate the bust of this distinguished scholar, without mingled sensations of admiration and regret.

Near the preceding is a pleasing bust of Dr. Burney, whose "History of Music," as a science, excited much admiration from its novelty and excellence.

At the east end of the library, on two mahogany pedestals, stand superb busts in statuary marble of Pitt and Fox, by Nollkens; and at the opposite end are placed five well chosen antique casts. In the saloon are two excellent pictures by Fuseli: one a Vision of Lady Jane Gray, before her execution, from a manuscript letter of Bishop Latimer to Dr. Bullinger, preserved in the public library at Zurich. The other, a scene from the tragedy of King Lear:

In the music saloon stands a whole-length muscular figure, in bronze, of a marine deity, about four feet in height; a figure of equal energy and elegance by John de Bologna. This statue formed part of the collection of Danbury Place, Essex, and cost the present possessor one hundred and fifty guineas.

In two niches over the doors are two superb vases of Verd Antique.

The shape of this room, as well as that of the library, is an oblong with circular ends. There are, in two arched recesses, mirrors of large dimensions, ingeniously producing the deception of two other rooms; the effect of which is very striking.

An extensive range of stabling is now nearly finished, which, for elegance and taste, is superior to many of the mansions of our nobility.

On the west side of the lawn is an ice house; round which is erected an admirable representation of the ruins of an ancient priory, in which the appearance of age and decay is strikingly faithful. The Gothic stonework was brought from the ancient demolished residence of Cardinal Wolsey at Esher in Surry, lately pulled down, and has been introduced round the windows, doors, &c. in the same mutilated state in which it was taken down. The brick-work is made from the materials of old houses on the east side of Westminster Abbey, pulled down in the year 1808, intermixed with burs, flints, &c.

In the interior there are several cells or apartments; one of which is called Nelson's Tomb, being dedicated to his memory.

The priory displays considerable variety of fanciful intricate paths and scenery, profusely ornamented with shrubs, and has a private communication with the house by the walks of the shrubbery.

On the west side of the priory a court-yard has been formed, enclosed by walls, and ornamented with a large Gothic-arched gate-way, where a new private carriage-road, along the west side of the lawn, meets the ancient established way into the premises down the green lane leading from Blacklands Lane, and which is shewn by the map of the parish given in this work, taken from a survey made in the year 1664.

From the rapid increase of buildings and population in this neighbourhood, which are surrounding this property, and the temptation consequent to the increased value for building, peculiar to the situation of these

grounds, we have been given to understand that the present proprietor, who unites to a taste for the fine arts a particular esteem for that of architecture, anticipating that succeeding possessors might be induced to dilapidate the whole by converting it into building-ground, in order to preserve, as long as possible, a part from falling a sacrifice to the spirit of gain, has circumscribed the improvements to which his attention is directed within limited boundaries.

The grounds are laid out in the modern style by Mr. Brown, whose superior taste in landscape gardening is well known. They are surrounded by lofty trees and ornamented shrubberies. The lawn will be much ornamented by a large sheet of water, which is now forming, and will give a most pleasing effect to the *coup d'œil*; in short, it is impossible to convey by words an adequate idea of this unique villa.

CELEBRATION OF THE KING'S RECOVERY IN 1789.

The particulars of this event are thus given in a periodical paper of the time by one of the persons present:[†]

The very respectable Lord Cremorne, having for the occasion completely cloathed all the children in our School of Industry, which, to the number of thirty-six girls, has grown out of the Sunday Schools; and having kindly expressed his intention of giving them, and all the children in the Sunday and Charity Schools, a dinner, it immediately diffused a spirit of veneration for the noble proposer, and of zeal and benevolence to the

[†] London Evening Post, March 14, 1789.

cause. Most of the principal gentlemen in the parish, who are subscribers to those institutions, cheerfully offered their assistance for the accomplishment of so good a design. They accordingly met this morning, took charge of the several schools, and conducted the children to the royal chapel at Chelsea College, in the following order of procession :

Beadle,

Peace Officers,

I. M U S I C K.

II. Mr. WALTER'S BOYS, attended by him,

III. SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,

Honourable and Rev. Mr. Cadogan,

Mr. Annesly, Mr. Paulin, Mr. Harris, Mr. Howard,

IV. The CHARITY GIRLS.

Mr. Duffield, Mr. Charles Slater, Mr. Price.

V. The SUNDAY SCHOOL GIRLS,

1. Mr. Winterbottom's.

Mr. Cole, Mr. Bate.

2. Mrs. Liddle's.

Dr. Smyth, Reverend Mr. Butler,

3. Mrs. Fryer's,

Mr. Crump, Mr. Beach,

VI. Mrs. FRANKLIN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL GIRLS,

VII. Mr. Davis.

The CHARITY BOYS.

Rev. Mr. Middleton, Mr. Kempster, Mr. Read,

Mr. Gibbs.

VIII. Mr. POOL'S BOYS,

Mr. Odell, Mr. Hancock.

The SUNDAY SCHOOL BOYS,

1. Mr. Lomax's,

Mr. North, Mr. Gold, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Millington.

2. Mr. Keyt's.

Mr. P. Smith, Mr. Devenish.

Followed by Numbers of the Inhabitants, Men and Women, amongst whom were the Parents of several of the Children.

All being suitably disposed and seated in order, a proper service selected for the occasion, was read by the Rev. Mr. Sandilands,¹ in a manner equally honourable to his sensibility and judgment. The organ was animated by Dr. Burney, who is one of the governors of the Sunday Schools. Several psalms and anthems were sung by the children with all that simplicity of execution, which could not fail of giving sacred delight to a very splendid, numerous, and much affected congregation; while the contrast presented by the veteran pensioners and little ones,² who sat opposite each other at the chapel, was very impressive, and with the well-clad School of Industry circling the communion table at the end, contributed highly to enhance the feelings of all about them.

The prayers being ended, the stanzas subjoined were sung in parts:

Children.

Though mighty griefs the mind assail,
And man's to trouble born;
Yet God, whose mercies cannot fail,
Sustains the most forlorn.

¹ The psalms were the 21st, 116th, 112th, and 103d; and the lessons from Job xxix. and Matt. xxv. ² "Old men and children praise the Lord." Psalm cxlviii. 8—12.

He from the depth of sorrow brought
Those who his aid implor'd ;
The glorious deed his arm hath wrought,
Your MONARCH is Restor'd !

Chorus by the Congregation.

Then to his throne our voice we'll raise ;
And, at his sovereign nod,
We'll join a grateful Nation's praise,
And bless our gracious God.

Children.

Accepted is your glad Return ;
Your prayers have not been in vain ;
Attend the Mission—henceforth learn—
That GEORGE, your KING, shall Reign !

From the chapel, after closing with “ God save the King,” they proceeded to one of the school-rooms near Ranelagh, where about two hundred and fifty children were regaled with such a dinner, as few of them, perhaps, had ever seen before. Lady Cremorne and several of her friends dropped in to be eye-witnesses of a scene of conviviality, where innocence and philanthropy were the most conspicuous guests. The gentlemen in attendance carved for the joyous party, and what remained of the banquet was ordered to be put into wicker-baskets, of which each boy and girl of the Sunday and Charity Schools had one, to take home and communicate to their families a portion of their cheer. The procession was then renewed, and they walked through admiring multitudes of inhabitants, who beheld them with that joy, and spoke of the exhibition with

that tender applause, which nothing but actions truly benevolent can excite from the human heart. Amidst these, the grateful expressions of many a poor, but happy parent, were audibly distinguished from the rest, and did infinite honour to the institutions.

Having continued their route through Chelsea, they reached the grounds of his lordship's delightful villa on the banks of the Thames; where, after a circuit of the several walks, they were drawn up in distinct lines upon the lawn behind the house. The gentlemen were then invited to partake of a repast, and see the elegant apartments, and fine collection of paintings, particularly one window executed by Jervas, which is said to have cost his lordship many hundred pounds, and supposed to be one of the most capital works of this, or any master. The strains of "God save the King," were again resounded by the children and their friends, accompanied by a band of music; and, afterwards, one of the little girls addressed Lady Cremorne in a short speech of grateful acknowledgement for her many bounties, which evidently filled the hearts and eyes, not of the highest only, but even of the meanest auditor. This done, her ladyship distributed to each girl and boy, as they passed by in their return, a China orange, six-pence, and a card of her own writing, which she delivered with looks of inexpressible benignity, to inculcate at once a spirit of piety and loyalty upon the young objects of her regard; and which, it is hoped, will make a lasting impression upon their future deportment in life. They then took a respectful leave of their

noble hosts, and being re-conducted to the schools, were from thence dismissed to their respective homes.

Deeply struck at the time, and I trust much benefited by so pathetic a scene, it is really my wish, that others also may cherish a taste for such sensations: and happy should I be, if so imperfect a narrative as the foregoing may tend to excite emulation. This public act of munificence in the noblest of our vicinity, is now past and over; but, unlike "the baseless fabric of other visions, it leaves a glorious *rack* behind;" and memory enjoys a luxury indeed, in retracing its every occurrence; nor will I doubt that they, whose light hath so benignly beamed on many a little joyful countenance, will forgive the effusions of a heart, too full to detain such real splendours from the public eye.

The benefits which their poor neighbours daily receive from the bounty of Lord and Lady Cremorne, are yet so industriously endeavoured to be concealed; that while I refrain from the pleasure of specifying many, which cannot be hid, the abovementioned is too nationally interesting to pass unnoticed.

If by *ten* pounds a *Nash* made one poor man happy, how insignificant must a larger sum appear to those, who thus at a stroke have given pleasure, and administered comfort to hundreds!

I cannot omit mentioning to the great credit of our neighbours, one little, yet not a trivial circumstance, as it furnishes a proof of the reverential respect they entertained for the exalted characters in question. Though the crowd was necessarily very great, not a

twig of his lordship's grounds received the least damage, nor did any person uninvited endeavour to intrude upon the premises. No noisy expressions of riotous mirth were heard to obstruct the interesting course of the business; but plenteous were the showers of tears—the silent language of sympathy—the surest evidence of heart-felt satisfaction, from the innumerable beholders of so novel a spectacle in Chelsea.

From his lordship's, the gentlemen who superintended the procession, adjourned to dinner at Saltero's coffee-house, where, after several other songs, was introduced

THE TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

I.

NOW listen, dear friends, while I think of a strain,
With spirits enraptur'd, in words poor and plain;
All hail to the day when our leaders were born,
Be RAIKES ever blest, ever honour'd CREMORNE!

II.

From humblest beginnings, from hopes very small,
But ardent in Faith, which we know conquers all;
Th' attempt it was try'd—let the Infidels scorn
Now blush at the triumphs of RAIKES and CREMORNE.

III.

The God whom we glory to worship and praise,
Full oft hath succeeded the feeblest essays ;
Nor will he desert the poor infants forlorn,
Whom **RAIKES** hath adopted, and noble **CREMORNE**.

IV.

Ah, see from the cellar, the cabin, the cot,
Where hard was its portion, contemn'd was its lot ;
How childhood from misery rears up its head,
Oh sure 'tis new life,—it is life from the dead !

V.

But Modesty whispers, 'tis time to give o'er,
That others, more able, may please ye the more ;
So to crown the repast, and secure us from falling,
Let us close to the health of our faithful friend **PAULIN**.



CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE, OCTOBER 25, 1809.

“ Oh! blest at home with justly envied laws;
Oh! long the chief of Europe’s general cause;
Whom heaven has chosen in each dang’rous hour,
To check the inroads of Barbaric power;
The rights of trampled nations to reclaim,
And guard the social world from bonds and shame.”

On the twelfth of October, 1809, a public meeting of the parishioners was convened in the vestry, the Rev. John Rush in the chair, when the following resolution, among others, was unanimously agreed to; viz.

That the most appropriate and suitable manner for the inhabitants of this parish to celebrate the approaching Jubilee, on the twenty-fifth instant, being the day on which our beloved monarch enters into the fiftieth year of his reign; and to evince our gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings we have enjoyed, as well as to testify our attachment to our most gracious sovereign, under whose auspicious reign we have received those blessings, will be to open a subscription to relieve and regale the poor on that day; and that a committee be appointed to collect the same from house to house with all possible dispatch.

Agreeable to the above Resolution, a Committee was formed, consisting of the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, Rector; the Rev. John Rush, Curate; the Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Surveyors of the Highways, and the following gentlemen:

Edward Read, Esq.	Mr. William Green.
James Neild, Esq.	Mr. John Stidder.
John Gregory, Esq.	Mr. J. Buck.
William Fornteen, Esq.	Mr. William Stidder.
Lieut. Col. Wilson.	Mr. Rolls.
Lieut. Col. Burnet.	Mr. Whitfield.
Mr. Joseph Munday.	Mr. Carden.
Mr. Thomas Long.	Mr. John Hamilton.
Mr. H. Elwin.	Mr. N. Greaves.
Mr. Joseph How.	Mr. Bryan.
Mr. William Gibbs.	

The committee proceeded without delay, and collected the sum of 535*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which was distributed in a proportion of two shillings for each person or child. The total number of persons relieved amounted to five thousand and nine.

On the tenth of November the committee met at the workhouse, and resolved unanimously that the inhabitants of Chelsea were entitled to their warmest thanks for the liberality of their contributions; and in presenting the list of subscribers' names, with the greatest pleasure they stated the high satisfaction they received from the reflection that, in the distribution of the money collected, the poor had universally expressed their sense of obligation, and with much gratitude begged to return sincere thanks to their generous friends, and assured them they would ever gratefully remember the occasion that called forth their benevolence.

This day was celebrated in Chelsea with such demonstrations of attachment to the person of our be-

loved sovereign, as reflected honour on its loyal and worthy inhabitants.

The festivity was unclouded; every one appeared animated with gratitude and joy, which was greatly heightened by the delightful state of the weather, the sun shone forth in full splendour.

At eleven o'clock the congregation assembled at the church, Divine Service was performed, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. John Rush.

The loyalty expressed by the second battalion of Queen's Royal Volunteers upon this occasion, is particularly worthy of mention :

They assembled on parade in Sloane Square, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, who, from the first formation of this corps, has evinced to the whole battalion the utmost humanity, politeness, and attention; and the many manifestations of esteem he has received from the officers and men, are convincing proofs of the truth of this assertion.

About one o'clock the battalion marched from parade to Battersea Bridge, where they formed a line and fired a *feu-de-joie*, which was answered from Lord Cremorne's by a discharge of fifty pieces of cannon; after which the battalion gave three cheers uncovered.

The battalion then proceeded to the chapel of the Royal Hospital, where the form of prayer for the day was read, and an excellent sermon preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Butler, sen.

After the service was ended, the band played "God save the King," when they proceeded to Sloane Square,

and fired another *feu-de-joie* at sun-set. The serjeants then received half-a-crown for every man and non-commissioned officer present, to drink his Majesty's health.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire subscribed twenty guineas, and the Earl of Cremorne ten guineas, on this occasion.

During his Majesty's long and arduous reign, whilst the greatest part of the European states have fallen victims to the overwhelming power and despotism of France, and scarcely retain a vestige of their former greatness; his subjects, the inhabitants of this highly favoured isle, have enjoyed peculiar comforts, and have been visibly protected under Providence by the vigour of his Majesty's fleets and armies. Rapid improvements have been made in agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts. Our commerce has increased beyond all former precedent and example, whilst that of our enemies has decreased in an equal proportion.

Our manufactures have surpassed those of all other nations, and are daily wafted to the most distant regions of the earth under the security of the British flag.

The navies of Holland, France, and Spain, have been reduced or annihilated by the intrepidity of British valour; by which security has been given to this favoured isle, and henceforward we may be considered as free from danger or insult.

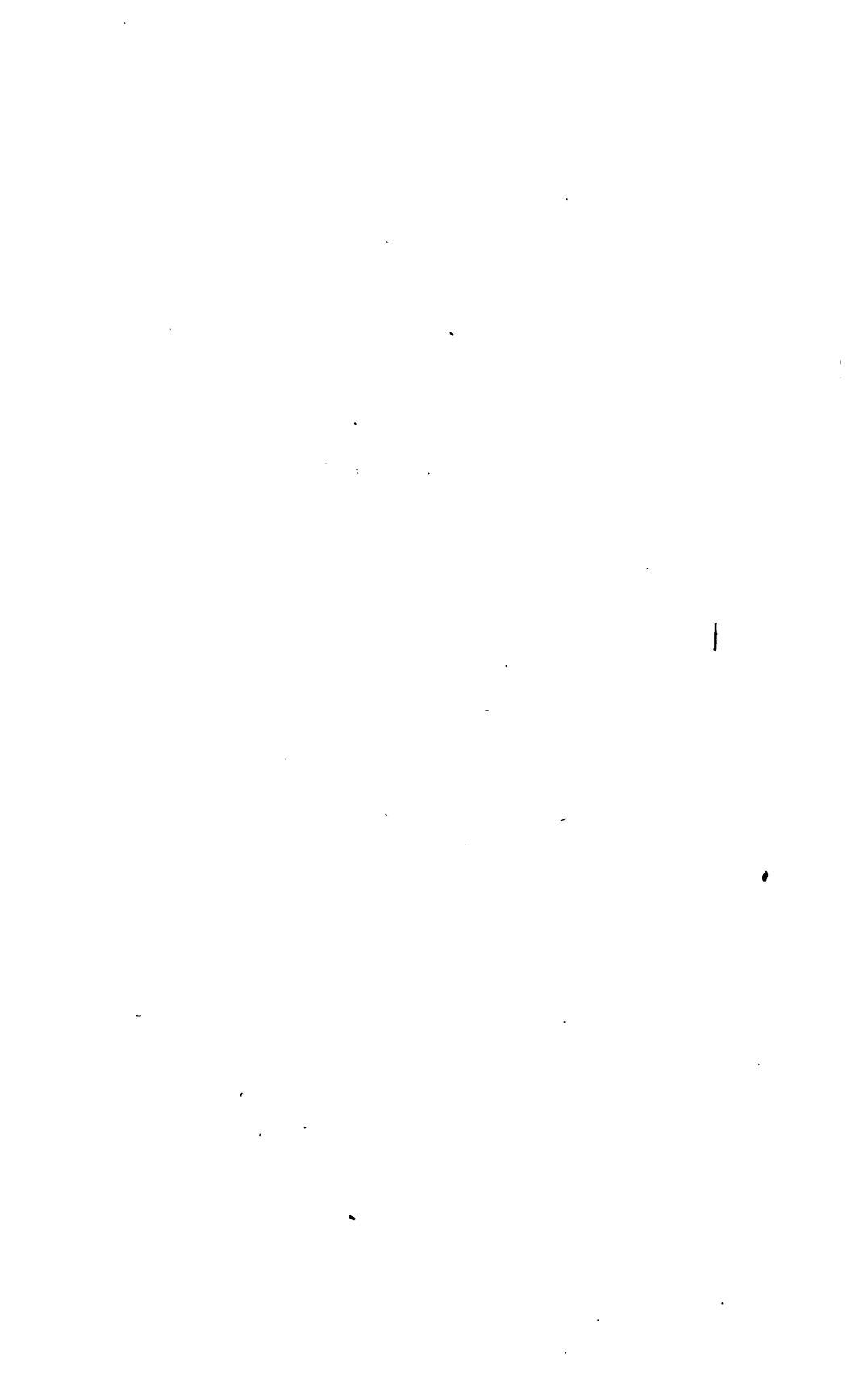
On this event it is impossible for the mind to dwell without a mixed sensation of delight and gratitude; delight at the contemplation of a sovereign crowned alike with years and with virtue, the friend, the father

of his people, distinguished by his worth still more than by his rank, and exercising authority only for the purpose of security, or of bestowing happiness; and gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of good and evil, for the blessings he has suffered us to enjoy in the lengthened reign of a monarch who has made the principles of the Constitution, and the rights and liberties of the people, the rule of his public conduct. The general manifestation of joy throughout the country was the best testimony which could be borne to the truth of these observations. It was the joy of the heart—a native impulse, which artifice might check, but which required no stimulus to give it strength and activity. Such was the homage paid to a beloved sovereign on the fiftieth anniversary of his reign, by a free, an enlightened, and a happy people.

The following lines are by Mr. Pratt on this occasion, whose elegant muse has constantly been employed in inculcating the love of our country, and in advocating the interests of Religion and Virtue:

Now half a Century has shed
Its Lustre on the Kingly head;
A Lustre, that still bright appears,
Victorious o'er the wreck of years;
To hail the sacred hour that brings
An Empire's greeting on its wings;
Whate'er the affections can inspire,
The Patriot's zeal, the Poet's fire,
Whate'er the holy train can preach,
Or art prepare, or nature teach;
The Mourner's gratitude sincere,
The Widow's, Orphan's, Father's tear;

The *exulting* drops that copious flow,
 From conscious sense of soften'd woe;
 From FREEDOM, at the Prisoner's door,
 Shouting "Captivity's no more."
 From BOUNTY, visiting the spot
 Where PENURY had seiz'd the Cot;
 From PLEASURE's gay and blythe rebound,
 Spreading the CHARITIES around;
 From the light dances of generous MIRTH,
 That bears a faggot to the hearth;
 Not noisy sounds of emptiness;
 Nor pomps, that aiding the distress,
 Waste bounty's lamp in idle glare,
 A pageant for the desert air,
 But the kind blaze, that shall impart
 A genial comfort to the heart;
 One transient JUBILEE, to cheer
 The Winter of the poor Man's year—
 ALL THESE, unanimous, their Wreaths will twine,
 In offerings meet to grace a Nation's shrine!
 Then let me breathe the heart-felt lay
 That all a Nation CAN display,
 That all which may most wisely prove
 A generous People's long-tried love;
 For long-tried, equitable sway,
 Where "to enjoy is to obey;"
 For countless Centuries to come,
 May rear the Throne and fix a home!
 Such bliss for thee—O ever-cherish'd Isle,
 Left with a sigh, and welcomed with a smile;
 Through life has been, and still shall be my care;
 My fondest hope, and my impassion'd prayer!



APPENDIX.

Explanation and Reference to Hamilton's Map of Chelsea, made in the year 1664, and continued to the year 1717, by John King, D.D., late Rector of Chelsea; faithfully copied from his original Manuscripts in the Possession of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Rector of Chelsea.

The reference commences at the north-eastern extremity, and proceeds to the western boundary of the parish.

THIS first division contains that part of Blackland's next Knightsbridge. The scale is allowing 20 poles to an inch. This and the following maps agree with the same scale, and are drawn from Mr. Hamilton's Survey, 1664.

1. Uppermost Close	.	.	11	1	5
2. Next Close	.	.	11	0	6
3. Next	.	.	15	0	0
4. Uppermost next the Rivulet			6	2	35
5. Next adjoining to the Rivulet			5	2	15
			49	2	21

The seventh parcel of ground is Mr. Calloways, rented by John Wigsden, and sowed. It was formerly called Flounder Field, or Quail Close.

1. Wiltshire's, formerly Widow Buckmaster's, contains	7	0	6
2. Heath Close contains	4	0	0
3. Contains 20 2 2, and is divided into many parcels. Blackland's House and Gardens contain two acres and a half	22	2	0
Total of this map	33	2	6

This division contains Chelsea Common, which is in all 37 acres, 7 poles; but the gravel-pits, pond, the cottage, and poor-houses taken out of it, as also the ways, it will amount to about 33 acres.

It is a pasturage for 40 cows and 20 heifers, and the right of common belongs to these particulars, exempt from all others :

	Cows.	Heifers.
1. Lord Cheyne, for a farm	6	3
2. Lady Lindsey, for her house	2	1
3. Lord Wharton, or his tenant, for a tenement	2	1
4. The Rector, for the parsonage and glebe	6	3
5. Mr. Bell, late Plunket's, three cottages	6	3
6. Mr. Harris, for late Dog, now Waterman's Court	2	1
7. Mr. Joseph Nicols, for two cottages upper end of Church Lane	4	2
8. Late Mr. Bennet, Mr. Mart has the land and Mr. Newdick has the farm house; query whose right	6	3
9. Mr. Kendall, for the Feathers, late Preston's	2	1
10. Mr. Wollaston, for Mr. Woodcock's, late Sir J. Alstone's	2	1
11. Mr. Goodwin, for the Magpye	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	40	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There is also contained two parcels of the east field, north of the Queen's Road :

	A.	R.	P.
1. That next Blackland's contains	6	1	3
2. The next parcel contains	4	3	24
Common	37	0	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	48	0	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This division contains that part of the east field bounded by the Queen's Road on the south; by the road from Little Chelsea to Knightsbridge on the north; by Chelsea Common and another parcel of arable land in the east field on the east; and by the road from Church Lane to the Cross Tree on the west.

It consists of five parcels :

1. That of Mr. Mart's contains 21 acres and a quarter.			
Nathaniel Tirrel rents thereof	.	.	16 0 0
Stubbonton rents of the same	.	.	3 2 0
Mr. Lefevre rents an half acre with the house,			
which, with the houses, gardens, and yards,			
make	.	.	1 3 0
2. Another on the road to Knightsbridge, where			
the Widow Sam's house stands	.	.	1 0 29
3. The parcel next the Cross Tree	.	.	4 3 35
4. Another near the Queen's Road	.	.	1 0 34
5. The greatest parcel is rented by divers persons			32 1 5
			<hr/>
			60 3 23

This division contains two parcels :

The first, and greater, of 29 acres, and 2 rods and 28 poles, is bounded on the east by the rivulet, on the south by the road to Chelsea from Westminster, on the north by part of Blackland's, and on the west by a lane which goes from the College back gate to Blackland's.

A small parcel of it lays north of the Queen's Road, and though put in a former map, yet is reckoned in this, being part of the said number of

The second contains a parcel of glebe, which has			
been drawn in a larger scale	.	.	6 3 20
			<hr/>
The whole contains	.	.	36 2 8

This division contains the courts, yards, passages, and buildings, belonging to the Royal Hospital, and consists of 71 acres, 1 rod, and 4 poles.

The parcels in Mr. Hamilton's Survey are thus :

1. The great court, half a parcel of 23 acres,	0	4	14	0	2
2. Thames Shot, arable	19	0	13		
3. Meadow next stone bridge	2	1	30		
4. A meadow lower at the elbow of the rivulet	1	3	9		
5. A parcel of meadow to the stairs next the Thames	18	3	28		
6. Another parcel belonging to Arnold . . .	2	0	8		
7. A parcel of meadow where is the kitchen- garden	7	1	34		
8. Old College site	6	3	32		
9. Next the Old College, where the stable-yard is	2	2	30		
10. Taken out of the next ground belong- ing to my Lord Orford's garden, &c. to the quantity of	0	3	18		
	<hr/>				
	71	1	4		

The Royal Hospital paid the Rector of Chelsea for 51 acres, and Lord Ranelagh the rest.

This division shews how the land and meadow lay before the Royal Hospital was built, and the gardens, &c. laid out with the contents and parcels as divided of old.

The land taken into the Royal Hospital and Lord Ranelagh's contain these parcels :

1. The whole belonging to the old college	.	30	0	0
2. Bought of Sir Thomas Grosvenor	.	3	2	0
3. Of my Lord Cheyne, where the laundry is	.	3	0	0
4. Inner court	.	6	0	0
5. Great court and road	.	14	0	0
6. Meadow of Lord Cheyne	.	16	0	0
		<hr/>		
		72	2	0

This division contains as follows, lying west of the Royal Hospital, and the gardens, stables, and buildings of the same :

1. The Earl of Orford's gardens, on which was designed an house to answer the Earl of Ranelagh's on the east side of the college ; it contains about 4 acres and a half of land and meadow.

2. The Earl of Carbury's, lately purchased by him, contains about three acres and half.

3. Mr. Pinner's contains an acre and half.

4. Mr. Methuen's contains an half acre and 22 poles.

5. Waite's contains half an acre and 27 poles.

6. Mr. Clerkson's and Crane's contain an acre.

7. The Swan contains an acre.

8. The Apothecaries' Garden contains about 3 acres and half.

9. The parcels and gardens lying west of the Apothecaries' Garden, ought to contain an acre and half.

So that the whole of these parcels, bounded on the east by the Royal Hospital, on the south by the river Thames, on the north by the road, contains in all 17 3 9.

This division contains all Paradise Row, Mr. Blower's house, formerly the Ship, and that part of the town north the road from Westminster; it is bounded on the north by the Queen's Road, east by College Walk over against the great gates; south by the great road unto the Lady Radnor's corner house, and west by Pound Land.

Its whole contents were, according to the aforesaid Survey, 39 1 5, of which 16 acres, 3 rods, and 19 poles are north of Franklin's house, and running along by the Queen's Road to the house belonging to Mr. Green.

The rest are the lands of the Lord Cheyne, the south part of which is all houses and gardens.

This division is bounded by Pound Lane, on the east; Church Lane, on the west; the Queen's Road, on the north; and the river Thames on the south.

1. It contains Lord Cheyne's house, gardens, and yards, making in all 18 3 31
 2. The Bishop of Winchester's house, courts, gardens, &c. 3 3 30
 3. The glebe, containing, besides the house, gardens, &c. 16 2 10
 4. The bowling-green, belonging to the Three Guns 1 2 0
 5. The rest of this part, containing Mr. Woodcock's house, Mr. Middleton's, all Sir Thomas Lawrence's houses, and the rest of the gardens, and waste 9 1 21
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